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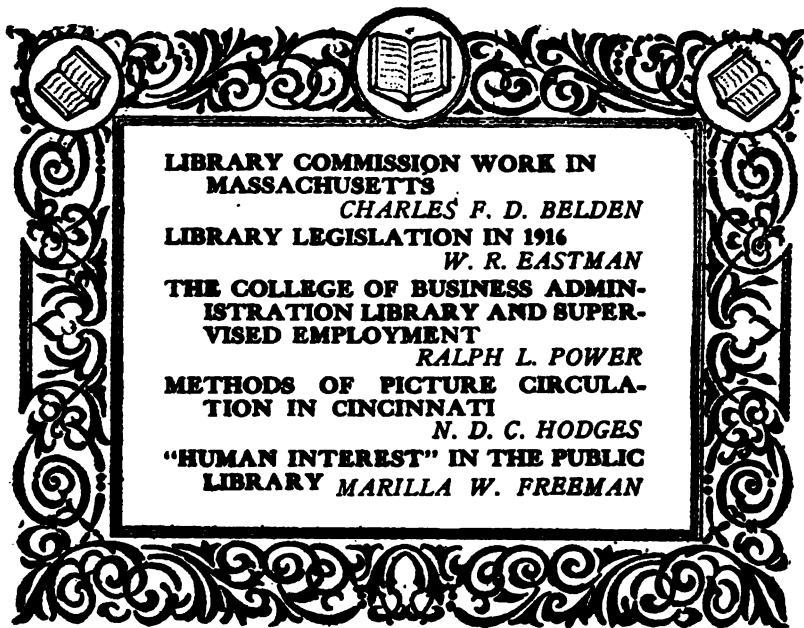
- Jan. The new home of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, as seen from the Charles River.  
The special case for circulating stereographs, and transparency cases in the Cincinnati Public Library.  
A section of the main reading room in the new library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Feb. View of the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress, showing the method of arrangement on the shelves, and in the foreground the card catalog, probably the only complete one in Western countries.  
Chinese case containing eight volumes of a Chinese botany. A set of the three Rituals

- in 144 volumes, presented to the United States government thru Caleb Cushing, the first minister to China, by the Manchu emperor, T'ung Chih, in 1869.
- Mar. Adolph Sutro, for many years a collector of books, whose library now forms the Sutro Branch of the California State library in San Francisco.  
Bibliotheca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.
- Apr. Street floor of Business Branch, Newark Public Library.  
Typographic library and museum of the American Type Founders Company in Jersey City—two views.  
The window which won the second prize in Waco for a display featuring library books during library week.
- May The Carnegie Library at Ocala, Florida.  
The public library at Rhinebeck, New York.
- June A corner of the secretarial laboratory maintained by the College of Business Administration of Boston University.  
Bulletins made by Miss Schooley of the Passaic Public Library.  
Savannah Public Library—two views.
- July Packing books at Surrey House, Marble Arch, London, for the British Red Cross and order of St. John War Library.  
Opening a Y. M. C. A. library "in convenient dugouts in the trenches."  
Snapshots from a day's trip with the book wagon from Berea College Library in Kentucky.  
More posters from the Public Library in Passaic, N. J.
- Aug. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, President-elect of the American Library Association, 1917-18, and State Librarian of Pennsylvania. The "war lords" in conference at Louisville. Two of the successful exhibits shown at the Louisville conference.  
An exhibit illustrating the uses of library publicity, and the books Tommy Atkins reads.
- Sept. The passing of the old clock tower on the University of Michigan Library.
- Oct. Henry Eduard Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library since 1909.  
General plan for the camp library buildings to be erected for soldiers' use in the cantonments.  
An army tent erected in the Detroit Public Library, for donations of books for soldiers' use.  
Display rack in Jacksonville, Fla., for lists and pamphlets.
- Nov. The Indianapolis Public Library—exterior.  
Indianapolis Public Library—south end of reading room, and the delivery room.
- Dec. The new Converse Memorial Library at Amherst College.  
Converse Memorial Library—floor plans.  
Reading in a Y. M. C. A. hut—Waiting for the library to be built.  
A. L. A. war finance and war service committees at Chillicothe, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1917.





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JANUARY, 1917

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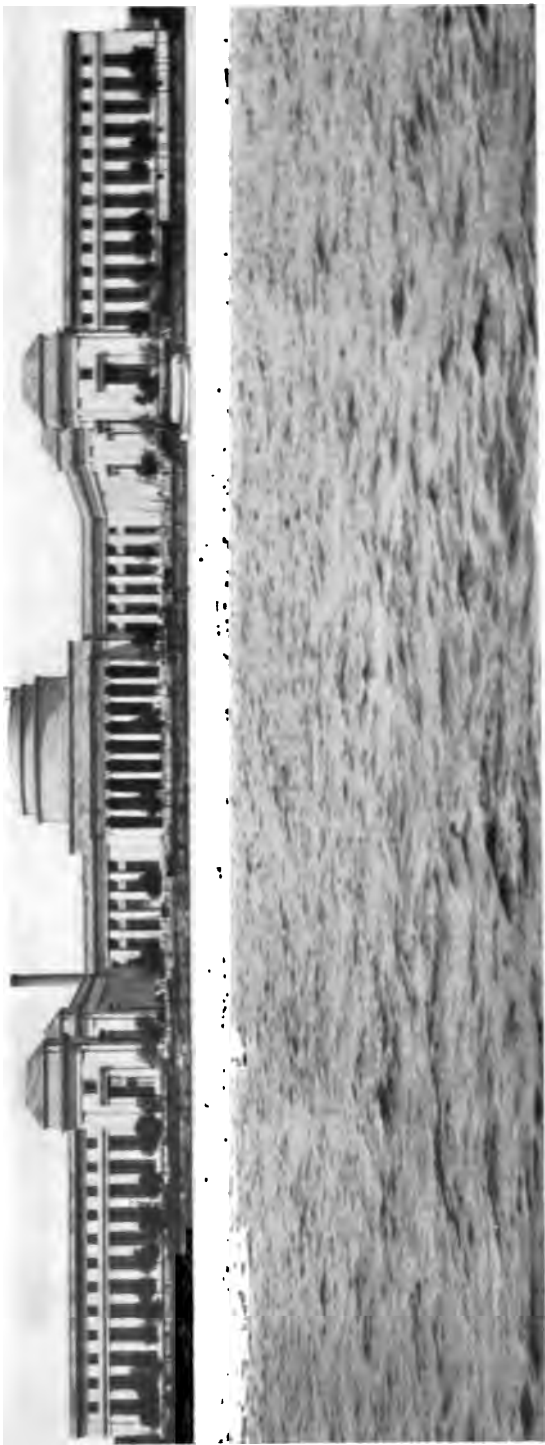
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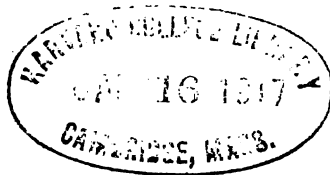
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## THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 42

JANUARY, 1917

No. 1

THE library year 1916 was not notable for salient features in America, except for the fact that the A. L. A. conference at Asbury Park celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the American Library Association with a banner attendance of 1386 (of whom over a thousand were women) from forty-one states, the District of Columbia and several Canadian provinces, besides individual attendants from England, Norway, Sweden, Finland and China. All the states were represented except Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. As Idaho had organized at the close of 1915 the forty-second state association, the absence of any representative was especially to be regretted. The immediate sequence of the National Education Association conference at New York induced many librarians to attend these meetings, one section being given over altogether to library matters. Aside from the regular interstate meetings, as at Atlantic City, or the large state meetings, as that of New York at Richfield Springs, the most noteworthy gathering, other than national, was the "congress" of librarians at Tower Hill, Wisconsin, the especial feature of which was the absence of all set speeches and the inspiration derived from free discussion of the larger things of library science and economy. An important new development was the summer conference of Massachusetts town libraries called together at Simmons College under the auspices of the Massachusetts Library Commission, which arranged accommodations for those in attendance and provided the program. The "Better Community" conference at the University of Illinois, included "The development of libraries" as one of its topics. Perhaps the most striking

event was the opening of a popular library campaign in North Carolina, which has as its slogan, "A Library in Every Town by 1920." There is evidence of an increasing appreciation of library schools and summer classes. Ohio State University proposes to open a library school in the summer of 1917, Texas has one in plan at its state university, and Colorado plans for successive annual summer courses in the four state educational institutions.

ELSEWHERE the world war and the world woe checked general library development, but the war was the occasion for a new departure in "camps libraries" for the English soldiers and in traveling libraries for the German soldiers at the front. Despite the war, Leipzig completed and opened the main section of the Bücherei, the great building in which the book production of all Germany and of German-speaking people is to be preserved for all time—an imperial enterprise destined for even larger function than the Royal Library at Berlin. Stricken Belgium was not forgotten by her sister nations; the John Rylands Library at Manchester became the center for a movement to replace at the close of the war the Library of Louvain, ruthlessly destroyed in the first German onslaught, and the Belgian Scholarship Committee set on foot a plan to collect books in America for stocking other Belgian libraries when peace comes. Russia, under the library leadership of Madame Haffkin-Hamburger, developed the Russian Library Association at Moscow, but the absence of periodicals from that country and from Germany in recent months, has prevented full knowledge of what has been going on in these war countries. Mr. Seng, after graduating

from the Library School of the New York Public Library, returned from the Asbury Park conference to his native country of China with the purpose of promoting amongst his people the library development of which Boone College Library will be honored as the ancestor. The recent work of Asa Don Dickinson in Lahore, India, as well as the earlier work of W. A. Borden in Baroda, promises to continue fruitfully, despite the return of those American missionaries. In Latin America, Señor Rojas, National Librarian of Mexico, contributed happily toward keeping the peace between our two nations, while in Argentina the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace presented a library of 10,000 volumes on the United States to the Museo Social Argentino in Buenos Aires. This forethought on the part of libraries and librarians for the future peace of the world is a happy omen.

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DEATH has had sad and rich harvest in the American library world this 1916 in a heavier toll than has been gathered from us in many years. The life and work of Mary Wright Plummer, the retiring president of the American Library Association, recognized as first among American women librarians, were fitly commemorated at the remarkable memorial meeting held in November. The death of William Ives of Buffalo, in his hundredth year, removed the oldest attendant at the initial conference of 1876. Philadelphia and the library profession lost a loved and honored veteran in Dr. John Thomson, while Yale lost in Prof. John C. Schwab a man who had come in recent years from a professorial chair to make his mark in the profession. In both instances the places they left vacant were filled by promotion of the men who had been at their right hand—John Ashhurst at Philadelphia and Andrew Keogh at New Haven. Dr. E. W. Mundy of Syracuse, Henrietta Brooks of Wellesley College, Martha T. Wheeler and Florence Whittier

were among the others added to the long roll. Harriet L. Matthews of Lynn, a member of the conference of 1876 and a loyal attendant at many later library gatherings, was relieved from duty at the Lynn Library, because of ill health, and Byron A. Finney, for twenty-five years reference librarian at Michigan University, retired to enjoy a Carnegie pension, happily in continuing health. As to appointments, we may only note that Theodore W. Koch, recovered from his long illness, has become the head of the order department of the Library of Congress; that C. Seymour Thompson has become the librarian of the Savannah Public Library; that Mary E. Robbins has become associate director of the Carnegie Library School at Atlanta; that Hector Garneau has been appointed librarian of the Montreal Public Library, not yet in operation; and that W. O. Carson has succeeded Walter R. Nursey, retiring because of ill health, as library inspector in Ontario.

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LIBRARY building has been somewhat checked by the increased cost both of material and labor. Brooklyn is at a standstill because its estimate and appropriation of last year failed to cover the present high cost, while Detroit, where a bond issue of \$750,000 has been provided for, has found that prices for its steel construction have doubled in the two years' delay. But many building enterprises have made progress, offset by almost no library fires, except the explosion and conflagration in the splendid Parliament House in Ottawa, involving the Parliament Library. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that much attention is being given to the subject of fires and fire prevention in libraries by the A. L. A. committee on that subject, which has become alert to its opportunity. San Francisco and Indianapolis last spring laid the cornerstones of million-dollar library buildings, as part of their civic centers, and Cleveland has accepted on open competition plans of local architects for its central

building, besides providing for three new Carnegie branches. A notable advance is marked in the South. Savannah and Vicksburg have opened new library edifices, and Knoxville has erected a public library building for the Lawson-McGhee Memorial Library. Exceptional progress was made also in college libraries. The Massachusetts "Tech" consolidated its several special libraries into one general library, in its new group of buildings; the Johns Hopkins libraries have been moved into the special library building, Gilman Hall, which constitutes the central feature in its new home; Amherst has well under way the \$250,000 building given by Edmund C. Converse of New York; Princeton, Wellesley, and the University of Michigan have extended and modified their existing buildings, the University of Notre Dame has a new library building started, and Leland Stanford University is planning for a half-million dollar library. The Memorial Library in honor of ex-President Hayes was opened at Fremont, Ohio. Sacramento has begun work on its Carnegie Central Library. Boston is building the extension for its Public Library, and St. Paul is occupying the lower part of the J. J. Hill Library building, yet uncompleted. The notable event of the year, however, has been the systematized plan of development put forward by Chicago at the close of 1916, as reported elsewhere in this number, by which the Central Library is ultimately to be supplemented by five regional branches, a new development in municipal libraries, each one a center for branch libraries and other library stations in proportion to Chicago's expected growth.

LIBRARY journalism has received an addition in *Biblioteksbladet* of Sweden, but most of the continental library periodicals have failed to reach America this year and some seem to have been suspended. In bibliography, the most noteworthy new arrival is the "Index to periodicals" pre-

pared by the London *Athenaeum*, covering in the initial volume over 400 English, American, and Continental periodicals of 1915. The "Cumulative book index" has been somewhat extended in scope and has been placed on the Wilson sliding-scale-price service plan; the Wilson "Catalog of books for children" has been re-issued in enlarged form, and the "Agricultural index" has been started, with five issues for the year. The "Official index to state legislation," initiated thru the efforts of the A. L. A. committee on public documents, has passed from a tentative into an experimental year, and tho not directly bibliographical, should reach and obtain the support of a large number of libraries. An important contribution to state bibliography has been made in Swem's "Bibliography of Virginia" issued in a 750-page volume by the Virginia State Library. Library literature in general is becoming so voluminous that it is no longer feasible to schedule individual books in our brief yearly summary, but Bailey's book on "Library bookbinding," which should become a standard help, may at least be cited.

THE legislation of 1916 is summarized, as usual, by the capable hand of William R. Eastman on other pages, a revision of his paper at the Richfield Springs meeting. The Stephens bill in modification of the Sherman Anti-Trust bill excited some fear lest its effect should be to increase the price of books to libraries, but the A. L. A. committee secured an exception specifically exempting libraries, and the bill is unlikely to pass Congress at the short session. The British interference with neutral mails has been a serious detriment to library interests, in stopping periodicals as well as books, and this subject is receiving the continuing attention of the A. L. A. committee in consultation with the Librarian of Congress, both having the support of the British Embassy in the endeavor to arrange a satisfactory method of adjustment.

A representative of the Library of Congress, who goes abroad for the purchase of foreign books, will incidentally co-operate, if opportunity permits, in facilitating the labors of the committee. Canadian libraries have suffered the same difficulty with importations as American libraries, and it is to be hoped that the arrangements of the A. L. A. committee may help in the solution of their problems likewise. That it is difficult in the midst of the heroic sacrifices and the awful sorrows of this war to hold an even hand, appreciating the national point of view and sympathizing with the sad losses, and yet criticizing from the neutral outlook mistakes of the belligerents or violations of neutral rights, is shown by some misunderstanding in Canada of our criticisms of the British interference with importations and mails. Nothing has been nobler in this war than Canada's splendid devotion to the mother country, in the battles three thousand miles away, and on this side of the border Americans grudge no meed of praise for this large loyalty which spares neither blood nor treasure.

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THE sad feature of the past year in America was the prevalence of infantile paralysis, which incidentally caused a suspension of children's library service in some places. The children's rooms in New York reopened September 25th, simultaneously with the deferred opening of the schools, after a closure of nearly three months because of the epidemic of infantile paralysis. For all that time the children of New York were denied access to well-ventilated and cheerful library rooms as well as to playgrounds, and in thousands of cases relegated to the streets or the sad tenements. The Children's Museum in Brooklyn, with its library, was meantime freely used by the small people, and not a single case of conveyance of the disease has been traced in this connection. The best health authorities confess that com-

paratively little is yet known as to this plague, which is not new but has a new emphasis under a new name. It is generally conceded that books are not a carrier of the infection, and the treatment of books by formaldehyde or other fumigation is now regarded with much scepticism by physicians. The denial of library privileges called forth pathetic and amusing instances in happy proof of the appreciation by children of their modern privileges. One little chap brought to a children's librarian in New York a big bouquet from the children in token that tho the library room was closed against them they had not forgotten the library.

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THE roster of Carnegie benefactions for 1916 is not yet made up, but one discouraging feature in regard to them has been increasingly evident during the year. Cases have developed from time to time in which the contract on which Carnegie library gifts have been based, is disregarded by municipal or institutional authorities. The essence of the usual Carnegie contract is that money will be given for a library building on condition that a site and books should be provided and 10 per cent. of the amount given should be appropriated annually for the support of the library by the municipality or the institution. In one or two Southern states, so many municipalities have defaulted on the contract that future grants will be made in those states only with great hesitation and under special assurances as to fulfillment of contract. There may be, of course, cases in which a municipality is too poor to fulfill the conditions, which means that it actually faces bankruptcy, and it is hard to say how such cases can be reached. They must inevitably, however, have the effect of limiting Carnegie grants in their vicinage and perhaps will be useful as hints to aspiring communities not to receive a Carnegie library building until they are really ready to form and support a library.



# LIBRARY COMMISSION WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS\*

By CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, *State Librarian and Chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts*

BEFORE speaking of the current phases of Free Public Library Commission work in Massachusetts and practical methods used in strengthening the relation between the library and the community, I wish to outline existing library conditions. Certain conditions peculiar to the Bay State modify and explain the policy of the Board of Library Commissioners. They account for some things done and some things left undone. Incidentally, I submit, a careful survey of conditions in the several states would show the unwisdom of an attempt to standardize commission work thruout the country. I believe this to be equally true of other lines of library endeavor.

Massachusetts is the Commonwealth of the ubiquitous library. While its area is less than one-sixth that of New York, its density of population is 418 to the square mile, compared to 191 in the Empire State. All sections of Massachusetts are well served by railways, trolleys and state highways. The out-of-the-way settlements are negligible. From the 1915 Library Commission returns there were found to be 408 free public libraries in the 354 cities and towns. These 408 libraries maintain 6081 branches and deposits. The free public libraries of the Commonwealth house over six and one-half million volumes. If the public libraries were evenly distributed there would be a main library to every twenty square miles; branches and deposits would be in sight of each other, if not in hailing distance; to be exact, one and twenty-seven hundredths miles apart.

Anyone at all conversant with the growth of library commission work in Massachusetts is aware that it was carried forward for many years with but little state aid. From the start the commission enlisted individuals, clubs and organizations in its problems. In short, it sought co-operation. From a small beginning co-operation has

been developed, strengthened, organized and systematized, so that to-day it is the keystone in all the undertakings of the commission. Organized co-operation is at present realized by five agencies, namely: advisory visitors; local secretaries; supervising librarians; the committee on co-operation between the Massachusetts Library Club, the Free Public Library Commission, and the six smaller library clubs of the state; and finally, the library clubs.

The Massachusetts Library Commission has at present thirty-five advisory visitors, who constitute a group of distinguished citizens. Some are leaders in the professions which they represent; others are prominent because of public service rendered or their interest in the promotion of live, efficient libraries. Many of the visitors possess fortunes and automobiles—both, you will admit, of practical value in furthering the work between the small library and the community. They live in various sections of the state, and at their convenience or at the request of the commission have frequently visited small libraries in their vicinity, have become the friends and confidants of librarians and trustees (in fact certain library trustees have their place among the number of visitors), have taken observations, made inquiries as to wants, and reported to the Library Commission. These reports and the reports made by the staff of the commission are of the greatest value in enabling the commission to keep in touch with the libraries thruout the state, to give attention to urgent needs, and to know that follow-up work has been done and results accomplished. The advisory visitors serve as a human, sympathetic bond between the small libraries of the state and the Library Commission.

Local secretaries to the number of 44 have charge of as many library groups. The secretaries are almost all librarians, with blue ribbon achievements to their

\*Address before the New York Library Club, Oct. 26, 1916.

credit. They gladly consent to look after, help and advise the other libraries in their group, including from three to twenty libraries. During the year their activities have been marked and varied. It is not possible to measure all the results, but the following have been noted. There has been mutual visiting by the librarian and trustees among the libraries of a group and the holding of informal meetings at which were discussed subjects of common moment. There has been mutual assistance in solving library problems, where the smaller libraries of the group have looked to the larger library for advice. In some cases the larger library has given personal help either thru the librarian or an assistant. Increased membership and attendance at library club gatherings have been among the satisfactory results occasioned by group meetings. By the most informal and friendly of methods, greater efficiency has been effected in many of the small libraries. I wish I might read you the enthusiastic letters from the local secretaries received by the chairman of the committee on co-operation. Almost without exception they speak of this informal work as being much needed and that it is proving invaluable. Several groups hold bi-monthly meetings, others have arranged a system of exchange of library periodicals and the more expensive books. One of the larger libraries invites the trustees and librarian of the smaller libraries to visit it and inspect the books received on approval for a period of a week once each month. The letters are full of happy suggestions which are of aid in extending this useful work. The Beverly Public Library sent out the following notice to librarians and trustees of several groups in Essex county: "It is proposed by the Free Public Library Commission of the state that the trustees and librarians living within certain limits should form a group or club for the discussion and interchange of experience in order to increase the usefulness of their libraries. The trustees and librarian of the Beverly Public Library request the pleasure of your company at their library at Beverly on Friday afternoon, June 25th, at four o'clock, to consider plans and to

take a cup of tea. Kindly answer to Miss Katharine P. Loring, Frides Crossing, Massachusetts." Miss Loring's interest in library work is indicated by the fact that she is serving as an advisory visitor, a trustee, a local secretary and as President of the Massachusetts Library Club. She is more than fulfilling all her opportunities. It is to such devoted friends that the commission owes the most generous share of its present breadth of service; and its future development will be none the less dependent on similar assistance, even tho the state supplies increased appropriations for certain necessary expenses.

The committee on co-operation between the Massachusetts Library Club, the Free Public Library Commission and the smaller library clubs of the state, is directly responsible for the organization and work of the local secretaries. It was appointed in 1912, and the head of the Library Commission has the honor of being its chairman. The committee consists of a dozen prominent librarians and trustees, and is ready at all times to serve the various committees in meeting library problems. The committee seconds the efforts of the commission in advocating open shelves, lower age limits for borrowers, several books to a reader, school deposits, etc. When necessary, it is able to arrange for speakers and directors of round table conferences to be held at group meetings, as well as to provide for instruction in the mending of books. It is hoped that the committee may assist in solving the problem of the overcrowded library shelves which are found in so many of the small libraries. The committee can be of service in weeding out and destroying the unused books or else by placing this nearly dead material in some roomier library where, as occasion arises, it can be consulted. The committee acts as a publicity agent in the library field, in which it has exceptional opportunity.

The relation between the Library Commission and the library clubs of the state is close. The commission stands ready to lend a helping hand in forwarding any new work of promise undertaken by a club. On the other hand the commission has al-

ways found the state club and the smaller clubs ready to give help and sympathy to its requests. The Western Massachusetts Library Club has had the co-operation of the commission in bringing schools and libraries into closer relationship. The club has prepared an "Outline for an hour's exercise on how to use the library: to be taken up by the librarian with the children of the highest grammar grades." The commission has paid for the services of trained librarians to instruct school children in the purposes of the library, the value of reference books, the use of the printed or card catalog and other educational tools. Some of the small library clubs have no membership dues and the commission can therefore be of service in arranging programs, providing speakers, etc.

One of the difficult problems of the commission has been that of aiding those small libraries unable to employ a trained librarian. Educational influence and plans for social betterment in a community can be attained thru the library only where up-to-date methods of organization and administration are followed. It is obvious that the one agent of the commission cannot give the direct and constant service necessary to obtain progressive and lasting results. Three years ago the commission recommended a system similar to that carried on by district school superintendents. A trained and wholly competent librarian, called a "supervising librarian," is engaged to oversee the activities of librarians in a given neighborhood, expenses being met by the interested libraries or the commission or, occasionally, by both. The experiment is now being tested in Massachusetts by three such supervising librarians. They work with full approval and in harmony with the boards of trustees, carry on library publicity work with teachers and pupils, clubs, societies, churches, and seek to bring about closer co-operation between the libraries under their direction. Their efforts outside the library are stressed quite as much and sometimes more than those inside, and are, of course, equally if not the more important in the community of the small library. In short, it is hoped that the supervising librarian will supply the needed leaven in making the library of

greater usefulness. If the scheme can be placed on a practical basis, there is no reason why the number of supervising librarians should not be increased so that all sections of the state will be covered, and a noticeable upbuilding of library interests and work be felt. The commission predicts a large measure of success for the supervising librarians.

Of course, it would be an exaggeration to say that the Library Commission does not do anything that it can get some one else to do. There is, nevertheless, a good deal of truth in the statement. To illustrate: the library committee of the Woman's Education Association in 1915-16 sent traveling libraries to 122 towns. Twelve foreign traveling libraries have been in circulation in addition to 80 regular, 28 special and 4 Audubon libraries. The Library Art Club, founded in 1898, whose membership is open to the libraries of the state, sent 123 sets of pictures to 63 libraries for exhibition or to be loaned by the library for outside purposes. Collections of pictures and art books from the Boston and Worcester Art Museum Libraries are loaned on request to the public libraries of the Commonwealth. The Massachusetts Agricultural College will send appropriate traveling libraries for farmers thruout the state. In Berkshire county, Williams College and the Pittsfield Athenæum will lend freely from their collections. The Forbes Library at Northampton, with its wealth of books, does not confine its willingness to lend a book or books to libraries in the state but aids libraries small and large in adjoining states. The General Theological Library in Boston will send not only religious books but all good books of non-fiction to ministers of any denomination and pay transportation both ways.

The Perkins Institute and the city libraries loan books on request for the blind. The university libraries of the Commonwealth gladly loan the *unusual* volume on inter-library account, while recent legislation permits not only any free public library to lend its books to any other free public library, but permits a non-resident to borrow books from a library in an adjoining city or town.

If it is impossible for a borrower to ob-

tain the desired *serious* book thru inter-library exchange, the Library Commission will purchase and lend such book. The commission, moreover, will provide for small libraries when necessary, the books used in the university extension courses given under the direction of the Board of Education. The Board of Education, by the way, is deeply concerned in the matter of co-operation between the library and the school. The commissioner of education sent a personal letter to all school superintendents in the Commonwealth asking their immediate and hearty support of the work of the commission. When teachers or superintendents were found to be recalcitrant, more compelling letters were forthcoming from the proper authorities.

The wealth of information in the State Library of Massachusetts, a highly specialized legislative and historical collection, is available, so far as practicable, to all the inhabitants of the Commonwealth.

This year the Library Commission was authorized by act of the legislature to give direct aid to libraries in towns whose valuation does not exceed \$1,000,000. For many years direct aid was limited to towns whose valuation was under \$600,000. The direct aid to which I refer includes, to quote from the statute, "the furnishing of books in small quantities, visits to libraries, the instruction of librarians, and such other means of encouraging and stimulating the small libraries as said commissioners shall deem advisable," and is now available for 100 libraries. Such aid is given either as a reward for good work accomplished or because of the promise to better in some way the library work in the community.

A brief study of these 100 libraries with untrained librarians will suggest to you the need of "direct aid." The total yearly income

In 5 libraries	is	between	\$1000	and	\$5000
" 14	"	"	"	"	\$500
" 23	"	"	"	"	\$200
" 21	"	"	"	"	\$100
" 20	"	"	"	"	\$25
" 8	"	"	"	"	\$25 or less

One town possesses five separate libraries with an income of \$5 a year each to meet all expenses.

In these 100 towns the salary of

13 librarians	is	between	\$2	and	\$4	a	week
22	"	"	"	"	\$1	"	"
23	"	"	"	"	50c.	"	"
33	"				less than 50c.	a	week.

Six serve without any recompense save the joy and satisfaction that comes from service to a cause dear to their hearts. One librarian receives approximately \$7, another \$10 a week; the two munificently paid librarians in the group serving as administrators in endowed institutions. Parenthetically, I would state that more than half the librarians in the Commonwealth receive less than \$2 a week. Still the supply outruns the demand. Of course it should be borne in mind that most of the small libraries are open but one or two afternoons and evenings a week.

Tribute should be made to the sacrificing spirit of the majority of these untrained librarians. They possess the virtues of humility, graciousness and common-sense. Their influence is unbounded in strengthening the spirit of the community, that new spirit whose culture is measured not in the terms of a 42-centimeter Krupp gun, but in those of sweetness and light, service of the individual for the individual, that new spirit which is to chasten and safeguard the future of American hearthstones!

Thus far I have emphasized the work of the commission with the small library. It should be remembered, however, that the commission on request has always given whatever aid was possible to the larger libraries. This aid has consisted of help in the choice of books, advice in reorganization, and the general problems of administration. During the past year the trustees of some of the good sized libraries have asked the commission to make a survey of their library and report ways and means in which the library could be strengthened and made of greater value to the community at large. Some excellent results have been noted where the recommendations, made thru the field agent of the commission, have been acted upon by boards of trustees and the librarians.

In 1914 the commission was authorized to appoint a director of educational work

for aliens, "at a salary of such amount, not exceeding \$2000, as the Governor and Council may approve." No appropriation was made, or indeed asked for, to carry on the work of such a director. A trained and most efficient woman was engaged at a salary somewhat larger than that authorized, the difference coming from an outside source in appreciation of the commission's work in the Commonwealth.

In starting the campaign for work with the foreign-speaking population, a survey was made of the state and a report received from every library stating just what foreign nationalities resided in the town and what the library was doing for them. Conferences were then held in several of the large centers with the leaders of the different nationalities to find out what more the libraries could do for them, and in most cases their suggestions were acted upon.

To stimulate the interest of the libraries, the commission prepared small collections of books in the needed languages and loaned them to those libraries having no books in foreign languages, and to even the larger libraries having books in some languages, but not always those for which there was a demand. In some cases such collections were loaned in one language on condition that the library purchase books in another, in order to allay the fears of the librarian as to what might happen if the library offered assistance to one nationality and could not supply help for all. The commission now has 123 traveling libraries in the hands of libraries all over the state in the following languages: Armenian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, and Yiddish.

To arouse the interest of the foreign-speaking people in libraries and other educational opportunities open to them in this country, the commission with the financial assistance of the Old South Association, has sent speakers to address their own nationalities in Greek, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese and Swedish and to advise them to take advantage of such opportunities. Fifty-two addresses have been given to audiences varying from twenty-five to four hundred and fifty.

Lists of foreign books are constantly being made to meet the needs of specific libraries and have varied from a few titles to long lists of books recommended for purchase. These requests have come from all over the country and have been difficult to make owing to the impossibility of getting books in many languages because of the war. Such lists in 14 languages have been sent out.

The commission has just finished and given to the A. L. A. Publishing Board for its series of foreign booklists an annotated and transliterated Russian list of five hundred titles. The need of annotated lists, especially in languages using a different alphabet from ours, is very evident, so a similar list for modern Greek books has been started.

Among the possibilities of commission work with aliens in the immediate future may be mentioned:

a. More addresses and lectures in foreign languages.

b. Co-operation with evening school work and fostering their establishment in the smaller towns where they are not now required by law.

c. Interesting the Parent-Teachers Associations in entertaining foreign-speaking parents in their social affairs, using the library as a social center whenever possible.

d. Thru the cordial relations which have now been established with many nationalities, get their assistance in having more and better books about this country published by their presses.

e. Trying to interest the Women's Clubs and Civic Societies in providing material on home-making, cooking, etc., in foreign languages.

f. Encouraging the Department of Agriculture and Granges to realize the need for information in foreign languages along their lines of endeavor.

g. Inducing foreign nationalities to co-operate, and, when possible, to offer financial assistance to their local libraries in building up foreign book collections.

Interesting and detailed accounts of the Director's work may be found in the annual reports of the commission.

Two new experiments have been made by the commission this past summer. The field agent has been in charge of a library booth at state fairs where exhibits have been made of agricultural books, books for children, for foreigners, for schools. Posters and pictures relating to library activities in the state added to the attractiveness of the exhibit. Opportunity was found to give out various reading lists, to introduce new patrons, native and foreign, to libraries thru the means of borrowers' cards, to talk with interested persons about books and the home library. The reports coming from this new venture would seem to warrant exhibits, personally conducted, at fairs another year.

The following signs advertised the agent's wares:—

**The Free Public Library Commission of  
Massachusetts**

Good reading for every citizen

**Nothing to Sell**

These books show the standards of selection in public libraries. Out of the flood of bad and mediocre books, the few good ones can be found only by careful study and experience.

**The Free Public Library Commission of  
Massachusetts**

gladly renders upon application this assistance to libraries and others interested.

**Libraries Help Teachers**

They help to plan the lesson,  
They help apply the lesson,  
They continue the application,  
They furnish pictures, maps and books,  
They furnish new ideas to the teachers,  
They teach children when teacher is tired.

**For New Americans**

Books in your own language

If you do not read English easily perhaps you would like to read some books from home. Ask the Librarian in your community if the library will not get some books for you in your own language.

**The Free Public Library Commission of  
Massachusetts**

lends collections of books like these to libraries.

During July a three days' conference, planned primarily for the librarians and trustees of the small libraries, was held at Simmons College, Boston. The college

authorities and the director of the Library School gave the commission their enthusiastic support. The meetings were held in the main college building, where lunches were served. Many of the visiting librarians were housed in the dormitories. A simple and practical program presented by experts was of the greatest help to the untrained country librarian. The number of 113 registered for the entire course. The largest number present at any one meeting was 186. On the last afternoon, opportunity was given for demonstration visits to nearby libraries. The Museum of Fine Arts, a neighbor of Simmons, extended its courtesies to the visitors during the days of the conference. The commission and its friends gave a dinner to their guests at the Women's City Club, where opportunity was given to meet the President of the Massachusetts Library Club and the librarian of the Boston Public Library. The commission invited the librarians of the small libraries of the state to attend the conference at its expense. This constituted the unique feature of the meeting.

What this opportunity meant to some may be surmised from the fact that one librarian had not been in Boston for twenty years, while another had not been out of her little hill-town in twelve years. Several in fact had never visited Boston.

Already from three sections of the Commonwealth the commission has been besought to plan other similar conferences. That they will be planned for, goes without saying since the experiment exceeded the fondest anticipation of the board of commissioners.

In various ways, some old and some new, and with the help of many agencies, the Free Public Library Commission forwards its work. Its aim is to promote the usefulness of libraries, extend their activities, bring people in touch with all educational resources, so that more and more the public library may become the open and rich treasure-house of the world's best thought, containing indispensable commodities for the young, the adult, and even the aged in a land that we all earnestly pray may never cease to be liberty loving.

# LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1916

By W. R. EASTMAN

REPORTS have been received from the ten states in which legislative sessions have been held during the year 1916. Twenty propositions affecting libraries were offered and ten were adopted. Of these, New York adopted eight and Virginia, two. Six of the eight for New York were strictly local. Rhode Island and Mississippi considered but rejected important measures of library law. The ten bills which did not pass present subjects of general interest which is as great, if not greater than that of those which were placed on the statute book. They show the tendencies of library thinking and effort if not the achievements of the year.

## APPROPRIATIONS

Reports indicate that appropriations for libraries and library service in the ten states were not materially changed from those of the preceding year.

In Virginia a special appropriation of \$4000 was made to furnish metal filing cases for such of the state archives as are under the control of the library board.

## LIBRARY COMMISSION WORK

In Virginia, an attempt was made to secure the services of a library organizer to go about among the libraries of the state under the direction of the library board. The bill for this purpose failed by reason of a feeling that the state's financial condition did not warrant the necessary expenditure.

## LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT

A proposition was made in New York to authorize the creation of educational corporations under the Membership Corporation law in cases in which the consent of the Regents should be given. Under the present law the Regents have exclusive power, outside of the legislature, to charter an educational corporation. The proposition to change this was not adopted.

## LIBRARY BUILDINGS

The charter of the village of Fredonia, New York, was amended to permit the

village to borrow money and issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000 to be used in erecting a new library building upon the lot now owned by the village and used for the Darwin R. Barker Library, provided that the consent of a majority of the taxpayers, representing a majority of the assessed property of the village, is first obtained.

In the village of Kings Park on Long Island, New York, the land commissioners are authorized to grant a certain piece of land, approximately 130 by 400 feet in extent, for the erection of a building thereon for the joint use of the free public library and the village fire department.

The charter of the city of Newburgh, New York, was amended so as to vest the title to school and library buildings in the city instead of, as formerly, in the board of education.

## COUNTY LIBRARIES

A bill for county free libraries was introduced in the legislature of Mississippi but was not reported from the committee to which it was referred.

## TAXATION

New York exempted from taxation all real estate owned by a free public library situate "outside of a city" the income from which is needed and used for the purposes of the library. Formerly, free libraries in villages of the third and fourth class were benefited by such exemption.

The proposition in the same state to exempt from tax all the property, both real and personal, of a public library free to the people, which failed in the previous legislature, was again offered and again failed.

A proposition, also in New York, to limit the tax levy for the support of a county library to the property of such towns in the county as are not otherwise taxed for public library purposes, was offered but failed.

The charter of the city of Johnstown, New York, was amended to provide that

while the city must continue under its agreement with Andrew Carnegie to pay \$2500 a year for the support of its public library, the common council of the city, including the Mayor, may by a two-thirds vote increase the amount of this payment in any year, but cannot decrease it.

The charter of the city of Rochester, New York, was amended to provide that the cost of maintaining the Public Library is to be included in the yearly estimate of city expenses and the amount estimated for the library must not be less than three one-hundredths of one per cent. of the total assessed value of all assessed property.

An amendment to the library law of Illinois, passed in 1915, but overlooked in the report on legislation of that year, increased the maximum tax levy for city libraries from one and two-tenths mills to two mills on the dollar and, in cities of over 100,000 population, from six-tenths of a mill to one mill. A clause was also added to the law to require library trustees to inform city councils in writing of the amount needed for running expenses of the library. Many cities are now levying the full two mill tax for their libraries.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES

A bill to promote the efficiency of library service in public schools was introduced in the legislature of Rhode Island. This provided for the annual payment of \$300 to any city or town, the school committee of which should employ a school librarian or a librarian for each high school, the above amount to constitute one-half of the salary of each librarian so employed. Rules to govern this library service were to be made by the state board of education. It was made a condition of the proposed payment that, in each case, the library service should meet the approval of the state board and that the librarian employed should hold a certificate of qualification issued by that board.

The finance committee of the House gave a hearing on the bill but it remained on the files of that committee at the close of the session.

#### STATE LIBRARIES

The trustees of the Massachusetts State Library asked for the appointment of a

director of legislative reference but the request was not granted.

The board of the Virginia State Library was authorized to publish annually as a part of its report such special matter as it may deem of sufficient value from an historical standpoint not increasing the volume beyond 600 pages.

#### PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

In New York a bill was offered providing for the publication of a series of "New York Legislative Documents" to be prepared and indexed in the State Library and to carry serial numbers. This failed to pass.

Still another bill in New York, restating former provisions and generally providing for the distribution of documents by the State Library, was offered but not adopted.

#### LAW LIBRARIES

In New York, the law of 1915, creating a legislative library and placing it under direction of the clerks of the Senate and Assembly, was amended to give the direction to the "legislative librarian" and to provide that salaries be paid from money appropriated for compensation of officers and employees of the legislature.

By an amendment to the Education law of New York the Riverhead Law Library was made a law library for the second judicial district of the Supreme Court, its three trustees to be named by a Supreme Court justice residing in Suffolk county. It is to succeed to the books and library property of the Suffolk County Bar Association when conveyed by that association, and will be supported as a county charge by moneys raised for court expenses. The salary of the librarian is to be \$600.

#### CARE OF BOOKS

A bill was offered in New York to provide that any second-hand bookdealer who buys or receives a book belonging to a public, college or university library without ascertaining by diligent inquiry that the seller has a legal right to the book, shall be liable to fine or imprisonment. This provision corresponds with existing law for the protection of articles similarly taken from railroads and other public corporations, but as applied to library property it failed of enactment.



# THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

## LIBRARY AND SUPERVISED EMPLOYMENT

By RALPH L. POWER, *Librarian, Boston University College of Business Administration*

It is a difficult task for the business library to keep pace with the rapid growth of the business college. The College of Business Administration of Boston University, for instance, with its day and evening divisions, has developed from a school with an enrollment of 275 and a faculty of 25, to a school of nearly 1200 students and a faculty of about 200, including special lecturers. Statistics for the last school year show that this department of Boston University ranks second in the country in size. The tremendous demand for scientific training in business has resulted in the phenomenal advance of the college, and the college library must tax its capacity to the utmost to be prepared to meet the demand.

Courses in business administration here are both practical and theoretical—building up practice on theory. Students of the Evening Division must be employed by day during their course, the daily work being recorded and credited as a laboratory exercise. Day Division students, instead of spending their entire fourth year in class instruction, spend their senior year in supervised employment. During this year of supervised employment the student is placed in a position of the type in which he intends to specialize. Two evenings each week are spent in class instruction in the Evening Division, and varied and extensive reports are required from time to time.

Outlines and reports at considerable length must be submitted; one general report is written as part of the year's work to show how experience lines up with or verifies theoretical study; oral conferences with the instructors are part of the required program; in supervised employment the employer reports both orally and by written sheets on the progress of the men. During the year of supervised employment the men are obliged to depend greatly on the library in outlining their reports—both

oral and written—and to provide the material for these reports regarding the combination of theory and practice in each particular line, the library must develop extensively. In other words, the library must have at all times all practical as well as theoretical treatises—whether in book or other form—in various branches of business.

The training of the student includes not only technical studies, but cultural also; and to supply proper reading and reference material the library must include a broad selection of literature and delve fairly extensively in each particular branch. For example, if a man is a student of a special industry he must have a deep inside knowledge regarding every branch of his particular line or trade—something relating to market conditions, the labor question, raw and finished material, methods of packing, and numerous other sundry details. So, as oftentimes is the case, if a number of students are studying for different industrial positions, the training is of the very broadest and, consequently, the material which the library must have on hand for them would be of an unusually wide range.

Owing to the lack of other facilities in Boston, the business men are depending more and more each day on the College of Business Administration Library. Telephone requests are numerous and many times employers send their secretaries to the library to gather extensive data. Grouped roughly the business men using the library include merchants, bankers, financiers, officers of corporations, lawyers, manufacturers, accountants, department heads in large stores, journalists, insurance men, teachers, government officials, real estate men, business organizers, advertisers, brokers, and many others too numerous to mention. A partial list of subjects treated in books which these men need, includes advertising, printing, office

and scientific management, banking, salesmanship, finance, business law, journalism, psychology, business economics, different phases of transportation, statistics, foreign trade, business English, accounting and insurance, in addition to other literature such as history, languages, education, general economics, agriculture, commercial geography, and other aids which must be continually at hand. Directories of all kinds; maps and atlases; government publications of the nation, state and city; business and general periodicals go with a well rounded selection of general business reference books. The vertical file is perhaps the most valuable and necessary adjunct of the business library, bringing, as it does, the latest available data ready at all times for reference. Pamphlets and leaflets of pertinent subjects together with miscellaneous publications of business houses, and various monthly lists of investment houses in addition to material which could not be stored on shelves form the nucleus for such a file.

As the number of different branches of business in which the graduates engage are varied, the collection must go fairly deeply into the intricacies of special lines. Graduate students must have had previous business training or work off that requirement while in the college. The material required for this class of students must be along the lines of research, and books generally are the least used. The very latest reports on technical business, economic subjects and other lines of human research must be ready to be utilized. In lumbering, for example, the literature must embrace the history of the industry, lumber accounting, administration, market and labor conditions, types and species of lumber and its products and by-products. In accounting, printed material must cover office routines, types of questions relating to the examinations of different states, cost accounting, problems and solutions. In transportation, the library must have material on rates, history, reports, accounting, interstate commerce material, law, and the very latest authentic information contained in hundreds of leaflets and pamphlets. The library is not wholly specialized as would

be a library of accounting or insurance, but it is a special collection in that it is not general as a public library.

The general reference works and literature for current information must be of the highest type and authoritative. The aim has been to gather a selection of printed matter relating to business—rather than a collection of such material. Reports of special investigations in different industries, made by students of the world's commercial development, are filed yearly. They number from sixty to two or three hundred annually and furnish material for research along special lines. Not all information regarding business is in books. Oftentimes information wanted is found with the aid of the specialized knowledge of heads of different departments, who also aid the librarian in business book selection. A commercial museum, such as the one now being installed at Boston University, helps complete the library's work.

Boston University is unique among institutions. It follows no beaten path, but blazes its own trail. Altho a private institution, its whole services are at the disposal of the community—a true municipal university. The problem of our civilization is the problem of the city. The university is to be a significant factor in our civilization and it must continue, in the future as in the past, to live in the midst of the life it serves. One of the greatest advances in educational development was the founding of the municipal university. The scientific spirit of the College of Business Administration is cordially available to the city of Boston—its manufactures, its business organizations, industrial organizations, finance, accountancy, transportation. Perhaps this article may suggest to librarians the importance of the function of a business library in connection with this scientific development of modern business administration.

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ALFRED NOYES, the poet, will be associated with the English department of Throop College of Technology, in Pasadena, for one entire semester during 1917.

# METHODS OF PICTURE CIRCULATION IN CINCINNATI

By N. D. C. HODGES, *Librarian, Cincinnati Public Library*

IN 1902 I was fortunate enough to make a trip to Europe, more especially to visit the public libraries of England. The landing, however, was in Holland and the way to England lay thru Bruges and Ypres. A camera with the ordinary stock lens of the period was the photographic outfit. The picture product consisted of a few hundred photographs, all of which, so far as they had some degree of clearness or were not double impressions, aroused the enthusiasm of the presser of the button. To be sure, as seen later, the general fuzziness stared him more and more in the face, but at the time he was proud of a picture with some sharpness in a central circular field and fuzziness increasing from the center to the edges. Perhaps these pictures would interest children, was a natural enough thought, but at the time the library had no lecture room. The shifting of departments left a vacant room, tho only large enough to seat a hundred and fifty boys and girls. A lantern with a lens of too short focus was purchased. A rolling screen altogether too large for the room was hung. The big screen followed as a consequence of the short-focus lens. Some slides were made from the films and others were purchased, making about 300 in all, to cover a series of four talks. The really usable films proved to be few. But boys of twelve are interested in the details of a journey, so slides were made of a passport, railroad and steamer tickets, steamer baggage labels, sleeping cars, steamer piers, a stateroom, dining room, a tug bringing out a belated passenger to the moving steamer, the crowds of friends on the pier waving good-bye, the pilot going over the side into a row boat, and the larger pilot boat near by. Then came scenes on the voyage, a chart, the engines, signals, finally the fishing steamers off the European coast, the first sight of land and the glorious sail along the south coast of England, the landing,

the gang planks, the inspection of baggage. There is hardly an end to the novel objects and scenes connected with an ocean voyage in which a wideawake boy will not take keen interest. On Feb. 2, 1904, the first show of lantern slides was made. The series of four shows was repeated a number of times before the advent of warm weather put a stop to them.

Such was the first stage. The next was the request from some one for permission to use the slides, but with the proviso that he would need others. These others were bought or made from suitable originals.

Slides began to accumulate and classification was necessary. They have not been kept in groups, but each slide is given its decimal number. The slides when not in circulation are kept in trays, twelve inches long and partitioned off into compartments, so that each compartment shall hold easily about ten slides. If the compartments are much longer the slides would be likely to drop flat to the bottom with resulting annoyance. The trays are kept in drawers in unit filing cases. There is a shelf list, but it is decidedly better to select from the slides themselves. Slides vary in quality and only from the slide itself can one judge as to its serving as a suitable illustration.

The slides are taken from the library in boxes. One of these boxes will hold fully ninety slides, ample to illustrate a talk of an hour. These boxes may be bought in the trade, but generally these stock boxes have only three compartments, and are improved by putting in three more partitions. Otherwise one is liable to experience an occasional hitch in his lecture, when a half-dozen slides fall to the bottom of one of the big compartments, filling it so completely that the best way to get them out is to remove all the slides and turn the box upside down. If the slides are not shuffled in this operation, it will be a miracle. If the half light in which the operator works

and the excitement of the mishap are considered the effect upon the progress of an entertainment may be imagined.

As stated, we hung a curtain in our first lecture room. Curtains we no longer hang. In each lecture room, on the wall at the back of the stage, is a patch of white plaster, slightly tinted with yellow and framed in with wood to give it proper finish. There are no creases in plaster properly laid. At the other end of the room is a stand, on which is a table for carrying the lantern. The lantern must be provided with a good-sized lens of such focal length as to produce a picture of the right size on the plaster screen, and the purpose of the stand is to bring the lens on a level with the center of the screen. If this condition is not observed there will be distortion in the pictures, which will be especially noticeable in architectural subjects. Finally under the floor, from an outlet on the stage to a tiny electric light on the operator's side of the lantern table, is an electric signal wire, operated preferably by a few dry cells. A push button connection with the stage outlet enables the lecturer to signal for change of slides, without disturbing his or her audience with noisy clickings.

Above all things do not just order a lantern. A few years ago there was a complaint from one outside lecture hall that our slides were not clear. On testing the lantern in that hall, it was found that when the picture was in focus, with the lantern at the back of the hall, it covered not only the screen but spread out over the whole end of the hall and a considerable distance along the sides.

Be sure of good-sized lenses of the best make, and strong light. If any one comes along and wishes to use a reflectoscope attached to a sixteen candle power bulb, say nay. Some sort of result can be had with such an apparatus when a few feet from a screen in a small room, but it takes strong light to throw a picture fifty to eighty feet and make it bright enough to please an audience. It goes without saying that there should be a suitable outlet for an arc light, so placed that wires may run from it to the lantern without getting under the feet of the audience. The outfit, from that

outlet, thru the lantern to the screen, and back as it were thru the signal wire from the lecturer to the operator, should be well thought out and part of the permanent equipment of the hall. Nor should the reading light for the lecturer be forgotten. Do not depend upon makeshift connections, but have the necessary parts built into the building. Under these conditions, a trained high-school boy can set the apparatus in operation in five minutes.

Only a small percentage of the use of our slides is under our own auspices. Clubs and societies, any organization engaged in educational work, can have the use of our lecture rooms and committee rooms without charge. In the year ending June 30, 1916, 2507 availed themselves of this privilege. We do not allow the use of the rooms for religious or political meetings. We do not allow any but our own operators to run our lanterns, or the use of lanterns other than our own. Lanterns are easily put out of adjustment, and we undertake to supply the best. It is no uncommon experience to have four lanterns in operation at one time. We have eight. In the year ending June 30, 1916, 154,662 slides were used. Slides are taken out by school teachers, professors at the university, doctors, dentists, engineers, and even go into private houses; quite a few find the entertainment of their personal friends justifies the purchase of a lantern for home use. Our collection numbers over 20,000. For years the staff has included a photographer whose main duty it is to make slides.

And here I had almost forgotten our transparencies. In the fall of 1908, each morning I found on my desk eight or ten slides, the product of our photographer's labor the day before. These slides were from films taken with the best of lenses, on a European trip that summer. Taking up a slide of the Grand Canal in Venice, I was struck with the brilliancy of a photograph on glass. So the photographer was summoned and told that he must try his skill at making transparencies. We would make a case for displaying transparencies: a box with hinged sides and electric lights within, set on legs to bring the pictures to the proper height for comfortable viewing.



THE SPECIAL CASE FOR CIRCULATING STEREOGRAPHS



TRANSPARENCY CASES IN THE CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY



A little ingenuity had to be exercised on the contrivance for holding the transparencies and the necessary ground glass back to fit. That was eight years ago. Now we have a collection of transparencies. The teachers began a year ago or more to ask for them. They circulate, and at a few schools are cases similar to ours for displaying them.

There is one peculiar service which our transparency case renders. The case is not far within the entrance doors. The peculiar service is not unlike that of the brightly lighted saloon door: it entices new comers. Young men, especially young artisans out of work, drift into the main building, see the bright case of pictures, and wander over to it. They are in their first trench. They have gained so much ground and can look around. By them pass men, women and even children to the circulating department. In these go and out they come—alive. The library cannot be so dreadful a place! These young men venture further, find a seat perhaps, and then a book.

A few words about the photographer. His first slide was literally a dismal failure. As years have run on he has acquired naturally considerable skill. But raw material as well as skill is necessary before one can make slides, so it is fortunate that he has developed an interest in American history. This interest has led him to make trips over the whole of the Eastern portion of the United States and Canada to take photographs of historic or literary interest. His first venture was to the birthplace of Lincoln. That was in 1906. The next year he began a systematic study of Boone's Trail, which was continued in subsequent years till he had tramped over the most of it. Battle fields of the Civil and other wars were visited. There were trips to the mountains of North Carolina, to Mackinaw, to Boston and New England and New York, to Florida, to New Orleans and Mobile, trips following the trails of early explorers of the Ohio and the Mississippi Valley, to Montreal and Quebec. In eleven summers there have been many such excursions. The result is recorded in slides and transparencies. Finally we must record the making of hundreds of photographs of Cincinnati

historic sites either from buildings still standing or from rare prints. These last are eliciting great interest from the schools.

The agents offering stereographs met with little favor till one of them solved the problem of placing stereographs on exhibition in a children's room (visited often by eight hundred children in a day) under such conditions that the pictures and stereoscopes would not be rapidly worn out. In the American homes of sixty years ago a common object—there was none such in my own home—was a rosewood box, perhaps ten inches square and fourteen inches high, with two eyepieces on one side and on the top a lid or lids lined with tin foil and so arranged that they could be tilted up, when they served as mirrors throwing light down into the box. In the box was a series of eight or ten stereographs so attached to a shaft that they could be brought in succession under the beam of reflected light and in range with the eyepieces, to the edification of any one peering in. Memory bears record to the effect that, in the unregenerate days of those many years ago, interest wandered from the instructive pictures to the foil-lined lids and their raising and lowering. Of such waywardness the children of the modern children's room are not guilty.

To agent after agent these boxes were described, till one day in the spring of 1906, an agent, after receiving the usual rebuff, returned to the library with beaming face and bearing word that he had found such boxes among discarded material in the loft of a dime museum. Six of these were bought, and paid for on April 6, 1906. They were not of rosewood and were larger than those of earlier days, but they contained clockwork, which moved the stereographs in regular procession before the eyepieces. With slight modification, this clockwork was arranged to start on pressing a push-button instead of waiting for the passage of a penny thru its vitals.

For ten long years these machines have served the children. Instead of six children sometimes there is a pile of eight or ten apparently peering into them, passing as opportunity offers from one machine to

another. The machines were old when bought, they have over and over again declared that they could no longer turn their old bones round and round showing pictures for the pleasure of the young folks. The young folks to-day enjoying the display were not born when the machines made their début in the public library. Only by frequent cajoling from the mechanic have the weary, decrepit machines been induced to keep at their worthy task of making happy the boys and girls who clamber over them. We are looking for their successors, or rather for the money with which to bring them to Cincinnati.

In the spring of 1908, the circulation of stereographs was begun. To the possessor of a stereoscope the loan of fifty stereographs in a suitable box is simple. Our stereographs are brought together according to subject in groups of fifty, as nearly as may be. They are not circulated singly but in such groups. They are charged as books are charged, but no record is made of the separate pictures. The charge is for 35, 40, 50 stereographs, as the case may be. The same number must be returned in good condition or those lost or damaged paid for.

But most families are not equipped with stereoscopes. Such a long word! Americanwise it is clipped to scope. Well, to circulate scopes and graphs, a box was contrived, a sort of small sized suit case, made of wood or so-called fiber, long enough and wide enough to carry a hand stereoscope in the center, and twenty-five stereographs in each of two pockets, one on each side of the shank of the stereoscope. This outfit was popular from the start. We have now nearly two hundred of them, and we could use a thousand all the winter thru if we had the money to buy and equip them. Is it any wonder that our picture circulation in the year ending June 30, 1916, was 417,170, or a total, with the lantern slides, of 571,832?

We circulate a few, comparative few, single pictures, which we keep in vertical files, so dear to all librarians, but of these there is no separate record. Only in last August, in summing up the picture circulation as reported in the A. L. A. statistics, did it appear that a fuller account of our methods might be of service to other libraries; the total of such circulation of all the libraries reporting came to only 393,475.

## "HUMAN INTEREST" IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY MARILLA WAITE FREEMAN, *Librarian, Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn.*

"CAN you give me a good human interest story for the *Commercial Appeal*?" The new young reporter leaned hopefully over the information desk of Goodwyn Institute Library in Memphis, Tennessee.

As he spoke, a handsome Hindu, with melancholy dark eyes and polished address, came up beside him, and asked the privilege of seeing the library's resources on river control. This interesting visitor identified himself as a student of engineering at the University of Illinois, an institution which attracts so many aspiring Orientals. In a year more he would return to Calcutta to teach American engineering methods to his countrymen. On his summer vacation travels, he had come to Memphis to learn something of river and drainage engineer-

ing in the lower Mississippi Valley, a region which has many natural problems in common with his own.

"Have you also the works of my countryman, Rabindranath Tagore?" he inquired. As they were laid beside the engineering books on his table, he settled to a day of blissful research, mingled of drainage, poetry and philosophy.

Two American lads, one short and stocky, the other slim and tall, were waiting a bit sheepishly for next chance at the information desk. "Can you tell me,"—this from the stocky one—"how tall a man has to be to join the National Guards?" "And how much he has to weigh?"—from the slim one—"and for the regular Army too?" It took an Army Regulations



hand-book, a recruiting circular, and finally a telephone call to the captain of the Chickasaw Guards, to solve this problem. Ultimately, the sons of two mothers who quite obviously had not raised their boys "to be a soldier," went off exultant in the conviction that neither height nor width nor lack thereof could debar them from their country's service.

The desk telephone buzzed, and an anxious voice at the other end besought the name of the German consul-general at Chicago; and might so august a personage be addressed in plain Americanese as "My dear Sir?" Another buzz, and a lumber office spoke: "What is the comparative of sappy?" The librarian was dazed for a moment, but gathering herself, ventured on sappier, to rhyme with happier, and turned to meet the perturbed gaze of a young deaf-mute.

On a tiny slip of paper his question was written and was now thrust forward with embarrassed eagerness. "Have you a book of love letters?" The librarian read, and down the long procession of epistolary lovers ran her mind, from Abelard and Heloise to Balzac and his Madame Hanska. She read again, and this time the authentic inspiration came. Forth from its sacred space she fetched "The new standard business and social letter-writer," and with sympathetic finger pointed to Section III, on "Love and marriage." Breathing a sigh of relief, the amorous youth withdrew to a corner, where he feverishly read, wrote and destroyed by turns, till a final draft permitted to survive, was folded safely into his breast pocket. Then he departed leaving in the library waste-basket and all about the chair where he had sat, mutilated fragments and scraps, beginnings and ends of "love letters" not lacking in the divine fire, but couched in the somewhat stilted terms of "The new business and social letter-writer."

Again the telephone spoke. The Farm Development Bureau would like a list of the six best books on country life—including one on diversified farming—for the little library at Kerrville. An interested friend had promised to give them. Also, had the library copies of the new Rural

Credits and Cotton Futures Bills? The librarian said "This afternoon" to the list, and "Yes" to the bills, inwardly thankful that she had written for the latter promptly. Thankful, also, when another buzz followed, that she had heeded the slogan of "Cotton mills for the cotton states," and was ready for the Memphis capitalist who wished to investigate mill costs and machinery.

A committee of three determined looking ladies appeared at the desk. The city was in the throes of a summer struggle between the Board of Health, seeking to enforce pasteurization of the milk supply, and the Dairymen's Association, asserting that its product was already beyond fear and above reproach. The largest woman's club of the city was preparing to take a hand and its representatives had come for ammunition. Armed with latest reports of the American Medical Milk Commission, and the milk bulletins of Uncle Sam's never resting Department of Agriculture, they retired to a table. Meantime the librarian telephoned to a wise children's specialist who knows the milk supply as life or death to his charges. He summed the situation in a sentence: "Tell the ladies to tell the dairymen if they will keep their milk down to 100,000 non-pathogenic bacteria per cubic centimeter in winter and 200,000 in summer, they will not need to pasteurize: certified milk is always under 10,000: I give all my babies certified milk."

A fair-haired foreign youth was waiting, as the librarian hung up the receiver. He had just come down the river from St. Louis; said the big policeman on the corner of Main and Madison had told him to come to Goodwyn Institute and "the library lady" would tell him how to find a job. Said he was from Odessa, had been in this country two years, had good experience as a house-boy, but was willing to do anything. His frank and wistful countenance was most appealing. The library lady felt she must not fail. She looked about the room. At one of the tables a resourceful and sympathetic young rabbi was looking over the latest sociological books. It needed but a word to bring his resourcefulness into play. In

a trice he had the head of the Jewish Charities on the 'phone and in possession of the story. "From Odessa, did you say? Why, that's the town where I was born. Send the boy along. Sure, I'll get him a job." And once more the receiver clicked with the joy of achievement, as it hung up for a brief rest.

The young reporter was still waiting, but watchful. His pencil scratched intermittently. "Strikes me you get lots of human interest up here," he volunteered. "Quite a good deal in the last twenty minutes. If you don't mind, guess I'll call my story 'Thirty minutes at the Library Human Interest Desk.'"

### LITERARY CENSORSHIP AND THE LIBRARY

IN "The Librarian's" column in the *Boston Transcript* for Oct. 25, E. L. Pearson discusses a recent editorial on "Chaotic literary censorship" in the *New York Tribune* in which the writer maintains that this matter is better handled in France and in European countries generally than in this country.

"There is an amazing lot of cant uttered on this subject," writes Mr. Pearson. "Most reasonable folk think that it is right to demand that a book of genuine artistic power shall not be suppressed or condemned because it deals with any of the subjects which are usually grouped under the term 'sex.' But a small group of writers, who fancy themselves liberal, seem to insist that the mere fact that a book, story or play has any one of these subjects for its theme, is reason enough for its acceptance. Weak and silly sentimentality, crude and glaring melodrama, slipshod writing, 'moral' conversions more absurd than in the worst of the old Sunday School tracts—any or all of these are to be pardoned in a novel which is 'outspoken on the theme of sex.'"

"In other words, literary criticism is to be suspended in the case of any writing on this subject, and the public librarian who does not instantly buy a sophomore novel, if it happens to describe the red-light district, must invariably be a prude.

"They order this matter better in France," declares the writer in the *Tribune*, 'and on the Continent generally. There the duty of protecting youth against dangerous influences in literature and on the stage is squarely put upon the right shoulders—those of parents and guardians and educators.'

"As this follows the statement about a novel which was 'banned' by a public library, there is evidently an intentional comparison between American and French methods. It makes us think that the writer used more haste than thought. Waiving the question whether librarians are not themselves 'educators' (many of them stridently insist that they are), is there not such a difference in social conditions in the two countries as to make the comparison almost useless? There is in France no such system of free public libraries as that which is found here. In this country the open-shelf rooms, with practically every book free to the use of anyone above the age of 15 or 16, make the problem quite different. We fancy that the French 'parents and guardians' would find their duty rather irksome if American library systems prevailed in France.

"A public library and a book-shop are different places. Hasty judgment sometimes leads to the conclusion that anything which may be legally published and sold may fitly be circulated by the public library. The most intelligent opinion among American librarians recognizes the difference. In this judgment many publishers and authors agree.

"Almost at the same time that the writer in the *Tribune* was complaining that a novel had been 'banned' (if they would only get a new word!) by the public library, another newspaper was publishing a series of letters from persons who had been engaged in counting 'immoral' novels upon the shelves of the same library.

"Does it ever occur, we wonder, to the passionate enthusiasts who condemned the public library as 'hide-bound by puritanical prudishness,' that the librarians are usually under fire from other extremists who are worried at the shocking license of the place?"

## LIBRARIES AND THE "AMERICA FIRST" CAMPAIGN

THE library can play an important part in the nation-wide effort at this time to induce a large attendance of immigrants upon night schools. Many libraries have already responded to the appeal sent out in September and still others will be heard from. Libraries everywhere realize the need of teaching the non-English-speaking immigrant English. To do so will diminish difficulties in advertising books among foreigners, and in keeping track of books loaned. Hence the general call, and the response to it, from so many quarters.

The "America First" campaign was undertaken at the request of school authorities who have come to feel that local facilities for securing publicity for evening schools are inadequate. They find funds insufficient for advertising and sometimes local obstacles. It was thought that by carrying on a national campaign of publicity over a protracted period the more than usual interest aroused would supplement local advertising. Furthermore, many forces, such as industries, chambers of commerce, labor unions, immigrants' societies, the foreign-language press, and patriotic societies, which had never actively participated before, would be persuaded to co-operate each in some effective way.

At the request of two conferences on Americanization, held in connection with the Detroit and New York City meetings of the National Education Association, the United States Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, appointed a national committee of one hundred to carry on the campaign in co-operation with the Bureau of Education.

A number of prominent and public-spirited citizens, representing every possible contact with immigrants, are upon this committee. The libraries of the country are represented by George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association. The chairman of the committee is the Honorable John Price Jackson, Commissioner of Labor and Industry for the state of Pennsylvania, a man long interested in the welfare of immigrants. As an official he has effected many plans for the welfare of

immigrants in the great industrial state of Pennsylvania, where thousands of immigrants are employed.

Libraries have many facilities for advertising night schools. Slips in foreign languages can be inserted in books loaned to immigrant men, women, and children. Lists of books suitable for foreigners wishing to study English can be published in the foreign-language newspapers or in leaflets for distribution.

The schedule of activities suggested for libraries covers the following items:

1. Print a large number of *slips advertising evening schools and library facilities* and insert in each book loaned to immigrant men, women, and children. Translate into foreign languages when possible.
2. Advertise library facilities in *foreign-language newspapers* published in your city. (See city directory for list or consult some educated immigrant.)
3. Write *short, effective articles* on library advantages for immigrants. The foreign-language newspapers will publish these free.
4. Print or mimeograph *list of books* in foreign languages or English suitable for immigrants. Include texts in "English for Foreigners" and civics in the list. (New York City and Providence, R. I., Public Libraries have such lists.)
5. Appoint competent *committees of educated foreign-born* citizens to co-operate in selection of books in foreign languages and in English suitable for immigrants. Ask members of committees to stimulate patronage of library.
6. Request *frequent announcements of library facilities* at meetings of immigrants' societies.
7. Write to H. H. Wheaton, specialist in immigrant education and chairman of the executive committee in charge of "America First" campaign, for suggestions and the "Americanization plan for libraries," the Division of Immigrant Education circular no. 13.

By way of assisting librarians in formulating advertisements suitable for assisting immigrants thru slips and foreign-language newspapers, the following advertisements are suggested:

## No. 1

Name of Library \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Library has — books in English suitable for Immigrants.

Learn to read books about the United States by studying English in the Night Schools. Take your wife along.

Choose the one nearest your home from the following list:

Name of school \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 Classes begin at — o'clock on —

## No. 2

Name of Library \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Library has — books in "English for Immigrants."

Learn English by attending night school. Library books will help you.

Study English. Take a friend along to the nearest night school.

Name of school \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 Classes begin at — o'clock on —

## No. 3

Name of Library \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foreign-language newspapers and periodicals can be read in the library.

To get all the news, learn to read American newspapers and periodicals in the night school nearest your home.

Name of School \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 Classes begin at — o'clock on —

## No. 4

If you are a citizen of the United States, will you induce one non-English-speaking friend to learn English by going to night school?

Choose a school nearest his home.

Name of School \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 Classes begin at — o'clock on —

## No. 5

(Where no night schools exist in the community, the following notice is suggested.)

Name of Library \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_  
 Learn English by studying books in "English for Immigrants."

This Library has them. Call and get one. Bring along a friend who wants to learn English.

As chairman of the executive committee in active charge of the "America First" campaign, this opportunity is taken to invite the co-operation of all interested library officials in the Americanization movement. The number of non-English-speaking foreign-born whites, in 1910, who were ten years of age or over, was 2,953,011. They constitute a large unassimilated mass.

It will take the constant, untiring effort of every American institution and agency to adjust them to American conditions. To teach them English is the first step, and it is the first point of attack decided upon by the national committee of one hundred.

The schools and the libraries are two forces which must take the brunt of the burden.

H. H. WHEATON,  
*Specialist in Immigrant Education,*  
*United States Bureau of Education.*

## ARGUMENTS FOR THE SUPPORT OF A TOWNSHIP LIBRARY

In the little village of Sparta, Michigan, in the same county in which Grand Rapids is located, there is published a weekly paper called the *Sparta-Sentinel*. The editor of this paper took an active part in the fight last spring to get the people of the township to vote for a township library, and this carried at the election. A grant of \$10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation was made March 31 for this township library building. The arguments put forth by the rural editor were unusually good and well stated and may be used to advantage in many another community.

### WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE FOR LIBRARY MAINTENANCE

\$10,000 Gifts are not Dealt out to Undeserving People

There is only one reason why anyone will hesitate to vote for the Carnegie Library, which question comes before Sparta Township electors on April 4th. That reason is that it means a tax of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mill, or 1-20th of a cent on each dollar assessed valuation of your property. If your farm is assessed \$3000, that means a tax of \$1.50. The questions every property owner should ask himself or herself should be something like this: Is it good business for me to turn down a free gift of a \$10,000 Township Public Library, that shall be open for my free use, or for the use of my children or my neighbor's children year after year, because it will cost me the price of six dozen eggs per year, if my property is assessed at \$3000. An average price for just one good book on any subject these days is about \$1.50. Will it not pay me indefinitely better to put that \$1.50 into a free library, where I can get access any week day or evening to a thousand books, many of them of greater value than that, and the free use of any of

which I can have in my own home? As a farmer will it not be a cheap and paying investment, giving me the use of the best books published on agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, and feeding, etc., and putting within my reach all the bulletins published by the government and the agricultural colleges of the country?

Should I ever wish to sell my property will not the fact that it is near to good schools, churches, and a FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY make it more desirable to a purchaser who is intelligent and progressive? Had I not better lay aside that six dozen eggs a year, and vote "Yes" on April 4th for a Carnegie Library? Why should I send my boy and girl to school to learn, among other things, how to read, and then when the opportunity comes offering almost an unlimited supply of the world's best literature, to feed their growing and hungry minds—why should I by my vote rob them of this just because it may cost me a half dozen dozen eggs?

There are many reasons why we should vote for this library proposition. The probabilities are that in our generation we will not have the offer of a gift of a library building again. The Carnegie funds that have gone to the building of libraries are to be withdrawn from that purpose and given to the establishment of a World's Peace Foundation. [?]

If we vote to accept the gift of Mr. Carnegie, there will be provided in the building, besides ample free reading rooms, a hall or room for public assembly, the use of which will be free for township or public gatherings.

A free library of this kind is a kind of secular church: it is a temple where the greatest voices of the ages may be heard; it is a treasury of wisdom gathered from all lands, and he who uses it aright has provided for him without cost a liberal education.

If your boy has had a high school education, he needs the public library to continue his mental growth, and that he may be able to give his brains a good square meal once in a while.

If your boy has been denied a high school education he greatly needs this opportunity to get for himself an education that you could not give him.

We should economize on everything else before we think of economizing on our brain food. While as Americans we count ourselves in the front rank of the progressive and civilized peoples of the world, we cannot boast of this while in our villages, towns, and cities we have more lock-ups, jails, poorhouses and saloons than we have libraries and free reading rooms. Let us put Sparta Township on the map as one of the best places to live in the State of Michigan by voting for this splendid public library which will not cost the average citizen one half dozen dozen eggs a year.

## THE MISSIONARY RESEARCH LIBRARY IN NEW YORK CITY

IN 1914 the Foreign Missions Conference of North America found itself facing a need for facilities for research work of an advanced nature in the science of missions. So acutely was this need felt that it instructed its committee of reference and counsel to take steps to establish some central, interdenominational library, on thoroly modern lines; and, accordingly, in the spring of that year, space was secured in an office building in New York City, high-grade equipment installed, and the Missionary Research Library formally launched.

As has been suggested, the purpose of the library is to provide opportunities for the scientific study of missions, and it is thoroly interdenominational and international in its scope. The aim ultimately includes that proposed after the Ecumenical Missionary Conference in 1900 for the Central Missionary Bureau of Information, namely: "to furnish reliable data as to distribution of missionary force, occupation of fields, and vital statistics." This difference between the two organizations is to be noted, however. Whereas the Central Bureau was not only to publish this data, but to act as an agency for publications common to all the missionary societies, the Missionary Research Library is to be a depository of this data, to collect significant missionary records, and so to organize them that investigators will come here to find the history of what has been done, and material for further work. In our case, the publishing function is in abeyance. As a result of its formal connection with the Foreign Missions Conference, it stands in the same relation to Boards of Foreign Missions as the United Charities Organization does to local societies. Its scope seems restricted, yet in reality it is wide. Essentially, it deals with the history, methods, and problems of missions in non-Christian lands; and this, of course, includes the tremendous field of Comparative Religion. But recognizing, also, the importance of the social and economic environment of any community, the need is keenly felt of providing for up-to-

date study of the history, sociology, anthropology, and religious psychology of these countries. Hence the necessity of keeping abreast of the results of modern research in these sciences. For this reason, it has been found necessary to secure sets of such publications as those of the Anthropological Society of London.

Aiming primarily to meet the demands of authors, editors, board secretaries, and missionaries on furlough, unusual care has been exercised from the very start in the selection of books. The libraries of the Student Volunteer Movement and the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference were consolidated, thus forming a working nucleus of some 2000 volumes; and the titles in the carefully selected missionary bibliographies of H. U. Weitbrecht and J. Lovell Murray were approved for acquisition *in toto* at the first meeting of the Library Committee. Before much actual purchasing was done, however, generous gifts began to come in from various interested sources, and the staff soon found itself with a serious problem on hand in sorting and checking this miscellaneous material. At first, little or no attempt was made at actual cataloging, there being only time for a simple author list in the case of books, and an issue by issue check of the reports and periodicals. This method of handling the latter seemed cumbersome, slow and expensive, but it was soon proven that, given the enormous field to be covered, it was another instance of the longest way 'round being the shortest way home. Files were at first so broken and scattered that in order to make any intelligible check-list of what was desired, it was necessary to note each separate item received, and its condition. There were practically no long runs that could be lumped in one entry.

Of first importance among these early gifts was that made by the estate of the late Dr. James S. Dennis. His valuable library on the Turkish Empire and the Near East was donated outright to us, thus forming the Dennis Memorial Collection; in addition, the Missionary Research Library secured the plates and entire extant stock of all Dr. Dennis' own writings, the

proceeds from the sale of which go to the enlarging of the Memorial Collection; while there was placed here in indefinite deposit the valuable scrap-books compiled by Dr. Dennis during the preparation of his monumental work, "Christian missions and social progress."

As the first mass of materials was sorted out, letters were sent to missionary societies in North America, Great Britain, the Continent, Australia, and New Zealand, explaining the purpose of the library, and requesting help in procuring files of their reports and periodicals. The promptness and generosity of response to these requests was most gratifying. The British and Foreign Bible Society sent complete file of their reports from the beginning, 1805, many of them bound especially for us; the Church Missionary Society, England, sent a great case full of its publications; the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions gave files of the reports of its various stations; and so on everywhere. Nor was the response to personal interviews and solicitation any less hearty. In all directions there were opened to us garrets, cellars, and like places of storage, which resulted in our bringing to light rich finds, and, incidentally, carrying off much dirt!

This solicitation referred almost exclusively to files of reports and periodicals. An attack was made on the vast field of books by means of lists compiled from various bibliographies and submitted to experts for their criticism and additions. Such authorities as Dr. W. E. Griffis (on Japan), Dr. D. B. Macdonald (on Mohammedanism), and Dr. J. N. Farquhar (on India) gave, and are still giving, valuable help in this regard. Note was made of the criticisms, those titles reported on unfavorably being carded and filed, the others condensed into a single desiderata list, to be purchased at the earliest opportunity. As a result of all these processes, the library has grown, in approximately two years and a half, from a bare concrete floor to over 12,800 bound volumes, to say nothing of pamphlets and unbound material!

The problems involved in this rapid growth have been many and various. The

staff has consisted of three trained workers, with a varying number of untrained and part-time helpers. While we have thus been able to control our material, we have been brought up against the rather ludicrous but not the less trying question of how to prevent the workers from falling over each other! For a fundamental problem has been the mechanical one of space. The growth of the library has far and away exceeded the fondest expectations, and even at the end of the first year it became necessary to increase the stack capacity. In connection with this, it must be remembered that an office building affords practically no storage space; and, thanks to the generous gifts, we were soon under the necessity of housing a large number of duplicates. Since expansion horizontally was found to be impossible, the stack question was answered temporarily by raising the tiers thruout by four shelves. Trolleys were run at the junction of the two sections, and ladders installed. As the space between the tiers is only 27 inches, it has been suggested that in future there be a special *avoidupois* requirement for each member of the staff! (The librarian once asked one of the little pages what she considered should be in a good library, and rather had her breath taken away by the prompt response, "Enough space between the stacks for two people to pass each other!")

As may be imagined, with so much material pouring in, it was impossible to keep the detailed cataloging up to date. Each book was listed and put on the open shelves as soon as it came in, but for the first year no books were permanently marked, the classification being merely penciled lightly on the inside. The problem of keeping track on the shelves of the uncataloged books was then solved by the simple expedient of pasting a very small label on the back of the book, the label being removed when the book was cataloged. The classification presented a very serious difficulty, as, for such special work, any existing one would require considerable change and expansion. The one finally adopted, however, is that used in the Day Missions Library at Yale, modified by a sup-

plementary scheme worked out by the librarian to meet the actual needs of this library. So far as practicable, geographical divisions are emphasized, both in the catalog and on the shelves. The units are made as small as possible, the tendency being to work down even to cities. This has resulted in making the catalog partly classed and partly dictionary, for in the effort to show quickly all the work done in (let us say) Africa, all the divisions of that continent have been filed under "Africa," a general cross-reference only appearing in the alphabetical place where normally the division would be found. Thus, W. Holman Bentley's "Pioneering on the Congo" files under "Africa—Southwest," the red-heading being "Congo—Missions," and there being a reference "Congo—See under Africa—Southwest." In this way, on consulting the drawer for Africa, the reader has presented to him at once a bird's-eye view of the present accepted missionary divisions of Africa, with each book the library possesses on that continent in its proper setting with the other divisions of the country. Of course, each book is entered primarily under the author's name.

Some of our difficulties have been solved, some are now being worked out, while, like Hamlet and his philosophy, there are some ahead of which we do not dream. Yet, in its short existence, the Missionary Research Library has justified itself on the unassailable ground of service rendered.

HOLLIS W. HERING, *Librarian.*

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J. B. KERFOOT, the literary critic of *Life*, is giving a series of informal literary lectures in Chickering Hall, the auditorium of Lord & Taylor's store in this city. These are given every Tuesday afternoon at 3, and free tickets of admission may be obtained on application at the Lord & Taylor Book Shop. Mr. Kerfoot discusses three or four of the new books in each lecture, considering them in relation to current events and broad movements of thought rather than from any severely technical standpoint.

## REBACKING LEATHER-BOUND LAW BOOKS

IN the eighteenth annual report of the Worcester County Law Library Dr. G. E. Wire, the deputy librarian, gives an extended report on the results of his labor and observations in the matter of rebacking cloth and leather bound books. Where the sewing is good, the book firm and strong and only the back or one or two covers loose, he finds it 50 per cent. cheaper to reback than it is to rebind. The latter necessitates tearing the book to pieces, making fresh saw cuts in back, re-sewing it and then trimming it all around "to make a good job." Thus the very processes which should preserve the book wear it out all the more. In this report Dr. Wire writes more particularly on rebacking law books, although of course rebacking is only one form or manifestation of repairing.

"If the sewing be sound," he says, "with no loose leaves or sections, inside back or lining be firmly attached to the backs of the section and one or both covers perfect but loose; also if the back or at least title leathers be perfect and in such a state of preservation that they can be used, and if the leather or cloth on the sides be in fair condition, and these same sides be not rounded as to corners and ragged as to edges, it looks as if we had a good case for rebacking. Some difference also will be found between a loose back and a tight back book. It is perfectly true and undeniably a fact that the tight back is the stronger binding, but it is more liable to break in the middle. I am of the opinion that loose back books are the best in the long run and they certainly are more easy to reback.

"If this work can be done in the building, and that is the better way, a separate room or corner of stackroom should be fitted up for this purpose. Good light, artificial or natural, is necessary. Then a bench at least seven feet long by three feet wide, and about forty inches high, a backing press, hand press, gas or oil stove, glue pot and brushes, paste brushes, marble skiving slab, beating hammer, palette, leather knives, supply of cloths and leathers

are the main requisites. Type and gilding materials may be hired by the library. Really the most necessary part of the equipment is the human part. A suitable man to do repairing neatly, reliably and expeditiously is seldom found outside our larger cities. The best persons we have found for this purpose were foreign born and foreign trained with a genuine love and appreciation for old books. It would seem that in the schools for arts and crafts necessary training might be found for this work which is really and pre-eminently woman's work. If not needed all the time in any one library a skilled craftswoman should be able to gain a good living by establishing a clientage among several libraries, either spending her time among them or making her headquarters at one library and having the books sent to her there. The ordinary bindery does not care for this work. . . .

"Careful examination of the books on binding issued in England and United States, shows that the very subject of rebacking is given less than two pages in only one of the half dozen books on binding issued since 1890. The rest of these books hardly mention the subject of rebacking. This is an important subject in many libraries, particularly where there are folios of Law, Theology, and Travel of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. These old treasures were printed with honest ink, on hand-made paper, mostly linen, sewed on raised bands and laced in boards and well covered with good calfskin or later sheepskin. It were a shame indeed, to spoil this sewing, as no ordinary sewing as done to-day in our job binderies could approach it in durability or in strength. The backs have cracked along the edges but the sewing is sound, bands are all there and the book is firm and solid. Many octavos of the first half of the 19th century, especially long runs of periodicals, societies and law reports, one half or full bound, are more economically rebacked than rebound, even at the same price. . . .

"The main object in rebacking is to save as much of the external flavor of antiques as possible. All autographs and book plates should be removed and replaced later. . . .



In case the book plates cannot be removed from the cover without spoiling them, a window is cut in the new end paper, so that the book plate shows plainly. Only a vandal would cover up a book plate completely so that none of its beauty could be seen. The choice of materials is governed by the original, leather being replaced by leather, and cloth by cloth, each being matched in color as nearly as possible, not necessarily matched exactly as to substance, and if possible a weaker covering is replaced by a stronger covering. More and more we are using goat skin instead of sheep for rebacking and we find the buckrams do better than publishers' cloths on back of cloth bound books. . . .

"The three processes are—taking down, covering, and finishing. First taking down, where the sewing is good, one or both boards are attached, and the book has a loose back. Remove the cloth or leather outside back with a sharp knife, and then carefully peel off the paper lining from the inside of this outer back, if this back be in such condition that you can use it again. Using a square pointed knife, or better still a scribing or tobacco blade and rule, carefully and accurately trim the frayed edges so that when it goes on the new back it is entirely within the hand hold as the back is gripped in the hand and so it is not loosened from the new back. This being the first to come off is the last to go on. Then clean off the paper, super and glue from the back of the sections, great care being taken not to cut the threads or bands, and now with your knife and rule cut back from the boards  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch next to the hinge and remove the strip of frayed cloth or decayed leather, care being taken not to cut the lacings of the back and to make the space the same on both sides, even and square. In most cases there is a line or part of a pattern as guide, especially in cloth bound books. Next with a paper cutter or other blunt edge, lift up the edge of this covering for at least one-half inch. Where paste has been used in affixing the cloth or leather cover to the binder's board, this is a simple matter and comparatively easy, but when glue has been used and the cloth or leather

is decayed or worn, this step will take a good bit of patience and time. With all care and patience this cloth and especially leather will tear more or less. Really this leather ought to be pared down but this cannot be done on outside of the leather for fear of spoiling the finish and not on the inside because one cannot get at it. If needed, book and covers are to be put in press, but generally this is not necessary. . . .

"If the leather labels are brittle and friable and it is desired to preserve them, put a little lucelline on them, rub thoroly and let stand for a few days. Then this label can generally be dissected off by using time and care, and a blunt pointed, thin edged bone folder, especially prepared for this purpose. If these labels are to be used at all they must be carefully and thoughtfully removed. The older labels are generally better leathers and thicker than the modern ones which are skivers, machine cut almost to thinness of bond paper. Preserving entire backs is hardly necessary on ordinary books. If there be much gilding or distinctive marking and the leather will stand it, then save them. Here is where the lucellining process shows up by giving life to the leathers. . . . In our own library Scott's Common Bench Reports had much lettering on back. Besides the names of the volumes, they bore names of Judges who sat during the cases therein reported, and even the names of the terms of court, Trinity, Michaelmas, etc. These we preserved if possible as they were long and the reports are known by various names.

"In covering, the head band is pasted top and bottom of backs of sections. This may be omitted at a slight saving in cost if so desired. Then a strip of twilled cotton, which in our bindery takes the place of the super used by binders and the canton flannel used by some libraries, is cut at least an inch wider on each side than the back of the book and about one-half inch from top and bottom. This piece of cloth is one of the main elements of strength in a repair job, and is firmly and smoothly affixed to back of sections by hot glue. A loose section may be sewed directly onto this cloth, which is much stronger than the regular

super. Care should be taken to fit the section in so it will be even at top and bottom. Spaces are cut in this piece of cloth to pass around the lacings or strings, carefully marked in the joint and pasted on to the covers, great care being taken to make a neat, smooth, even and regular job of it. Next the paper lining is fitted and glued to the inner cloth back and we are now ready for the outside back of cloth or leather, as the case may be. If leather, it is pared on the edges so as to make a neater job, and if cloth of course cannot be pared. In both cases it is cut so as to fit the back of the book, this of course differing with the book. Allowance is made for flaps on both sides, to occupy the spaces under the covers already prepared and also sufficient to turn under top and bottom. If the title leathers are used, another volume of the set or a rubbing of the set should be used, to keep them the right height and make the job look as well and the lot of books as uniform as possible. By far the best way to finish the back is to reletter it, care being taken to use same or similar fonts of type as on other books. Be careful to keep lines even on the books and also to match the paneling by blind tooling if the work is a valuable one. . . . Great attention should be paid to have all volumes of a set match and all similar volumes harmonize. . . .

"On books with tight backs, if sewing is intact and back is firm, generally more square than round, we remove labels if possible and carefully cut or pare the leather away from back of the signatures. We then glue the twilled cotton on at the back, leaving flaps at the side as usual and from there on we proceed as if it were a loose back, as it finally becomes when done. If a section is loose, it is sewed in as before noted after the cloth lining has become dry. Sometimes we only put in one paper lining fold instead of 2 or 3 in the tight back books. The folios of 2 and 3 centuries ago, printed on handmade rag paper, bound without saw cuts and sewed over raised bands, are of course not liable to break in the back. It is the modern variety of tight back books which break, because they are not as a general thing

sewed on raised bands, and in some cases have no backlining, depending entirely on the leather back for strength. When this goes the book is spoiled. We have re-backed quite a number of these folios by carefully cleaning off the glue from the section backs and the bands, making the cuts under side leathers as before noted and whenever possible, saving the title leathers and volume numbers. In most cases however, these have been too far gone. A new back of India goat is cut, pared on edges and put on with paste, so that more time can be given to its adjustment than can be done when hot glue is used. This new back is carefully moulded over the raised bands by diligent use of a folder, and when dry gets a little blind tooling to help it along, and is then ready for end papers and for the gilding—author, title and other essentials in large type, as befits the size of the volume. In case of a half or  $\frac{3}{4}$  bound book, we have supplied a new back, put on marbled paper or cloth sides and corners of same material as the back, all this of course before inside end papers are put on. In a few cases where one cover is gone we have supplied a cover by using a piece of binder's board of approximately the same weight as the other cover and cut to same size. This is attached by means of a cloth lining on the inner side and leather is cut large enough to allow not only for covering the entire new board, and turning in around edges, as in any leather work, but also to allow for covering the back. Or it may cover only the new board, the new back being put on as before noted. In some cases new corners have to be made, patches set in the covers, and in one of our old books we have run new leather around the edges where they were apparently frayed out. We do not give any fine art treatment, and I have only outlined such ordinary methods as can be done by care, patience and time. It is wonderful what a difference in a volume and set, careful, conscientious repair work will make. Then lucelline and varnish these new backs and you have a job that will last a life time and more under any reasonable care and use."

## CHANGE

IN this present optimistic day the value of a vacation is so uniformly recognized in all professional and business walks of life, that there exists scarcely a person of value to his work, who is not given from two weeks to three months time from his year for his personal use. The knowledge is by hard proof, that such a man or woman is of more value during the balance of the working year because of this vacation. This "time off" is to be spent exactly as suits the desire of the person concerned. While some vacations are doubtless those of literal and absolute rest—a cessation of any exertion of body or mind save those of necessity—by far the larger number of vacations, and those bringing the finest returns both to the work and the worker, are those spent in a change of activity. If the bookkeeper who is accustomed to an eight hour day before a ledger, spends two weeks paddling a canoe, tramping mountains, or fishing, physically his vacation time holds more work than his pencil-pushing, but the gain from such an absolute change is obvious.

To receive such a benefit it is not necessary to stop a so-called "career." Already most libraries realize that a variety of activities within itself shared by assistants help both the quality of the work and the ability of the assistants. Could this idea not be carried farther with most happy results?

The libraries of the United States range from small buildings boasting a part-time librarian to enormous city systems, with many branches and hundreds of assistants. The general conditions of library work differ less perhaps than those of any other profession, owing to the consistent desire for uniformity and the common output from which they draw their ammunition—books.

Library assistants of every type come from various localities, and fortunately, attractiveness, capability and general desirability are not confined to any single district. In proof of this visit any state library meeting or A. L. A. It would be possible for people of like usefulness to exchange positions for a year to the benefit of all

interested. There is no doubt that the work is nearly enough parallel in different localities to permit this. Salaries too are nearly enough the same for the same work; the variance in the latter usually according with the cost of living.

One library worker who was consulted on this matter said, "Oh yes, it would be easy enough with the first class girl"—But surely the contention may be made that there are, alas, far more second class girls, and so an exchange might just as well be arranged for them. After a year of absolutely different surroundings who shall dare say such a second class girl would not graduate to first position.

Such a change might be arranged thru a board appointed for the purpose by the A. L. A., which could form a library clearing house for ambition and personal taste. The following points are suggested:

1. Such a change should be entirely optional on the parts of those changing.
2. The original position would be held for the person making such a change.
3. Personal references required.
4. Co-operation between librarians in permitting the adjustment such changes would necessitate.
5. A social equality if possible and arrangements for social existence in the new environment.

In return for the temporary jar that would shake our well balanced systems the gains would be quite definite. A new point of view always brings suggestions and inspiration. The greatest gains would undoubtedly be to the individuals; but here, again, thru their deepened personalities to the work at large. In learning a new locality and new methods of work the staleness of life, which is ever ready to encroach upon us at every turn, might be cheated. To serve under some of the brilliant and encouraging librarians who might make this "post graduate" plan a success, in itself would constitute a liberal education. Then in a social way the gain to individuals would be almost invaluable.

Picture the possibilities of development for the girl who was born and has spent her life in a middle size city. Say that she has been in library work five or six

years and does it fairly well. During that time she has grown and expanded but her own town can never really free itself from regarding her thru its knowledge of her family, her previous faults or virtues. Imagine then a clean sheet—the chance to be taken for what she now is—freed from the shadow of the family tree and away from the doubts of her "own country." Such possibilities are limited only by individual imaginations.

Travel has always been acknowledged a most successful method of education. The living for such a length of time under new conditions and studying different people—finding out the truth of "Eastern culture," "Western friendliness," "Southern hospitality"—does not the mere suggestion hold a fascination for those many who are familiar with a limited part of the country?

At one time or another most people have wished to "be" someone else. While this is literally impossible a social exchange in connection with the business one would approach this ideal. Letters between the "exchangers" would state the conditions of work and pleasure. The girl who was to have someone take her place would make the living arrangements for the newcomer, leave word with her friends for her entertainment as if she were a guest. This would constitute only an introduction to the new life. Later she could establish her own position. Many could have a year in a distant place who could never, for personal or business reasons, consider a permanent change of location. The final homecoming might bring a contentment which would never come in any other way.

Shelley says "Naught may endure but mutability." Enrichment following a successful application of such an idea would be inevitable—not only to the library profession but to that larger profession of living.

E. LOUISE LAUDER

THE old-time librarian was contemporary with the past. The present-day librarian must not forget to be contemporary also with the present. He must be informed not merely as to the book, but as to the reader.  
—HERBERT PUTNAM.

## THE NEW LIBRARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

IN the new and splendid outfitting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Cambridge shore of the Charles River Basin, the library takes its place as the central feature architecturally as well as educationally, being housed beneath the dome whose great hemisphere gives to its reading room a setting that is in accord with the inspiration that the books must furnish.

The buildings of the New Technology—it is a single structure to be sure, but so vast that it is convenient to speak of its wings as buildings—are ranged about the three sides of a great central court and deploy thence about the three sides each of two minor courts, symmetrically disposed with reference to the axis of the group. There is developed by this treatment a nobility of character, an expression of magnitude and a feeling of spaciousness sadly lacking in the monumental piles that constitute most of the public buildings in this country.

From the opposite shore of the basin the eye mounts the fifteen feet from water level to the Esplanade, the treatment of which will rest with the park commissioners, municipal or state. Under the circumstances of opportunity it is easy to believe that no other than a dignified port approach can here be possible to the great court and its extension which opens on the river. This rises in broad terraces of steps suggestive of the splendid stairways of ancient temples. Here the gradual uplift of the court leads the eye—and the feet, if one is really there—to the great colonnaded portico of the modern temple of learning, the library building.

In similar fashion the eye above is caught by the masses of the constructions, which, rising step on step as they recede, converge their lines in the impressive Roman dome that surmounts the reading room.

The educational portion of the New Technology consists of buildings three to four stories in height clustered about the library. The great dome rests on a vast

structure whose classic pillared entrance is ever an invitation to come in. It looks down on the court from a height of nearly two hundred feet and is a dominant note in the composition. The future treatment of the courts will add to the attractiveness of the place, for it will not be difficult to give to them adequate furnishings. Grass plots will be here and there, with plashing fountains; trees will accentuate the corners, and the greenery of shrubs will relieve the classic architecture. And once within, elevators will take the visitor speedily to the spacious floors above in which the library already finds itself pretty well settled.

A reading room under a dome is already a usual method of treatment, and the disposition of books about its walls and of stacks in a concentric ring does not offer much in the way of novelty. The dimensions are of consequence, however, for the library quarters are within a drum of one hundred and twenty feet diameter, of which the inner circle of seventy-five feet is the reading room with the sweep of the dome, with its Pantheon-like "eye," more than one hundred feet above the floor. The exigencies of New England climate preclude the possibility of maintaining this eye as the open ring that is permissible at Rome, so that it is a glass eye that lights the room, and even on cloudy days affords abundant illumination for the tables below.

In architecture, the interior of the dome meets with the commendation of everyone who views it. It rests on four groups of engaged columns, Corinthian in style and compass-oriented. Pilasters define the limits of the groups, the interval walls being decorated at capital height with walls-of-Troy motifs and panels below, while the inter-columnar spaces are relieved by the grilles of the mezzanine stack room. The cornice of the reading room is a dignified one of dentelles and egg-and-dart, while the parapet member, the drum of the dome, is simple with squared niches paralleled by pilasters in pleasing fashion. The base course of the dome decoration is a band of conventionalized lotus leaves in quintuples.

The great sweep of the dome itself is

cut into four zones of concentric, receding squares, emphasized by a bead fillet within and divided one group from another by twist mouldings with rosette intersections. Above is a clear zone from which rises the narrow drum of the eye, giving in its inner surface an opportunity for concealed illumination by powerful electric lamps.

The whole interior is cream tinted in harmony with the warm luster of the marble bases of the columns in contrast to which are the tables—in arcs of a circle—and the Roman chairs of dark oak. It is a restful room, and if the eye wanders aloft it is charmed with the quiet tones and the wonderful patterns of the cross shadows, hardly more than hinted at along the diagonals of the recessed decoration.

The outer ring of the library floor is devoted first to administration and then to stacks. The delivery room is quite spacious, with its desk projected out into the reading room; the librarian has a suite of offices, and the cataloging room is conveniently situated with reference to the stack and the receiving office. About two-thirds of the ring is stack, and this is continued in the mezzanine story above the librarian's offices. The plans call for the extension of the stacks in this story which will virtually double the present capacity, while there is large storage space above between the outer and inner domes, which may well care for thousands of volumes for which there is only occasional demand. The stack now in place will care for about 150,000 volumes.

Till now the library of the M. I. T. has been an unconnected group of special libraries housed with the different departments and in different buildings. The departments have sprung into being one after another, and the departmental collections of books, from small beginnings have grown to be important each in its own way. The lack of room in the older structures prevented any attempt at gathering them—altho properly carded in the central catalog—but this has been done most successfully and efficiently in assembling them in Cambridge. The central library may now be described as a general and a reservoir library; it contains the books that are

not of special sciences and the less novel works, together with the periodicals a year or more past. The new books and the current periodicals find places in small departmental libraries located in the departments to which they pertain.

There are really fifteen libraries in the 125,000 volumes belonging to Tech. Of these, the architectural books remain in the Rogers building on Boylston street, Boston, this being now the architectural school of the institute. The collections that are housed in the central library now are the old general library, biological, William Ripley Nichols chemical, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, geological, and the physics library, altho every department has a reservation within its own quarters of latest books and periodicals. These departments are all conveniently situated, being in the buildings clustering most directly about the library itself, electricity and biology being, indeed, within the same wing of the buildings. Quite a good deal of the civil engineering library is retained by the department, and the same is true of history and economics, mathematics, mining and metallurgy, modern languages and naval architecture. Independent libraries are that for women in the Margaret Cheney room and the little library for the students in the Walker Memorial, which are not controlled by the central office.

There will be no time more opportune than the present to pass in brief review the libraries of Technology, which, having been gathered within the last half-century, represent modern ideas towards the formation of an efficient working tool in education. So rapid is progress in the sciences, where it may be literally said that two are springing up where there was one before, that dependence upon periodicals and recent volumes is the more evident. Periodicals, therefore, are to be seen in constantly increasing numbers, and these, as has been said, in current volumes are close at hand to the student in the departmental libraries, while the great mass of back volumes, useful for occasional reference, are in the central stacks.

The general library is in reality a com-

bination of volumes for the use of the English department, together with general reference works, and with these a considerable number of volumes for the out-of-school reading for pleasure of the students. This was housed in the Rogers building, and in its reading room were the popular periodicals in various languages for student use. The library of mathematics, named in honor of the late Professor John D. Runkle (professor from 1865 till 1880), has for its nucleus the private collection of Professor Runkle given during his lifetime. It is a carefully selected group of books, about two thousand in number, to which new volumes of merit are added as fast as issued. On account of the very special nature of the library, which appeals principally to the advanced student, is housed by itself under the eye of the department. The library of history and economics includes about 16,000 volumes and several thousand pamphlets which have been gathered about the economic library of the late president, Francis A. Walker (1881-1897). It had thus the best library of its times for its beginnings and ranks to-day among the most important ones of the country. The policy of the institute has been not to duplicate in any large way the splendid collections of the Boston Public Library, so that students are referred to the latter, in which are deposited the books and pamphlets of the American Statistical Association. The economic library, formerly on the fourth floor of the Rogers building, is now in the central library beneath the dome.

The library of modern languages includes about 2000 volumes of works in the languages of Europe, and this again, having limited circulation, is kept in the department to which all the students repair more or less frequently. In older days the libraries of civil and sanitary engineering, together with that of mechanical engineering, were combined in one of the engineering buildings on Trinity place, some 20,000 volumes in all, with 240 current periodicals. A good working library is retained apart from the central library, occupying a tower room on the river front, but the larger part of the volumes have



A SECTION OF THE MAIN READING ROOM IN THE NEW LIBRARY OF THE  
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY





now been assembled under the dome. This collection of books includes the Baldwin library. Loammi Baldwin was the "father of American engineering," a schoolmate of Count Rumford, friend of George Washington and a power in the land in his pioneer day at a time when civil engineering was not yet distinguished from general science. Loammi, the son, carried on his father's great works, was the engineer of the dry docks in Charlestown and Norfolk, and the suggester of the idea of piercing the mountains between Boston and Albany with the Hoosac Tunnel. In a journey to Europe he increased the library inherited from his father with everything available on engineering and science. Two brothers also enriched the collection which represents the time of about 1825. The heiress of one of the brothers, Mrs. C. R. Griffith, presented the collection in 1899 to the Woburn Public Library, Woburn having been the home town of the Baldwin family since 1640. With the demand for space which is felt by every modern library, the librarian at Woburn, Mr. Evans, with the consent of those who might be interested, has deposited the precious antiques and historical volumes in the keeping of Technology, a procedure tending towards a better use of them. There are about 2200 volumes in the Baldwin library, and for historical purposes it is unique.

Altho the department of mining and metallurgy is to occupy the wing adjoining the library structure, it has seemed best to keep its 6000 volumes within department territory. It includes very technical volumes and proceedings, with the back volumes, and receives eighty periodicals. The William Ripley Nichols Chemical Library takes its name from Professor Nichols, an early member of the instructing staff (1869-86), whose private collection of books, bequeathed to the institute, has become the nucleus of its present collection of 13,000 volumes, with many pamphlets. It is particularly valuable from the number of complete sets of the older periodicals.

Physics, like the other departments, retains in its own headquarters a small working set of books, the rest being under the dome where they are very accessible to the

professors and students. There are about 10,000 volumes here.

Important as are the special libraries already mentioned, the comparatively recent gifts to the library of electric engineering place it above any collection of its kind in this country and probably in the world. The recent accessions include the Vail library and the books and periodicals purchased with the fund of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. The department is one of the newer ones at the institute, and its books, apart from those which are in the library of physics, numbered four, or five years ago, about 2000. At this time, however, the gift now designated the Vail library of about thirty thousand titles has placed the library in the front. The great addition consists of the books of the late Mr. Dering, an eccentric Englishman. He had a house at Brighton, and to this his agents in London sent, as they came into the market, a copy of every volume on electricity, old or new, which he did not already possess. The result was some cords of books which the owner had not the opportunity to enjoy, for he visited this home only three or four days a year, about Christmas. On his death the library came into the market and thru Mr. Vail's agency was purchased and given to Tech. During the work of cataloging the library is being kept apart, but in the end it will be placed with the others under the dome. The present tally is 13,120 items cataloged, with 44,300 cards, the total cards for the whole M. I. T. library being about 200,000. The gift of the A. T. & T. Co. includes a maintenance fund and another for the purchase of periodicals and new volumes. There has been much activity in the binding of books in this section of the library. The geological library, which had for its beginning the books of William Barton Rogers, the founder of the institute, includes about 2500 volumes. These being largely reports and volumes of technical maps, are as a whole more nearly reference books than some of the other collections, and these books remain in the custody of the department. There are more than 4000 titles in the library of biology, which from its

proximity to the general library is very conveniently cared for by the general staff, with every opportunity for its use, while the library of naval architecture, some 2000 volumes and pamphlets, is cared for by the department itself. The Pratt School of Naval Architecture will presently take its place in the group of structures of the New Technology, and here the special technical treatises will be most conveniently placed for service. For the present, therefore, the library is housed in the temporary quarters of the department.

Since the school of architecture is for the present at least quite apart in location from the other departments, occupying as it does the whole of the Rogers building, the former administrative headquarters, the library will be housed in this building on Boylston street, Boston. It contains 5000 volumes of technical works and a carefully selected collection of 18,000 photographs and 16,000 lantern slides. It is perhaps the best working library for architectural study in the country, and is supplemented in its art aspects by the unrivaled showings of the Boston Public Library and the Boston Art Museum, both conveniently at hand.

The total in figures for the whole M. I. T. library is 125,000 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets, in a collection that in a number of specialties is without peer in the country.

Two small collections of books are to be found in the institute, in addition to the private libraries of various of the professional staff. These are in the Margaret Cheney room, a collection of about 600 volumes for the use of the women students, books of a light character or for reference, while for the students there is a collection of about 400 volumes, formerly in the Union and now waiting for the completion of the Walker Memorial, the general all-Tech clubhouse. Once established there it will undoubtedly prove a nucleus to a larger collection wherewith to while away any unoccupied hours.

The removal of the vast quantity of the Technology equipment from the old buildings to the new has been looked upon as an engineering feat of no mean proportions, since it involved some thousands of tons,

sometimes large pieces, the bed of one of the testing machines, for example, weighing twenty-five tons. It was done entirely by the institute with its own trucks and help. The moving of the library was, however, not only a heavy job, but one involving a large amount of planning, since its task was to assemble in one stack and under one classification the contents of no less than nine scattered libraries. The task was further complicated by the fact that portions of each library were to be selected for the departmental reference rooms, while the rest were to go to the stacks under the dome.

All this was done in true engineering fashion by the librarian, Dr. R. P. Bigelow, who not only pressed the library staff into service, but also the members of his family who did efficient service in planning and overseeing the removal.

A unit system of boxes was employed for all the removals of light or small material at Tech. Three sizes were employed, one of which conforms well with the size of the standard shelf in the new stack. A study was made of the varied shelving in all the old libraries, plottings were made of the shelves, the department heads marked the sections to be reserved for the new departmental libraries, the divisions were made and the boxes marked in accordance so that when the boxes were packed the separation was made. Each box was labelled with the number of the room of its destination, or shelf in the stack, and but for the fact that the new library was not quite ready on schedule time—due to the extreme difficulty in getting any kind of labor—the books would have made a direct journey from their former shelves to their new shelf in stack or department. Much of the labor was avoided by loading the boxes direct thru a chute from the library windows to the trucks, while the receipt was cared for by ingenious, hydraulic trucks, which could be separated from their burdens without unloading, and returned when desired to take again their loads.

About 6000 boxes were required to hold the books, and these were delivered at night in reasonable quantities at the front

of the stack, and janitors and assistants without technical knowledge, under the supervision of a library assistant, placed them on their shelves. It required team play on the part of the library staff, but the whole undertaking was accomplished without confusion and with the minimum of handling of the volumes.

JOHN RITCHIE, JR.

#### BINDING SPECIFICATIONS FOR SCHOOLS

AN interesting news item has just been received by the A. L. A. Bookbinding Committee which shows the possibilities of securing a satisfactory grade of school binding by the adoption, by local school boards, of the specifications prepared by the association's committee on bookbinding. In 1915 the committee's specifications were submitted to the public school board of Los Angeles, with the suggestion that they be made the basis for securing local bids on the binding for all public school books. This suggestion was carried out, and the work was done according to specifications for the school year 1915-1916. Information from Los Angeles (dated Nov. 23, 1916) says: "The binder who took this year's contract in July and then flagrantly ignored the specifications has been brought to time, made to pay a rebate on all the work done, and had his contract cancelled.

"The board has affirmed its intention to maintain the existing specifications (A. L. A.) and has ordered advertising for new bids on the work.

"This outcome would have been possible on no other condition than that the specifications are vouched for by a national organization, and are therefore believed to be in the interest of the schools and no particular binder. The board did not assume to have any technical knowledge of bookbinding, but merely upheld the specification as authoritative."

It is to be hoped that school boards will adopt the association's specifications and thereby secure a good grade of work for the same expenditure that in many cases purchases very unsatisfactory binding.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER,

*Chairman Bookbinding Committee.*

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

IN his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, says that he had purposed to consider the present state of the library's collections, but found that the inclusion of such a study would add unduly to the bulk of the report. Consequently he reserves this estimate of the library's resources for a later occasion.

Among the staff changes noted in the report are the return of J. David Thompson to the legislative reference division; the death of A. J. Parsons, chief of the prints division, and the appointment of Prof. Richard A. Rice as acting chief; the resignation from the catalog division of Mrs. A. F. Stevens and Miss Julia Gregory; the resignation of Dr. E. M. Borchard, law librarian; the appointment of Theodore W. Koch as chief of the order division; and of Dr. A. Palmieri to assist in systematizing and perfecting the collection of Slavic literature. The call upon the National Guard for active service at the border drew from the staff at the outset no less than 17 employees. Twelve were retained in active service and their places in the library are being held for them.

Following the recommendations in the 1915 report, slight increases of salary, tho less than recommended, were voted in the salaries of 110 persons receiving from \$720 to \$900, inclusive. Further increases, particularly in the lower grades, are again recommended.

The report shows the library to contain 2,451,974 books, a gain of 88,101 volumes over the previous year. In addition there are 154,200 maps and charts, 770,248 volumes and pieces of music, and 392,905 prints.

While no considerable collection of books was received by gift during the year, the aggregate of gifts from thousands of sources, private, corporate and official, reached the considerable total of 28,285 volumes. For large additions to the Chinese, Japanese and Korean collections the library is indebted to the interest and enterprise of Dr. Walter T. Swingle of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who visited the

Far East in 1915 and purchased on behalf of the library a total of 5892 volumes. The report contains a full account of the most important of these purchases as well as of some valuable works presented thru Dr. Swingle.

In the manuscript division the Lincoln documents are the most interesting accessions of the year. They are the two drafts of the Gettysburg address, which Mr. Lincoln prepared shortly before he delivered it; the draft of the second inaugural address; and the memorandum which he prepared, August 23, 1864, stating that it seemed probable that he would lose the coming election, in which event he would co-operate with the President-elect to save the Union. This memorandum he sealed at the time, and each member of the Cabinet, at his request, indorsed it, without knowing what it contained. After the election the seal was broken, and the memorandum read to the Cabinet. Speaking from the standpoint of their value to historical science, such collections as the papers of Alexander Hamilton, of General Sumter, of William Learned Marcy, of J. C. Bancroft Davis, of S. F. B. Morse, and the Taggart collection of documents relating to the early history of the District of Columbia, the Beauregard letter books, and the 360 log-books of 61 British war vessels, running from 1808 to 1840, have enriched the library's stores to a noteworthy extent. Transcripts from British, French, and Spanish archives continue to come in steadily. The French papers are chiefly concerned with correspondence with colonial officials in Louisiana between 1731 and 1751, while the Spanish transcripts pertain to the early history of the Southwest.

Accessions in the documents division numbered 23,676 volumes and 29,447 pamphlets. The special feature of the year's work was an effort to complete the files of official publications of the Latin American countries, made exceptionally fruitful thru a visit made to these countries by the law librarian, Dr. E. M. Borchard (recently resigned). The library's collection of Latin American documents may now be considered one of its important features.

The total accessions in the law library

were 6841, and its total contents now number 175,560. Lack of adequate shelf room has again made necessary the removal of many books from this library to the main building. The plan of acquiring one copy of all session laws prior to 1800, two copies from 1800 to 1839, and three copies from 1840 to date has been carried forward substantially during the year. Nearly the entire collection of American and English treatises has now been recataloged. The additions to the collections of Latin American law resulting from Dr. Borchard's trip to South America were the most noteworthy feature of the year.

The most important of the 6647 accessions of the year to the division of maps is a set of the Larger Atlas of Reinero Ottens, published in seven volumes probably between 1729 and 1740. The maps are by the most distinguished cartographers of that period. The last volume contains the American material and has the highly prized Ottens view of New York which in itself sells as a separate for about one-third of the amount which the library paid for the whole set. Photographic reproductions of maps relating to the early history of North America have been secured from the Library of Parliament of Canada and from the British Museum.

The music division now contains (estimated) 771,620 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces. (Music: 717,739; literature of music: 33,848, including librettos; musical instruction: 20,033, including teaching pieces, etudes, and other music of an instructive type.) Total accessions for the year were 43,812. Purchases of early musical Americana exceeded all expectations, over 500 pieces of early American music being secured from one collector. The American composer and the American music publisher are beginning to prefer the national to a local library as the permanent custodian of manuscript scores, and two music publishing houses have made generous gifts to the department this year. All purchased music is cataloged as a matter of course, and its classification and cataloging is done in the music division, but books on music are cataloged in the catalog division.

The periodical division received 8154

periodicals during the year, exclusive of the numerous serials, almanacs, yearbooks, annual reports, etc., frequently classed with periodicals. The number of newspapers received was 880, of which 776 were American and 104 foreign. Of these 217 American, and 89 foreign, papers are saved for binding. Owing to an insufficient fund for binding newspapers, a smaller number of volumes than usual was bound. Arrears last year were 824 volumes and are now over 2000, and unless this can soon be remedied, there is serious danger of mutilation and loss in these unbound files. The transfer of service of bound newspapers from the main reading room to the periodical room has been highly satisfactory. A notable addition to the collection of American eighteenth century newspapers thru the purchase of 750 duplicates from the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The division of prints has added 7148 pieces, making a total of 392,905. The work of forming a collection of illustrated books has been carried forward so as to show the progress of illustration from the Middle Ages to the present time, either by originals or reproductions. Illuminated manuscripts and the best of the fifteenth and early sixteenth century illustrated books must of necessity be represented mainly by facsimiles, but the constant endeavor is to secure these reproductions in as early and perfect a state as possible. The numerous illustrated books in the library, acquired for the most part without reference to the quality of the illustration or even the fact of illustration, are now being sifted and arranged. The division has lent to 10 governmental departments, societies, and 35 educational institutions 15,524 photographs, etc., of paintings, sculpture, and architecture, and to the American Federation of Arts three collections of engravings for exhibition purposes.

In the Semitic and Oriental division nearly all of the Hebrew material contained in the two Deinard collections was put in order. More than 16,000 books and pamphlets of ancient and modern Hebrew have been placed on the shelves, arranged according to subject matter, and made ready

for use. The work of the division was mainly concentrated upon the preparation of the books of the Hebrew collections for binding and upon their cataloging and classification. Arrangements for printing the cards of the Hebrew books already cataloged are now under consideration. The division has also been engaged in devising and preparing a new classification scheme for Hebrew and Yiddish books. This new classification scheme is to be for permanent use, replacing the present one, which is merely a rough and temporary division of the books in order to make them accessible to readers generally. A considerable collection of Yiddish literature has also been formed in this division. The demand for Arabic, Hebrew, and Yiddish books has increased during the year, both from individuals and institutions. Work on the Chinese collections was resumed in the latter part of the year, and some changes made in the classification.

The number of volumes bound was 28,404. Of the total 7159 were bound in leather, and 17,658 in buckram; the remainder in cloth and duck.

The number of volumes cataloged was 102,465, of which 78,077 were new accessions and 24,388 recataloged, an increase of 2600 volumes over the preceding year. The recataloging of English, German, and Italian literature was continued during the year. About three-fifths of the number of volumes recataloged belong to those classes, the remainder being distributed among all other classes, with American history and law predominating.

The copy prepared by the card distribution division with the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution—for a complete set of analytical cards for all Smithsonian publications not heretofore analyzed—was carefully revised, and uniform sets of printed cards are now available for distribution. The entire collection of uncataloged dissertations has been arranged by years and subarranged alphabetically by author to the third or fourth letter, so that requests for these can now be readily answered. Dissertations of substantial interest, treating of subjects in which the li-

brary specializes, are cataloged and transferred to the classified collections of the library. The expansion of the public card catalog is a subject of concern requiring attention in the near future.

The portion of the library now under the new classification contains 1,548,500 volumes. Great progress has been made in eliminating remnants of the old classification. Practically all of the old chapters have now been reclassified, except such as contain works on Religion, Law, and the few groups of literature the reclassification of which has not yet begun. The most pressing need is the classification of Religion, which it is earnestly hoped may soon be begun and carried forward without serious interruption. A list of forty-four libraries using the Library of Congress classification in whole or part is given.

Depository libraries containing complete sets of the Library of Congress catalog cards now number 48, while 40 libraries of the United States Government have partial depository sets. Eleven government libraries now co-operate in the printing of the catalog cards, the latest to be added to the list being the Library of the Surgeon General's Office. As that library is making a nearly exhaustive collection of the current books on medicine the addition of cards for its entries will greatly strengthen the stock as regards this class of books.

Besides the complete sets thus deposited the library has sold cards to over 2300 libraries, and the receipts from sale—representing some 7,000,000 cards sold—totaled nearly \$70,000.

The adoption of a uniform type for the use of the blind seems imminent to the assistant in charge of the reading room for the blind. It is anticipated that an agreement may be arrived at between the British and American co-workers which will result in a solution of this big problem.

Supplementing the usual report, there is a rather full analysis of the operations of the Legislative Reference Service, which in completing its second year has also completed the period of a long and a short session of Congress.

In the forty-five years during which the copyright work has been a part of the business of the Library of Congress the number of entries totaled 2,932,397. During the past nineteen years the net receipts of the office, above expenses for service, were \$240,688.40. During the last fiscal year 18,357 volumes were transferred to the library from the deposits in the Copyright Office and 5452 volumes deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia.

#### THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI

In an effort to find out the exact condition of the libraries, both public and institutional, thruout the State of Mississippi, a comprehensive library survey of the state was undertaken in October, 1915, by Whitman Davis, librarian of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. In the July *Bulletin* of the college, under the title "The library situation in Mississippi," he gives the results of his investigations. The absence of any widespread interest in libraries is clearly shown, and a lack of co-operation on the part of many who should have been vitally interested has hindered somewhat the completion of the survey. The statistical data gathered together, however, will give an idea of what has been provided in the way of libraries, and of the large field waiting for development.

The first group considered covers the public libraries of the state—only 20 in all, nine in Carnegie buildings. One is exclusively for negroes. The largest one has less than ten thousand volumes and the smallest has 368. The number of hours the libraries are open each week range from two to 72.

Of libraries in colleges and preparatory schools there are 30, including five in schools for negroes. The State Library, with 90,000 volumes, is included in this group. The next largest are those of the University of Mississippi, with 30,000 volumes and the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College with 27,000 volumes. The smallest is the Y. M. C. A. Library

at Tupelo with 300 books. Hours open each week vary from five to 66.

In 41 county agricultural high schools reporting, 11 have no library. The largest one has 510 volumes and the smallest, 15. In three cases the library is supported from the school funds, in a few others library fees are charged, and the rest depend on concerts, gifts, etc.

In 126 schools carrying high school instruction, 23 have no library; only 13 have more than 1000 volumes; and the others vary in size from 30 volumes to a thousand. Only 19 are supported from the school funds, and this support is supplemented by gifts, which are the main dependence of the rest, with such money as can be raised by concerts and other entertainments.

In 14 other separate districts not carrying high school instruction are seven libraries altogether, with a combined total of 936 volumes and 100 pamphlets. Only one added any books last year.

County superintendents of education reported on the libraries in the common schools in their districts, tho in many instances the reports were incomplete. In the 79 counties, three were entirely lacking in libraries. In the others the number of libraries varied from one to 50, with a total in all counties of 1171, of which only 412 received county aid. The number of volumes reported in these libraries totalled 46,646.

Aside from the tables summarized above, each town or institution in each group is the subject of a separate paragraph in which its library conditions are described with more precision.

Summing up all the information he has brought together, Mr. Davis writes: "With one or two exceptions, public libraries have held their beginning in Mississippi since 1900. . . . College libraries have had their beginning simultaneously with the colleges themselves, and thus are not of so recent origin as the public libraries. For instance, Jefferson Military College Library was established in 1820, and the University Library in 1849. These and other college libraries have exerted a potent influence on the lives of our people, and, in a large measure, have been respon-

sible for so many well selected private libraries in the state. It is a regrettable fact that our college libraries are not being developed as they should be to meet the increasing demands made upon them. There should be trained helpers in sufficient numbers to catalog all books, bulletins and pamphlets properly so that the public could have access to all the material in the library. . . . This is especially needed in college libraries. . . .

"The agricultural high school is so new that its library is necessarily poorly developed. However, the authorities are, to some extent, overlooking the great need of well equipped libraries, and are devoting only a small per cent. of the school funds to this purpose. In a majority of these high schools no part of the school funds is used for the purchase of books for reading. Usually the library is started and maintained with the net proceeds of pay entertainments, etc. Just why our teachers are forced to resort to such measures is a question that we would do well to answer. It seems that it would be quite as proper for them to have to resort to such measures to secure money to pay their own salaries. The fact that this condition is allowed to exist is due probably to the fact that the school library in Mississippi is not yet looked upon as a necessity, but rather as a luxury. Only recently the writer heard an educator, the father of several children, make the statement that the public schools have no need for school libraries. There need be no great surprise that the public are seemingly so indifferent to this important subject, when an experienced teacher fails to appreciate the need. If there were enough public libraries so that all the children could have access to them, then the schools would not have so much need for independent libraries as at present. The writer believes that in some way the State Department of Education should keep in close touch with the school libraries, and that the principals of all public schools should be required to make annual reports on their libraries to the county superintendents, who should in turn report to the State Superintendent.

"All high schools other than agricultural

high schools should be treated in a similar manner. Their libraries should be supported by school funds. The county superintendents should be required to get complete reports on their libraries and include the same in the annual reports made to the State Superintendent. If the pupils in any of the high schools will agree to it, the authorities might do well to charge an annual library fee to be used for the support of the library. This is suggested as a means of making a live library possible at the present time. This fee could be discontinued whenever more suitable provision should be made for the support of the library.

"Perhaps the greatest indifference and waste in school libraries are to be found in the common schools. There is absolutely no system in the control of these libraries. The county furnishes money to assist in the starting of the school library, yet the county superintendent neglects to give it proper supervision after it has been started. A great many of the books are allowed to be lost during the summer months. In many of the counties, the county superintendents do not know how many libraries are in their counties nor the number of books in any of the libraries. The present method is wasteful. A similar one was discarded by New York State about three-quarters of a century ago. . . . There ought to be a county inspector of libraries, whose duty it should be to keep in close touch with the whole library system of all public schools. The county superintendent should keep on record in his office such information as the number of school libraries, of volumes of books, and of pamphlets, the number added during the year, and the value of books, pamphlets, etc., and this information should be reported to the State Superintendent annually. For the sake of continuity, the State Department of Education should be required to collect the information and include it in his biennial report to the Legislature. The great need seems to be proper supervision and accountability, as well as better libraries."

This supervision Mr. Davis believes can best be secured by establishing a system of

county libraries, and after presenting his arguments for such a system he submits the text of a county library law modelled on the California law, which has been endorsed by the State Library Association and the State Teachers' Association, and which is suggested for enactment into law by the Legislature at its next session.

### CHICAGO'S PLAN OF REGIONAL LIBRARIES

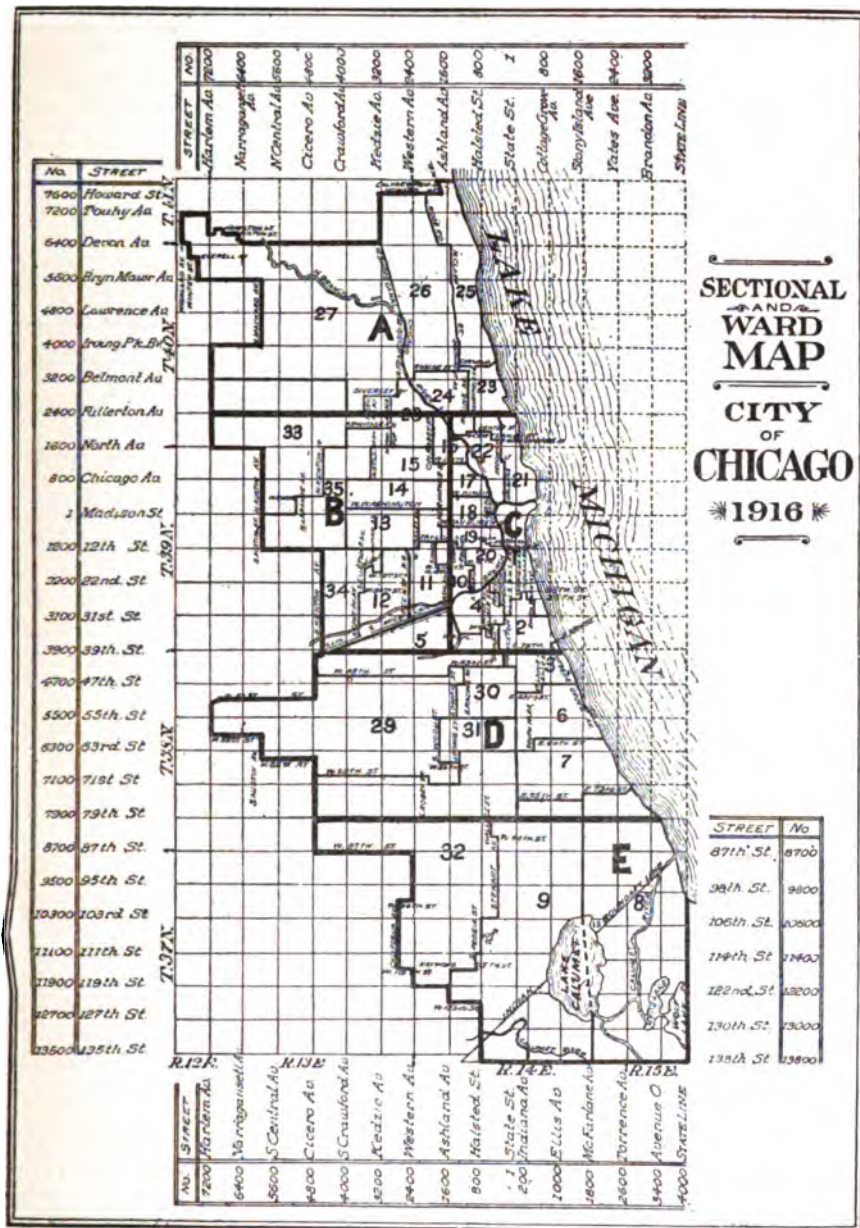
A COMPLETE reorganization of the circulation system of the Chicago Public Library is provided in plans approved by the library board Nov. 27 and an appropriation of \$500,000 is to be asked from the city. The recommendation and plans were to be sent to the City Council immediately. If approved a bond issue will be submitted to the people at the spring election. The present system, with its small delivery stations scattered about the city, the difficulties of distribution and the increasing complaints from the public, have made a reorganization imperative. Under the reorganization program of the library board, there will be established:

1. *Five Regional Branches*, situated as follows:

- A—Ravenswood
- B—Garfield Park
- C—Loop
- D—Englewood
- E—South Chicago

2. *Seventy Auxiliary or Local Branches*, equally distributed where most needed, and where largest groups of population live. There are now 35, unequally distributed.
3. *Sixty Deposit Stations*, in more sparsely settled sections, or as many more as may be necessary to supply places not otherwise served. There are now 28.
4. *One hundred Industrial and Commercial Branches*, or as many more as business concerns are willing to equip and maintain. There are now 21.
5. *Twenty-two High School Branches*, if suitable quarters are provided by the school authorities. There are now 5.
6. *Three thousand Class Room Libraries*, or as many as may be needed (traveling





collections of 50 volumes each supervised by teachers and exchanged twice a year). There are now 848.

7. *One hundred Special Deposits* (or more, if needed), supplied to Y. M. C. A. houses, Eleanor clubs, organizations to foreign groups, women's clubs, institutions, special groups like telegraph messengers, postal clerks, etc. These deposits are traveling collections of 50 to 100 volumes, exchanged monthly, bi-monthly, or quarterly. There are now 29.

Each regional branch will have: A floating collection of 50,000 volumes for use of auxiliary or local branches, as needed, thru daily delivery service; a reference collection suitably balanced, for use of research workers, students, business men, women's clubs, etc., supplemented by daily delivery from the Main Library of special material not duplicated in the regional branches; trained assistants to conduct story hours, reference librarians, to assist club workers, teachers, etc.; suitable collections of books in foreign languages, for redistribution to local centers where foreign groups are located; an automobile delivery truck, with garage for housing, to distribute books daily in agencies of the district.

Some striking improvements will be made possible thru this reorganization plan. The Public Library will then be in a position to serve well 700,000 persons who now get no library service by reason of distance or who are but indifferently served. A maximum travel of 32 miles to consult special reference material or to draw music scores for home use will be reduced to an average of less than one mile. Automobile delivery routes will be reduced from 32 miles per round trip to six miles, enabling a unit delivery five times greater than now, and without additional cost. Library service will be placed within walking distance of home for every person in the city of Chicago who can read or wants to use books, in place of being compelled to ride on street cars forth and back, an average of 10 miles for more than one-half the population.

To find one's work is to find one's place in the world.—RICHARD C. CABOT.

## CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS

September, 1916

South Pasadena, California .....\$ 6,000

November, 1916

### ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Almont, Michigan (village and township) .....	\$ 8,000
Brookfield, Missouri .....	12,000
Burley, Idaho .....	10,000
Canton, Kansas (city and township) .....	6,000
Cape Girardeau, Missouri .....	20,000
Chase City, Virginia .....	6,500
Converse Town and Jackson Township, Indiana .....	9,000
Corry, Pennsylvania .....	15,000
David City, Nebraska .....	10,000
Inglewood, California .....	10,000
La Grange Town and Bloomfield Township, Indiana .....	10,000
Lexington, Nebraska .....	10,000
Merom Town and Gill Township, Indiana .....	10,000
Oklmulgee, Oklahoma .....	15,000
Port Angeles, Washington .....	12,500
Randolph, Nebraska .....	6,000
Ravenna, Nebraska .....	7,500
Red Cloud, Nebraska .....	8,000
Saugus, Massachusetts .....	14,000
Shelbina, Missouri .....	10,000
Springville, Utah .....	10,000
Sterling, Kansas .....	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$235,500

### INCREASES—UNITED STATES

Atlanta, Georgia (colored branch building—building to cost \$25,000) .....	\$15,000
Big Horn County (Hardin) Montana (building to cost \$15,000) .....	7,500
Caldwell, New Jersey (building to cost \$10,000) .....	2,500
Chadron, Nebraska .....	788
Denver, Colorado (four branch buildings) .....	80,000
Macon, Georgia (building to cost \$50,000) .....	30,000
Milford Junction Town and Van Buren Township, Indiana (to provide for Jefferson Township—(building to cost \$10,000) .....	3,000

Milo, Maine (building to cost \$7,000) .....	2,000
Nashville, Tennessee (branch building) .....	25,000
White Plains, New York (addition) .....	18,000
	<hr/> \$183,788

### ARGENTINA'S NATIONAL LIBRARY

A WRITER in the *Christian Science Monitor* of Nov. 6 gives an interesting résumé of the growth of the National Library in Buenos Aires.

"It certainly cannot be said that Argentina is a land of public libraries such as the United States, for instance," says the *Monitor's* correspondent. "This is due partly, perhaps, to the fact that the Argentine Republic has no such men as Andrew Carnegie, but there are other important factors.

"As far as can be gathered from historical sources, the National Library, or, as it was originally called, the Biblioteca Popular de Buenos Aires, dates from the year 1810, when it was founded by Dr. Mariano Moreno, who was the president of the first assembly of the patriots of Buenos Aires. The original plan was to establish a reading room with library attached formed from the collection of books presented by the bishop of Buenos Aires, Dr. Manuel Azamor y Ramirez. A government decree in that year also ordained that the library of Bishop Orellana and the books belonging to other state offenders be confiscated and formed into a public library.

"At the same time a public subscription was authorized and a managing committee, consisting of Fray Cayetano Rodriguez, Dr. Mariano Moreno and Señor Saturnino Segurofa was appointed. At the end of three months it was announced that the popular subscription had produced 16,670 'pesos fuertes' and 891 volumes, apart from donations made by booksellers and publishers. The first time the number of volumes was counted was in 1823, under the direction of Dr. Mariano Moreno. According to these returns there were 17,229 volumes in the library, which total was found to be reduced to 15,397 in 1852, when Dr. Tejedor presented his first report.

"The library has published four catalogs of the volumes on its shelves, but the first really methodical catalog did not appear until 1903. In 1885 there were 34,274 works in the National Library. In 1893 the total number of volumes amounted to 62,707, and at the close of the year 1911 there were 128,203 works in 206,119 volumes, classified as follows: Law 36,036, history 38,561, literature 40,724, pamphlets 58,916, newspapers 3044, and maps 1592. The total number of volumes to-day exceeds 300,000.

"The development of this historic institution has been very pronounced during the past ten years, but its expansion has not kept pace with the progress made by other centers of culture and learning. The oldest works in the National Library date from the epoch of its foundation, since the old parchment bound books and ancient folios with marginal notes are lying crumbling in the inaccessible bookcases in the churches of Santo Domingo and San Francisco."

### THE MAYO CLINIC LIBRARY

THE Mayo Clinic Library occupies the southwest corner of the third floor of the Clinic building. It comprises an unpacking room where reprints of the institution's publications are stored, a duplicate room, a stack room and a beautiful reading room. In the latter are kept the newest books and the most recent numbers of the 150 journals. The woodwork, walls and draperies are the same brown as the big leather chairs. There are oriental rugs, bronze lamps and an unfailing supply of palms and flowers from the Clinic conservatory. The stack room contains 6000 volumes and 12,000 reprints, all medical, with a capacity of more than twice that number. The present appropriation provides for an annual increase of some 2000 volumes.

A doctor who is preparing an article or any special and extensive research, indicates the subject and a bibliography is typed on catalog cards. Books are placed on his special table to remain until he is thru with them. Whatever the library does not contain is borrowed, abstracting or translat-

ing is done when desired, stenographers and dictaphones are always available. Duplicates of the leading journals and a messenger service from the library provide for the hospital interns nearly a mile away.

With the exception of Christmas and Easter the library is open twelve hours on week days and four on Sundays. A code of rules was once drawn up by the members of the Clinic but it has lapsed into innocuous desuetude. Each of the hundred men feels it is his private library and to the visiting physician is extended the old-time Spanish proverb, "The place is yours for as long as you care to stay."

F. S. C. JAMES.

### PLAYGROUND AND LIBRARY WORK TOGETHER IN BINGHAMTON

THREE thousand children attended the thirteen playgrounds in operation in Binghamton, N. Y., this past summer. These were in charge of twenty-six supervisors, and were provided with equipment for manual instruction and for out-door sports and games.

The children's librarian spoke at the first meeting of the supervisors, calling attention to the resources of the library which would be especially useful to them. Several of them took large numbers of working diagrams for bird houses, others took books on wood-working and carpentry, still others took books on model aeroplanes.

Ten of the supervisors asked for traveling libraries. To these were sent 381 books, which reported a circulation of 1002.

One playground in the Slovak district called the hour from four to five, "library hour," and allowed the books to be read but not to be taken home. They reported that many older children came for this hour who did not attend earlier in the day.

The children's librarian visited many of the playgrounds, telling stories to the younger children.

The work of the different playgrounds was exhibited in the Public Library, Aug. 28-30, and about fifteen hundred people viewed the exhibit. The girls made aprons, dresses, and laundry bags, crocheted mats,

embroidered towels, wove miniature rugs and real baskets. The boys made hall trees, tables, benches, model aeroplanes that would fly, bird houses, and doll houses, for which they made the furniture. Many of these were complete to the last detail, and the unconscious effect of the traveling library was seen in a tiny bookcase filled with imitation books.

The co-operation of the library was an active force thruout the summer, and its influence was seen in every feature of the exhibit.

ELLEN F. CHAMBERLAYNE.

THE Drama League of America and the New York Public Library have arranged an exhibition illustrating the American drama from 1714 to the present time, consisting of the texts of American plays, play-bills, posters and manuscripts. The exhibition was open to the public Nov. 1, and will remain open till Feb. 1, 1917, in the main exhibition room of the Central Building of the Library. The Drama League is giving especial attention, this year, to the American drama. For that reason, this exhibition is held, and a "Study list of American drama," prepared by Montrose S. Moses, will be on sale at the exhibition. Moreover, a series of revivals of American plays has been planned at one of the theaters of this city.

### American Library Association

#### VOLUNTEERS FOR CLASSIFICATION-MAKING

The decimal classification advisory committee of the American Library Association has completed its canvass of American libraries using the decimal classification.

The committee now knows the popular needs the decimal classification is asked to fill and proposes to act immediately in accordance with these demands.

For quick and yet sure results we must have the active help of many library workers.

The committee herewith calls all who will help, under instruction, in this work of classification-making, whether experienced or inexperienced, to correspond immediately with its secretary.

A. LAW VOGEL,  
*Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, Cal.*

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## Library Organizations

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### *EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS*

On Saturday, December 2, 1916, the fifth annual conference of Eastern College Librarians was held in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, fifty-two persons representing eighteen colleges and universities being present. The purpose of these meetings is not the presentation of formal papers, but free discussion of library problems of special interest to college librarians, heads of departments and assistants. As a basis for discussion, six or eight topics are printed in the announcement of the meeting, but any other subject may be substituted for those announced. It has become the tradition of the conference to meet at Columbia University on the Saturday following Thanksgiving.

The meeting of 1916 was welcomed by Provost W. H. Carpenter, acting librarian of Columbia University. Dr. Carpenter spoke of some of the problems of library administration, made more evident to him since taking up his present duties, and expressed the conviction that every administrative officer of a university should be obliged to take a short course in library administration. He also touched on the present difficulties arising from the non-receipt of German scientific periodicals, suggesting that the librarians take action similar to that recently taken by the Association of American Universities, and present a resolution to the State department, emphasizing the difficulties of the situation and asking that steps be taken to lift the embargo.

Mr. Austen of Cornell then took the chair. He raised the question whether some time other than the Saturday after Thanksgiving might perhaps be more convenient for the meeting of the conference. A motion to this effect was made and lost. Mr. Austen then called on Mr. Rainey of Johns Hopkins University for a report on the problem of importing German periodicals, the matter having already been put into the hands of a committee of the A. L. A. Mr. Rainey stated in some detail the workings of the British orders in council as affecting the forwarding of items covered by standing orders lodged thru agents, and the various schemes of amendment suggested; and reported that, as a result of the activities of Dr. Putnam of the Library of Congress and the efforts of the committee, there is reason to hope for relief from the present situation, at least so far as orders covering the present year are concerned. For 1917 he suggested that orders should be placed with

regular agents as in the past, and no special permits, either for direct consignments or consignments to specified agents, be asked for yet. It is probable that some scheme may be devised for censoring all consignments at Rotterdam without necessitating individual action. Mr. Rainey laid emphasis on the invaluable aid that Dr. Putnam has furnished in the dealings with the British representatives. It was suggested that the Smithsonian Institution might well extend its normal intermediary exchange functions, and act as sponsor for all material shipped directly to it; and also that periodicals might be obtained thru Blackwell, or other agents having permits in England; but no action was taken on the matter, it being felt that everything possible was already being done.

The subject of union lists for periodicals was the next taken up. Miss Laura Gibbs of Columbia University Library opened the discussion. After enumerating briefly the union lists now existent or in process, she based her paper mainly upon the proposition of Mr. H. W. Wilson to issue union lists serving all sections of the country, and upon a questionnaire submitted by him regarding the value of such lists. The consensus of opinion seeming to be in their favor, provided they were sufficiently inclusive and detailed, she attempted next to define the term "sufficiently inclusive," and to discover the appropriate means of securing lists satisfying that prescription. Her idea that such lists, to be of value, should contain the *unusual* things, rarely found, was substantiated in the later discussion. With regard to arrangement, she suggested that there might well be six or seven sections, each having a group of several large libraries as its nucleus.

Prof. D. E. Smith, librarian of the American Mathematical Society, presented the scheme now on foot for a mathematics list, and Mr. Wilson gave in greater detail what his plan would be, suggesting a single *check list*, with full bibliographical information, and several union lists with abbreviated title entries and inclusive volumes. He also suggested a possible scheme for financing the proposition.

The discussion which followed brought out some of the reasons why such lists would be of value to large lending as well as to smaller borrowing libraries, and while recognizing the limitations of the device, emphasized all its points of usefulness. After the recess for luncheon, which was held in the Faculty Club, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we recommend the plan of

publishing co-operative union lists of sets of periodicals, and approve the proposition to apportion the entire United States into districts. We would welcome a more definite statement as to the methods of financing and publishing such lists."

The afternoon session presided over by Mr. Keogh, of Yale University, was devoted to ten minute talks and brief discussion of the remaining items on the program: (1) The aim of the university library—inclusiveness or exclusiveness? (2) The A. L. A. cataloging test; (3) How to keep everything cataloged up to date; (4) Staff manuals for university libraries; (5) What are college and university libraries doing for undergraduate reading?

Mr. Koopman suggested that the policy of exclusiveness *vs.* inclusiveness may be largely governed by situation, a library of an institution remote from a large center and from other libraries of necessity retaining much material which one in close proximity to a large public or other special library would rely on the latter to preserve. With regard to gifts, he recommended extreme latitude of treatment. Mr. Heald said that Harvard's policy was to retain all gift material not duplicates.

Reports on the results of the A. L. A. cataloging tests at Yale and Columbia made it apparent that it is impossible so to standardize conditions as to make the results of any practical value.

Descriptions of methods of listing all accessions and placing brief entries in the catalog, so as to make all material promptly accessible, were described by Dr. Richardson of Princeton University and Mr. Wyer of the New York State Library. These methods were approved as useful makeshifts, but not as substitutes for full bibliographical entries.

The matter of staff manuals, or codes, was taken up by Mr. Austen. He suggested that some sort of code, indicating modes of procedure in different departments, duties of different positions, etc., would be of great value in promoting efficiency and uniformity. He gave specimens from such a code, which he has been developing, and various more or less extensive attempts in that direction were reported from other libraries.

As regards reading for undergraduates, Mr. Briggs, of Harvard University, voiced his belief that the various professors are best fitted to suggest "reading lists" etc., but that the libraries may well co-operate by issuing lists, making pleasure reading easily available. Some felt that the library can do much work with students of a sort not possible for the pro-

fessors, and such means as the undergraduate library at Yale, the students' reading or browsing room at Bryn Mawr, and some others were cited. Before adjournment, the motion was made and unanimously carried that the conference extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Hicks of Columbia Law Library for preparing the programs of this and previous meetings, and he was requested to continue in his present office as secretary-treasurer.

MARGARET ROYS, *Secretary pro-tem.*

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—EASTERN DISTRICT

At the call of George W. Lee, librarian for Stone & Webster, Boston, and councillor for the Special Libraries Association, Eastern District, H. C. Wellman, H. O. Brigham, and J. G. Moulton, about 55 librarians of special libraries of southern New England met at New Haven, Ct., Dec. 8-9, 1916. The general topics for discussion were co-ordination and the desirability of forming a New England Special Libraries Association. After a drive about New Haven as guests of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, the librarians met at the New Haven Public Library, where the sessions were held. The chairman, Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island state librarian, was unable to be present because of illness, and George S. Godard, Connecticut state librarian, presided. J. G. Moulton, of the Haverhill Public Library, acted as secretary.

Mr. Lee outlined the object of the meeting. New Haven libraries were described briefly by several librarians as follows: Public Library by Willis K. Stetson; the New Haven Colony Historical Society by Frederick Bostwick; the High School Library by Clara E. Bradley; the New Haven County Bar Library by Mary H. Foote; the Southern New England Telephone Co. by Jessie Mix; and the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. by Eunice E. Peck. The special libraries of Yale University were described by Andrew Keogh, who also spoke of the desirability of having specialists in charge of special departments of the library and having catalogers with special knowledge of particular subjects.

Library specialties were discussed by Henry R. Simmons, of the Providence Engineering Society. At the second session, Friday evening, information resources were discussed, with a survey of the field by George W. Lee, of Stone & Webster. The Information Clearing House of Boston was described by Lewis A. Armistead, librarian, Boston Elevated Railway. Dr. C. C. Williamson, librarian, Municipal Reference Library, New York City,

spoke of the New York City Special Libraries Association and exhibited specimens of the work of the special libraries. The need of a central registration bureau for special library and other workers, as translators, was discussed, with suggestions, by Miss G. Murray Mills of the General Electric Co., Boston, Dr. Williamson, W. P. Cutter of the Engineering Society, New York, and J. H. Madden of the American Brass Co., Waterbury. The H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y., was suggested as a registration bureau, with service on a paid basis.

On Saturday the libraries of Yale and some of the special libraries of New Haven were visited. The subject of the Saturday session was "Team-work among librarians." W. P. Cutter presided. A paper on the work of the Connecticut State Library, especially in preserving and making accessible the vital records of Connecticut, was read by George S. Godard. Mr. Lee spoke on the desirability of forming an association of New England special libraries. The project was discussed favorably by Miss Mills, Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Armistead, and it was voted that the committee that called the meeting, with three new members to be appointed by Mr. Brigham, be authorized to form an Eastern Section of the Special Libraries Association. It was agreed that a meeting should be held in February, possibly in Worcester.

P. H. Nystrom, of the U. S. Rubber Co., New York City, spoke on co-operation between public and special libraries so as not to duplicate effort. Mr. Wilson spoke of his interest in the Special Libraries Association and his desire to co-operate with special libraries and establish a registration bureau, if business warranted. Mr. Keogh spoke of the A. L. A. registration bureau. R. L. Power, of Boston University, spoke of the series of articles on special libraries in Boston, now appearing in the *Boston University News*.

The meeting adjourned at noon after passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Stetson and the trustees of the New Haven Public Library and the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven for their hospitality.

JOHN G. MOULTON, *Secretary*.

#### MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Montana Library Association held its tenth annual meeting at Missoula, Nov. 27-29. The meeting was called to order Monday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce by President Davies. Professor Aber, of the Missoula library board, gave a short address of welcome. Mrs. Holman, of Havre, gave

the response. In a lecture on American humorists, Professor Holliday, of the University of Montana, spoke of America as undoubtedly ranking first in this field of literature, and gave a number of readings from the best-known humorists. This was followed by an excellent address on the "Management of Montana libraries" by President Davies. He paid a high tribute to Miss Plummer and her service in library work. A delightful informal tea was given at the close of this session.

The second session was devoted chiefly to small libraries. Ruth Worden, of the Missoula library, gave a practical talk on "The use of clippings and pamphlets." She recommended the card index for local newspapers. Ruth King, of Butte, gave an excellent paper on "Children's work," based on her experiences as children's librarian of the Butte Public Library. This was followed by a paper on "The story-hour and the victrola" by Irene Eldred, of Deer Lodge. The session was closed by a round table on "Library publicity." Short talks were given by Miss McLaughlin, of Chouteau county, on "Publicity at the county fair"; by Miss Steadman, of Livingston, on "Publicity thru visits to schools"; and by Miss Haley, of Helena, on "Publicity thru printed bulletins and lists."

Gertrude Buckhous, of the State University Library, was chairman of the third session, which was devoted to county libraries. Mrs. C. E. Bovill gave a paper on "My work for a library in Mineral county," in which she made a plea for good reading for rural communities. She discussed the necessity of books to raise the moral and social standards of life thruout the country. This was followed by short talks on "The county library and the rural schools" by C. W. Tenny, of Helena, and "The need of a library service in a rural community" by S. R. Logan, of Leon. Both spoke of the lack of books in the rural schools, and gave many practical suggestions for co-operation between the county libraries and the rural schools. Winifred McLaughlin, librarian of Chateau County Library, spoke on her novel experiences in getting books to the people thruout Chateau county.

The librarians' banquet was held in the evening at the Florence Hotel. Miss McCord, of Bozeman, was toastmistress, and the witty toasts were the most enjoyable feature of the evening.

The fourth session was held Wednesday morning at the Public Library. In her paper on "The State Library Commission and the assistance it can render the small library," Louise Fernald, librarian of the Great Falls



Library, emphasized the need of a commission for Montana. A field-worker to aid small libraries and county libraries is especially necessary in this state, where distances are so great.

Each member answered the roll-call with a brief discussion of an inspiring book of the year.

The following officers were elected: President, Elizabeth P. Ritchie, Public Library, Kelispell; vice-president, Ruth Worden, Public Library, Missoula; secretary, Winnifred Feigner, University Library, Missoula; treasurer, Ruth Sultzer, Public Library, Butte.

RUTH V. STREADMAN, *Secretary*.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The South Dakota Library Association held its ninth annual meeting at Watertown, South Dakota, Nov. 28-29. "Our libraries and the commission," "Bringing the library to the rural community," "The proposed county library law," and "The report of the reading circle" were the papers presented and discussed.

The following exhibits were shown: mending; catalog; publicity; children's work; library supplies; records; adding to the appearance of library rooms; and high school libraries.

The officers elected were Edla Laurson, Mitchell, president; Eugenia Walker, Dell Rapids, vice-president; and Mrs. Elva Schmidt, Watertown, secretary and treasurer. The time and place of the next meeting were left to the executive board.

FANNIE TAYLOR, *Secretary*.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club, for the year 1916-1917, was held on Monday evening, Nov. 13, in the lecture hall of the H. Josephine Widener branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

The president, Mr. Ashhurst, after a few words of greeting, introduced Edward A. Newton, who presented Mrs. Thrale as "A light blue stocking" in a very interesting manner, reading extracts from her own diaries (of which Mr. Newton owns several copies), which gave an intimate and personal insight into the life and thoughts of the various members of the coterie of ladies who were the first to be dubbed "Blue stockings." Dr. Johnson's times are always an interesting period of history to students, and Mr. Newton has a very happy faculty of giving a personal touch to his talks, which is not only interesting but instructive.

The usual reception held afterwards proved

a very pleasant ending to a thoroly enjoyable evening.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

#### VERMONT FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The commission held its joint annual meeting with the Vermont Library Association at St. Johnsbury Oct. 18-19. The evening meeting on the 18th was devoted to reports from the vice-presidents, who have charge of two or three counties each; library publicity in Vermont, a report on one-county or two-county library meetings; progress in educational work, telling about work with the 34 teacher-training classes; and a very sincere and touching memorial to the late Mrs. A. D. Chamberlin of Pomfret from several librarians who had known her most intimately, completed the evening.

In the morning of the 19th H. G. Rugg, assistant librarian at Dartmouth College, gave a paper on "Some Vermont books for Vermont libraries." Sarah N. Cleghorn was unable to give her talk on "Fiction of the year," but three reviews were given on Miss Sinclair's "The belfry," Mrs. Deland's "Rising tide," and Snaith's "The sailor." Joanna D. Croft, head of the Burlington High School teacher-training class, gave a talk on "Story-telling" with a "demonstration" on a first-grade class from school. Dr. Milo B. Hillegas, commissioner of education, spoke on "The library's place in the process of education." In the afternoon, G. D. Smith, librarian of the Burlington Free Library, spoke on "Some modern poets," and Dr. E. T. Fairbanks, librarian of the St. Johnsbury Athenæum, spoke on "Alfred Tennyson." In the evening Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse of New York spoke on "Democracy and modern poetry."

The trustees of the Athenæum entertained the visitors at a delightful supper at the Congregational church, where Miss E. C. Hills, who had served as secretary-treasurer of the Vermont Library Association for five years, was presented with a silver tea-set in recognition of her excellent work.

The commission exhibited books on forestry, modern poets, story-telling, a general traveling library, and a collection of books given as state aid in maintenance, and gave a demonstration on book mending. The association secured an educational exhibit from the U. S. government, showed many fine posters from libraries advertising books on current events, holidays, etc., and a collection of pamphlets on the European war. H. R. Hunting of Springfield, Mass., and C. W. Clark



of New York had interesting and attractive exhibits of recent books.

REBECCA W. WRIGHT, *Secretary*.

MINNESOTA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—  
PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIANS DIVISION

The first meeting of the Public School Librarians Division of the department of professional training of teachers, of the Minnesota Educational Association took place in the St. Paul Normal School Thursday, Nov. 2, 1916, at 3:30 p. m. In the absence of the secretary, Miss Bessie Scripture was appointed acting secretary. A nominating committee was appointed, composed of Miss Mahoney, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Liedloff. The first paper of the afternoon was read by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, of the St. Paul Public Library, on "The library as a continuation school."

Dr. George H. Locke, librarian of Toronto, Canada, spoke next on "How a Canadian library contributes toward preparedness with boys and girls." Dr. Locke emphasized the necessity of supplying historic backgrounds, as a basis for successful character building in preparedness for citizenship, and urged the power of the emotional appeal of the historic story to give young people perspective as well as atmosphere.

Miss Wilson led the discussion on "The training of teacher-librarians," outlining the problem under the following topics: The demand; the course of study; practice work; practical application from the teacher-librarian's point of view. Mr. Sumner, librarian of the University of North Dakota, in discussing "The need of teacher-librarians," said that almost daily he received questions in regard to the technique of school libraries, and that to care for that demand, in a measure, they had been giving instruction during the Summer School, altho only a small number had taken the course. Mary E. Hazeltine, preceptress of the Wisconsin Library School, talked about the course of study, outlining a course which is being started this year in the University of Wisconsin, and describing in connection with this, the organizing of a school library in the model high school, which is under the College of Education of the University. This course is confined to technical work the first year, with the bibliographical subjects to follow the second year. Florence Curtis, of the University of Illinois Library School, told of a course of instruction given in the University of Illinois, which emphasized the book side and use of libraries, but did not attempt technical work. Further discussion of this subject was con-

tinued at the Friday morning session when A. D. Keator, associate librarian of Carleton College, spoke on "Practice work." Mr. Keator made a special point of the fact that the benefit to the person doing the practice work, not the library in which he is doing the work, should be kept in mind, that practice should be very carefully supervised, and cannot be regarded as a substitute for apprentice work. Margaret Doty, of Elbow Lake, spoke on "The practical application from the teacher-librarian's point of view." She gave a graphic description of her library as she found it, and told how the reorganization had increased its usefulness and the interest of the students. She testified that the Summer School course had anticipated most of the questions which arose, particularly when supplemented by the ready help of the supervisor of school libraries.

Thursday evening, Nov. 2, the public school librarians met for dinner with the Twin City Library Club, at the St. John's Church Club, with Alice N. Farr, president of the division, acting as toastmistress. She introduced C. G. Schulz, state superintendent of education, who gave a short address of welcome. He was followed by Miss Hazeltine, who emphasized the idea that the "teacher-librarian" or the librarian in the public school should be the connecting link between the school and the public library, two of the magic forces in the life of any community. Miss Curtis spoke of the necessity of a librarian's becoming better known thruout her community, as the library was the "and Company" of every enterprise started in the community. Dr. Locke gave a very interesting talk on library work in Toronto and Canada and told of the great help the library institutes or round tables had been in arousing library interest thruout the rural districts of Canada. Miss Baldwin, of the Public Library Commission, said that the development of school libraries was stimulating the activities of public libraries and hoped that library boards could be prevailed upon to ask for large appropriations for the library, commensurate with the growth and improvements in other departments of the town's activities.

Dr. Johnston, as the last speaker of the evening, invited all those present to visit the new building of the St. Paul Public Library.

On Friday morning, Nov. 3, the next regular session was held, at the St. Paul Normal School. At the conclusion of the discussion on the training of teacher-librarians, the nominating committee made its report, which was accepted, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: Martha Wilson,

president; Ruth Ely of Duluth, vice-president; Bessie Scripture of East High School, Minneapolis, secretary.

Marion V. Baker, librarian of the Rochester High school, read a paper on "Equipment and furniture of a high school library," describing fully the location and arrangement of the library room, its lighting and decoration, and giving the measurements for shelving, tables, magazine rack, bulletin board and filing cases. Alma Penrose, of West High School, Minneapolis, read a paper on "Teaching the use of the library to high school students." Miss Penrose told of the plan in use in her own high school, where instruction is given in beginning English classics. Last year only two lessons were given to each class. This year eight lessons, possibly condensed into seven, are to be given.

Martha Wilson, chairman of the committee on instruction, presented a report of progress. The following tentative outlines for instruction in the schools have been prepared by the members of the committee: For the grades, Margaret Mahoney; Use of the high school library, Alma Penrose; Use of the public library for high school students, A. D. Keator; Teachers' training departments and rural schools, Alberta Ackerman. These discuss the sequence of instruction, by whom given, and where, and outline the work in some detail. The teacher-librarians were requested to test the outlines by use in their schools and report with adaptations and additions before the next meeting as a contribution to a future manual of instruction. The committee was continued.

Mrs. F. A. Koos of Anoka next spoke on the "Accumulation and care of pamphlets." Mrs. Koos mentioned many valuable sources of pamphlet material—foundations, societies, states and cities, and advocated vertical filing, by subject, with subject headings taken from the Reader's Guide, as the ideal method of caring for them.

Miss Margaret Fletcher, librarian of the combined school and public library, at St. Louis Park, read the final paper on "How may grade children be best served by the school library." She said that the first essential is to have enough books of the right kind, dividing the funds equally between high school and grades and making careful selection from the state school lists. It pays to have attractive editions of the older books, with plenty of good fairy tales and books for first reading. Next the children must be brought to the library thru talks and invitations given in each room, enlisting the interest of the teachers who

will help advertise the library. The room should be made as attractive as possible, with a table and chairs for the younger children, and attractive pictures and casts, which the children may be glad to help buy. The most important of all, the librarian must know her books and her children in order to guide their reading. If grade buildings are located in different parts of the town, groups of books should be loaned to these buildings in charge of a teacher or older pupil.

The meeting adjourned and broke up into the following round tables:—The rural school library: leader, Miss Armstrong, Howard Lake; The high school library: leader, Miss Barquist, Minneapolis; The normal school library: leader, Miss Ledloff, St. Cloud.

The interest shown at this first meeting of the section was most gratifying. There were 75 in attendance at the first session, about 60 the following morning, and 135 at the dinner, representing librarians of public, high-school, college and normal school libraries, teacher-librarians, superintendent and teachers. Miss Hazeltine and Miss Curtis, with their broad library experience and interest, added much to the discussions, and the presence of Dr. Locke, with his rich fund of humor and vitality, was a great stimulus. His address on the general program of the M. E. A. on "Efficiency of the spirit" called forth such a wave of enthusiasm that he was obliged to respond to an encore.

BESSIE SCRIPTURE, *Acting Secretary.*

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION— SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SECTION

The November issues of the library periodicals reported the organization of the School and College Section of the Keystone State Library Association and the special meeting of the school and college librarians at the State Meeting at Wernersville on Oct. 13. In addition, three round table meetings were held on Oct. 14 for those engaged in the same kind of work, and the three leaders have submitted the following brief reports of the meetings.

The high school round table, led by Susan Himmelwright of Tyrone, met in two sessions: from nine to ten a.m. and from twelve to one. Those who attended were: Sara Evans, West Chester H. S.; Helen Hill, Wm. Penn H. S., Philadelphia; Florence Beitenman, Girls' H. S., Reading; Miss Becker, Boyertown H. S.; Mrs. D. O. Dalzell, N. S. H. S., Pittsburgh; Clara Howard, Shenley H. S., Pittsburgh; Dorothy Eliott, Franklin H. S.; Maud Minster, Altoona H. S.; Miss Baldwin, George School; Mary E. Hall, Girls' H. S.,

Brooklyn; Sarah Bogle, principal, Carnegie Library School; Effie Power, supervisor of work with schools, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; and Robert P. Bliss, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission. The following points were the basis of most of the discussion: The room and its equipment; Securing funds for the high school library; The position or standing of the high school librarian; securing prompt return of over-night and short-time books; The library displaced by crowded conditions; Should the school and college librarians ask for a place in the annual meeting of the State Educational Association? Those present were gratified to learn that the most ideally equipped high school library in the United States is in Pennsylvania. This is in the new Shenley High School of Pittsburgh, opened in October of this year. It seemed wise to have some definite person from whom information regarding High School Libraries could be obtained. Miss Howard was asked to take charge of this work.

The normal school round table was led by Alice Cochran of the West Chester State Normal School. A detailed outline of the course on the "Use of books and libraries," given at the Millersville State Normal School, was presented by the librarian and discussed by those present. Harriet K. Avery, of the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, read a paper dealing with methods of helping students to cultivate the reading habit. The importance of personal guidance and influence was brought out very strongly. Miss Avery devotes a definite period each day to moving among the students at the shelves, ready with suggestions and hints. Miss Cochran raised the question as to what the Normal School Library can do for its alumni and for the schools in the county in which it is situated. It was suggested that the librarians make a study along this line during the coming year. Five of the normal schools were represented, those present being: Miss Avery, Kutztown; Miss Ritchie, Bloomsburg; Miss Quigley, Shippensburg; Miss Ganser, Millersville; Miss Cochran, West Chester.

At the round table for college and institutional libraries, eight colleges and other institutions of learning were represented, as follows: Haverford College, by Miss Sharpless; Juniata College, by Miss Sheeley and the president, Dr. Brumbaugh; Lafayette College, by Dr. Stonecipher; Swarthmore College, by Mr. Hayes; Washington and Jefferson College, by Miss Lawes; Crozier Theological Seminary, by Mr. Lewis; the Perkiomen

School, by Miss Kriebel. An informal discussion of the following topics took place: Departmental libraries; Reserve books; The honor system as applied to faculty and students in the use of the library; Restrictions and fines for faculty; Teaching students how to use the library; Book buying—new and second-hand; Library fund—its distribution.

HELEN A. GANSER,  
*Chairman of Committee-in-charge.*

#### NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY SECTION

The business meeting of the Library Section of the New York State Teachers' Association, which met at Buffalo in November, was called together in the library of the new Buffalo Normal School by the president, Dr. James V. Sturgis.

As speakers had presented library topics at eight section meetings of the convention, there was no formal program at this time, but a general discussion took place concerning the new method first tried this year of introducing the library at the different sections. The unanimous opinion of those present expressed hearty approval of the library's taking a practical place in the study of all school problems. Altho in many cases the library speaker had been the last on a program of several papers, thus having a smaller audience than might have been reached earlier, yet even so, more people were brought into touch with library subjects than ever before at this association gathering.

The list of speakers secured thru the efforts of Miss Mendenhall, the secretary of the section, was a strong one, and those attending the business meeting reported much interest and appreciation manifest at the various talks attended by them. In each section, too, the resolution of the State Library Committee for Schools was adopted. The resolution calls for the appointment of a trained organizer for school libraries; for investigation of school conditions thruout the state; and for the incorporation of library requirements in the revised English syllabus now under construction.

The question of the survey of high school libraries of the country which is being made by C. C. Certain, of the Cass Technical High School of Detroit, and by Miss Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School of Brooklyn, was presented at the Library Section meeting in interesting detail by Mr. Certain. He mentioned the printing of the report in full in the near future by the Bureau of Education at

Washington, which has shown helpful interest in this undertaking.

Sections addressed by library speakers and those making the addresses were as announced in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for November.

At the School Administration Section, Mr. Certain offered suggestions toward a wider use of the excellent machinery already organized in New York state for school libraries. He emphasized the need of state supervision of such libraries, and also placed the responsibility for the requirement of library instruction, as outlined in the proposed English syllabus, on the teachers themselves. Mr. Congdon, state supervisor of English, approves the introduction of such a course if the teachers will ask for it.

At the Elementary School Principals and Teachers Section, Dr. James Fleming Hosic, of the National Council of English Teachers, gave two reasons why teachers are interested in the library movement. First, the passing of the single text-book, which gives rise to the need of variety of sources for supplementing class assignments; second, the growth of play direction, which means the formation of habits for the leisure time of the future. The habit of general reading, too often lacking in grown-ups, can best be acquired thru the school library in active co-operation with the teachers. Outlining ways and means for making the library an assured fact in every school, Dr. Hosic pleaded for the children to be factors in procuring the funds, both for the sake of enlisting their interest and because of the reflex influence on their own libraries at home. He further urged first-hand selection of books, such selection to be based on the course of study both to broaden the hopelessly condensed subjects like geography, and to make alive so human a topic as history by a wise and extensive use of biography.

Dr. James V. Sturgis, of the Geneseo Normal School, was re-elected president of the Library Section, and Miss Martha C. Pritchard, assistant in the Geneseo Normal School Library, was chosen secretary.

MARTHA C. PRITCHARD, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

A regular meeting of the New York High School Librarians' Association was held on Dec. 13, 1916, at the Washington Irving High School.

The meeting opened with a brief discussion on the new pension bill and on the methods of getting books rebound.

A long and interesting talk was given by

Miss Dowden on Stephen Phillips, in which she claimed that he was the first author to make the literary drama popular with the general public.

Mr. Pope gave a very lively criticism of Kennedy's "Servant in the house," showing that the play, which a few years ago was one of the most popular productions of the season, had no real merit to stand on. A discussion of the two dramatists followed, after which the meeting was adjourned.

H. ARDEN, *Secretary*.

#### MISSOURI LIBRARY COMMISSION

At the meeting of the Missouri Library Commission, October 13, 1916, the following resolution was passed regarding H. A. Gass, who had been a member of the commission since its first organization:

*Whereas*, Eternal Providence on September 18, 1916, called from among us Howard A. Gass, State Superintendent of Schools and for eight years *ex-officio* member of the Missouri Library Commission, be it

*Resolved*, That the members of this Commission express their keen sense of loss in being thus parted from one who has worked faithfully with them ever since the organization of the Commission. His was already a busy life when the organization of the Library Commission demanded his attention, and yet his spirit of cheerful co-operation has meant much to the library work of the state of Missouri, and the constant encouragement of his presence will be sorely missed.

A. E. BOSTWICK,  
*President*.  
A. ROSS HILL,  
T. BERRY SMITH,  
A. F. SETTLE,  
UEL B. LAMKIN

ELIZABETH B. WALES, *Secretary*.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The next meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club will be at Waltham, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 25. Commission work will be discussed, the best books on the European war, and there will be a literary paper on the purity of the English language by present-day writers. The new Waltham Library will be inspected.

JOHN G. MOULTON, *Secretary*.

### Library Schools

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

About a month ago the school sent out to its 325 graduates in active library work a questionnaire concerning their positions, salaries, vacations, etc., and 229 of these have been returned filled out. The vice-director purposes tabulating the returns as soon as the stragglers have been heard from.

The annual report of the school forms part of the report of the Pratt Institute Free Li-

brary which has just been published. Graduates who have not already asked to be put on the mailing list may obtain copies of the report by writing to the library office.

The first lecture of the season was given on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 14, by Dr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, on the work of that system. The school had a visit from Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, director of the Carnegie Library School at Pittsburgh, on the same afternoon, and the class had the pleasure of meeting them both at tea after Dr. Hill's lecture.

Dr. Azariah S. Root, principal of the New York Library School, gave two lectures on consecutive Tuesday afternoons. On Nov. 21 his subject was "College library and community service," and on Nov. 28 the lecture was on "Bibliographical courses in schools and colleges."

The class had a sewing bee at the Women's Club on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15, to make comfort bags for the wounded soldiers in French hospitals. Sixteen gaily-colored chintz bags were made and filled with small articles for the comfort or entertainment of Pierre Poilu. The Library School faculty and many members of the library staff united in sending off a Christmas box, containing clothing and toys, to Marcelle Imbert, the French baby who was adopted by the class of 1916.

Thanks to the courtesy of Miss Hutchinson, librarian of the Brooklyn Institute Museum of Arts and Sciences, the class has been invited to attend a course of lectures on etchings on consecutive Friday afternoons during December, and many have availed themselves of the privilege.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

The school has heard with great regret of the death, on Nov. 27, of Alice Stanton Griswold, 1911, at a hospital in Hartford, Ct., after an illness of only a week. Miss Griswold has been librarian of the Hartford Medical Society since February, 1912. She reorganized the library and rendered such efficient service that Dr. Steiner, head of the library committee, said that he and his colleagues felt her loss an irreparable one. The vice-director was in Connecticut for the Thanksgiving recess and attended the services in Hartford on Friday morning.

Mildred E. Davis, 1910, recently in charge of the Central Circulation children's room of the New York Public Library, has been made children's librarian of the public library at Utica, N. Y.

Florence A. Adams, 1913, librarian of the

Polytechnic Preparatory School, has accepted the librarianship of the law firm of Cravath and Henderson of New York.

Sarah Greer, 1914, has resigned from the cataloging staff of Columbia University Library to accept a position in the reference-catalog division of the New York Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

A memorial meeting was held Nov. 20 in honor of Mary W. Plummer (1889) and Martha Thorne Wheeler (1891). Mr. Wyer presided. In his introductory remarks he spoke briefly of Misses Plummer and Wheeler, and also mentioned the death of Charlotte E. Groves (1903), which occurred at Coudersport, Pa., Nov. 8, 1916. William R. Eastman (1892), who represented the New York State Library School Association at the memorial meeting to Miss Plummer, held in New York the preceding week, repeated his remarks at that meeting. W. S. Biscoe spoke of the personal traits and professional contributions of Miss Wheeler, emphasizing the conscientious care devoted to all details of her work. Collections of the publications of both Miss Plummer and Miss Wheeler were on exhibit. These, as well as the general plan of the meeting, were arranged by Miss Woodworth, a classmate of Miss Plummer in the first library class and a long-time friend of both Miss Plummer and Miss Wheeler. The school has suffered heavily recently in deaths among its alumni. In addition to the three already mentioned, Florence Whittier and Ernest L. Gay, both of the class of 1902, have died since the close of the last school year.

The courses in Library buildings (Mr. Eastman) and Classification (Miss Hawkins) have been completed, and the second annual examination in typewriting was given Dec. 5. The attention of former students who may be interested in prospective candidates for admission is called to the fact that typewriting is now required from all entering students, and that the casual self-instruction of the past is no longer adequate. A misunderstanding on this point may cause undue trouble to new students who have failed to recognize the necessity for preliminary practice and instruction, thru incorrect statements from well-meaning but misinformed friends.

Some of the students who have had some experience in story-telling are giving story hours to the children of Albany, under the auspices of the Woman's Club of Albany.

Mrs. W. R. Watson is chairman of the committee which is in direct charge of this work. Julia R. Sauer and Marion L. Horton have already conducted story-hours. Thru the courtesy of Mrs. Watson's committee, the students were invited to a recital of Indian folktales, given in the auditorium of the Education Building, Nov. 25, by Mary Powers. A number of those particularly interested in work with children are aiding in the care and supervision of a Christmas collection of children's books now on exhibit by the State Library.

One of the best talks given for some time by visiting lecturers was given by President Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester, Dec. 8, on "Experiences of a library trustee." President Rhees is a trustee of the Reynolds Library and the Public Library of Rochester, and as president of his university is virtually a trustee of the university library. His talk dealt with the duties of the trustees, who, in the last analysis, are responsible to the public for the general policy of the library and the proper use of its resources; and with the librarian who should be supreme within his field as executive officer and advisor to the trustees. The talk was full of concrete illustrations which were all the more apt because drawn directly from President Rhees' varied experience as a trustee.

The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the school will be informally celebrated Jan. 5, 1917. The committee in charge of the arrangements is Mary Eastwood, of the faculty, chairman. Isabella K. Rhodes for the State Library staff, and Ruth Wilcox for the students.

FRANK K. WALTER.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Special lectures before the juniors have been as follows:

- Nov. 10 and 15. Dr. Frank Weitenkampf. Prints.
- Nov. 15. Mary E. Hall. The high school library.
- Nov. 22. H. M. Lydenberg. Reference department. The New York Public Library.
- Nov. 27. Andrew W. Edson. Recent developments in the New York City schools.
- Nov. 29. Josephine Adams Rathbone. The librarian's care of herself.
- Dec. 6. Mary Ogden White. Book reviews.
- Dec. 8. H. W. Kent. The modern museum.
- Dec. 9. Edith Abbot. The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

This last lecture was given at the Metropolitan Museum and was followed by an inspection of the collections in the galleries.

The seniors in the school and college course have had six lectures by Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University, on the "Administration of the college and university library";

two lectures by Mr. Root on "Community service by the college library" and "Bibliographical instruction in colleges"; and have visited the Library of the College of the City of New York and Miss Stevens' Studio.

The seniors in the advanced reference and cataloging course have been cataloging incunabula, calendering manuscripts, and working in the map room. They have also attended Mr. Keogh's lectures and a lecture by Mr. Root on "Early printing in the United States."

The seniors in the administration course have had a series of conferences on children's books under the leadership of Annie Carroll Moore, and the talks on branch library administration described last month. Lectures in this course have been given by Florence Overton, Ernestine Rose, Mrs. Noël Leslie, Edith W. Tiemann, Gabriella Ackley, and Ella E. Wagar.

The junior class entertained the faculty, seniors, and a few friends on the evening of Nov. 24. A play, "The crowded hour," was presented, and Miss Handerson, of the faculty, read character in samples of handwriting submitted by the guests. Refreshments and a social hour followed.

#### ALUMNI

Agnes A. McClure, junior, 1912, has returned to this country and has accepted a position with the H. W. Wilson Company.

The engagement is announced of Charlotte A. Ayres, junior, 1916, to Arthur Y. Meeker, Montclair, N. J.

Jessie C. MacCurdy, 1916, has resigned her position in the Library of Columbia University, to accept the position of librarian of the Workingmen's Compensation Bureau.

Elizabeth V. Briggs, 1915, has accepted the position of librarian of the Royal Oak Township Library, Royal Oak, Mich.

Janet F. Melvain, 1913, has been appointed librarian of the American Social Hygiene Association.

May V. Crenshaw, 1915, has removed to University, Pa., where she has taken a secretarial position.

George S. Maynard, 1914, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Boston Public Library.

Anna Lucile Brackbill, junior, 1916, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Union Theological Seminary Library.

Mrs. Jennie C. Engell, 1916, is in charge of the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.

Ruth Fleming, junior, 1915, has been ap-

pointed assistant in the Portland Public Library, Portland, Ore.

Clara L. Overton, 1916, has been appointed high school librarian, White Plains, N. Y.

Emma L. Pafort, junior, 1916, has been appointed assistant in the Public Library, Bay City, Mich.

Louise E. Jones, 1916, has been appointed first assistant in the Washington Heights branch of the New York Public Library.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Principal*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The Thanksgiving recess this year was from Nov. 30 to Dec. 2, and the Christmas vacation from Dec. 21 to Jan. 4, 1917.

This period of the year has few new courses beginning, and the outside lectures have been chiefly those on library buildings. On the 18th of December, Frederick W. Faxon addressed the class on "Some librarians and library conferences," illustrated by his very interesting collection of slides.

In the book selection course, the seniors have been visiting the Boston bookstores to observe the Christmas displays. The members of the college graduate book selection course have been inspecting the special libraries of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the Art Museum, and the Social Service Library.

#### GRADUATES

Florence H. Butterick, 1908-09, was married to Welby H. McCollam, Oct. 14, 1916.

Annaymar Milliken, 1910-11, was married to Rev. P. E. Lyndon, July 13, 1916.

Edith Ashmore, 1913, was married to Charles Maurice Elder, Aug. 10, 1916.

Margaret E. Sinclair, 1916, is cataloging at Harvard University.

Grace W. Thompson is compiling a bibliography on biological chemistry for Mr. Shaw, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Marion J. Ewing, 1911, is home on a year's leave of absence from Pomona College.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The lectures given by the dean of the school, W. H. Brett, out of his very busy life and experience are always welcomed by the students, and the lectures on the Cleveland Library system illustrated with lantern slides were greatly enjoyed. The subject of library legislation has also been presented by him. It was an especially valued privilege to view the plans for the new Main Library building

for the Cleveland Public Library, which had been prepared by the eight architects who were selected for the competition, and to hear Mr. Brett's explanation of them and his discussion of the important features of the plan presented by the successful firm.

The class gave an informal afternoon party on Nov. 27, just before the Thanksgiving recess.

#### ALUMNI NOTES.

Recent changes among the alumni have resulted in the following new positions:

Edith M. Hill, 1908, librarian of the Temple branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Mrs. Adaline C. Merrill, 1908, librarian of the Cleveland Heights High School, Cleveland.

Emma Geisler, 1910, librarian of the Geiger-Jones Co., Canton, O.

Mildred M. Burke, 1911, librarian at the Stanford Park branch, Public Library, Chicago.

Anna L. Robson, 1912, librarian of the Glenn County Free Library, Willows, Cal.

Pyrrha B. Sheffield, 1913, librarian of the John Marshall High School, Chicago.

Lura C. Hutchinson, 1914, librarian of the North Branch Public Library, Minneapolis.

Katherine Marvin, 1914, cataloger at the Columbia University Library, New York City.

Violet D. Austin, 1915, assistant librarian at Oahu College, Honolulu.

Blanche A. Swope, 1916, librarian of the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

Rose L. Eichenbaum, 1911, has resigned her position as librarian in the Temple branch, Cleveland Public Library, to take up social work temporarily in New York City.

Bertha E. Mantle, 1914, has temporarily withdrawn from library work and is a student at the Kent, O., Normal School.

Cards have been received by the school announcing the marriage of Martha C. Sanborn, 1909, to Frederic C. Willson, Weehawken, N. J.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual Halloween party for the faculty and Graduates' Association of the Library School was given on the evening of Nov. 3. Following a series of lectures on parliamentary law, the class was formally organized and the following officers announced: President, Louise McGovern; editor, Fanny Hinton; assistant editor, Catherine Crandall; secretary-treasurer, Jessie Thompson.

On Nov. 24 the school had the privilege of

hearing Mr. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, talk on the "History and work of the American Library Association."

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

The annual Philadelphia dinner of the Drexel Institute Library School Alumnae Association was given at the College Club, Tuesday evening, Nov. 14. There were seventeen members in attendance. After the dinner a business meeting of the association was held. Miss Goding, chairman of the committee on the register, reported progress.

Resolutions on the death of Miss Custer, the vice-president, were presented and ordered to be placed on the minutes and published in the library journals.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, Miss Elizabeth V. Clark; vice-president, Miss Anna R. Dougherty; treasurer, Miss Caroline B. Perkins; secretary, Miss Katherine M. Trimble; executive committee, Miss MacAlister, Miss Latta, Miss Black and Miss Shoemaker.

Action was taken that all members of the association present at the meeting be appointed a committee to procure news notes for the library journals, and that a general notice be placed in the library journals requesting the co-operation, in this work, of all the Drexel graduates.

Mary B. Snyder, 1902, is organizing a technical library for Henry Disston & Sons, in Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.

Catharine Guilford, 1914, is cataloging the Library of the Manufacturers' Club in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mary Rebecca Lingenfelder, 1914, is cataloging the Library of the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Do you enjoy reading these news notes about Drexel friends? If you do, please consider yourself a committee of one to send all news that comes to your attention to the secretary of the association.

KATHERINE M. TRIMBLE, *Secretary*.

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### Librarians

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AYLING, Winifred, has succeeded Emily Mundy in the charge of the young people's room at the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library.

BEMENT, Constance, Pratt 1910, has resigned as reference librarian of the State Library at Lansing, Mich., to accept a position in the reference department of the Detroit Public Library.

BOSTWICK, Andrew Linn, librarian of the St. Louis Municipal Reference Branch Library since August, 1912, has resigned his position to become secretary of the City Plan Commission of St. Louis.

DAILEY, Lilla B., who completed her work at Riverside School recently and became librarian at Chula Vista, has just been appointed librarian at National City, California.

DAVIDSON, Mrs. J. B., librarian of the Ellensburg (Wash.) Public Library, has sent her resignation to the board of directors, to take effect February 1. Mrs. Davidson has held the position seven years.

DEXTER, Lydia A., New York State Library School, 1891, is engaged temporarily in classifying and cataloging the Public Library at Ottawa, Ill.

FORDICE, Frances, a graduate of the New York State Library School and later the librarian of the Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library, was married last fall to O. E. Fink, of Sedalia.

GAY, Ernest L., of Boston, Mass., died on Nov. 25 while returning to his home from the Yale-Harvard football game. He was graduated from Harvard in 1897, attended the Harvard Law School, and practically finished the two-year course at the New York State Library School. Altho he held several library positions, first as cataloger at Harvard, then as organizer of the library of the Institute of 1770, and finally as librarian of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, he was especially interested in books from the point of view of the collector and antiquary. With the library of his grandfather, Dr. Winslow Lewis, as a nucleus he built up a valuable library on special lines. The most notable of his collections are the writings of John Gay, the works of Cotton and Increase Mather, the New England Primers and the seventeenth-century American almanacks.

GROVES, Charlotte E., B.L.S. New York State Library School, 1903, died at Coudersport, Pa., on Nov. 8, after an illness of more than two years. Between her graduation from the Library School and her last illness, she filled very ably positions in the classification and catalog sections of the New York State Library, the Library of Congress and the University of Chicago Library.

HALL, Mary E. Recognizing the unremitting and faithful service which Miss Hall has done for the cause of high school libraries in the United States, the high school librarians everywhere throught the country joined



together at Christmas time to present her with a gold watch, in loving appreciation of her unselfish efforts in their behalf.

HALYBURN, Dorothea D., a graduate of the training class of the St. Louis Public Library, and for three years an assistant in that library, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Owensboro, Ky.

HILL, Howard R., formerly assistant librarian of the Trinity College Library, Hartford, Ct., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Adelbert College Library, beginning Dec. 1.

HILSON, Sue E., who has been acting chief of the children's department of the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library for several months, has been regularly appointed to the position.

JUDSON, Katharine B., New York State Library School, 1904-05, for a year and a half previous to July, 1916, the reference librarian in history at the New York State Library, has been engaged to catalog the American history collection in the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum at Fremont, O.

MCCARTNEY, Grace B., Pratt 1911, for two years past head of the order department, has been made head cataloger of the Rochester Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.

McLEAN, Beatrice, of the 1916 class of the Riverside Library Service School, has been employed by Bullock's department store in Los Angeles as assistant in the book department. She is the first of Riverside students to enter the book selling business, but for a girl with good education, excellent health and pleasing manners there is a promising field. There is no doubt that library training is most desirable in book selling. Miss McLean is the daughter of an old New York bookseller.

McMULLEN, Elizabeth, New York State Library School, 1915-16, has been appointed librarian of the public library of Elwood, Ind.

MATTHEWS, Caroline E., assistant librarian at the Westboro (Mass.) Public Library for the past three years, has resigned her position.

MUNDY, Emily, who for two months has been on leave of absence from her position in charge of the children's room in the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library, has found it inadvisable to return to work and has resigned.

OLCOTT, Frances Jenkins, has selected and arranged, in "Bible stories to read and tell," one hundred and fifty stories from the Old Testament. References are given to passages in both the Old and New Testament, and colored illustrations add to the attractiveness of the volume.

SHOUF, Mrs. Esther Habersham A., for the past eleven years librarian of the University of the South, in Sewanee, Tenn., died Nov. 12. She had been in poor health for over a year.

SIBLEY, Jessie Gillies, children's librarian of the central children's room of the New York Public Library, who has been on leave of absence since Oct. 1, has been granted an extension of leave until Sept. 1, 1917. Lenore Power, reference assistant in the central children's room, has been made acting head in Miss Sibley's absence.

STELLE, Helen V., Pratt 1913, formerly reference librarian of the Public Library at Superior, Wis., has been made librarian of the new Public Library at Tampa, Florida.

STIMSON, Mrs. George, has been appointed assistant in the Mercantile Library of Cincinnati, in place of Miss Jacobs, resigned.

TAWNEY, Mary A., New York State Library School, 1915-16, has resigned her position as assistant in charge of library work with schools in the St. Paul Public Library, to become an assistant in the central circulation department of the Minneapolis Public Library.

TIBBITTS, Catharine S., assistant librarian since 1908 of the Adelbert College Library, in Cleveland, Ohio, has been forced by the continued illness of her mother to resign her position there.

WAIT, Marie F., New York State Library School, 1894-95, for 14 years librarian of the Longstreet Library, Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., resigned last July and is now a member of the staff of Princeton University Library.

WEBB, Zelia, has passed the civil service examination for the San Diego (California) Public Library and is rated senior assistant. Miss Webb was formerly librarian at Calexico (Cal.) Public Library and attended the short course at Riverside.

WELLES, Jessie, formerly of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been engaged as instructor of the class organized by the Toledo Public Library to train new assistants needed for the five branch libraries opening next year. The class begins work January 2, 1917.

WILEY, Stella L., Pratt 1907, branch librarian in the Minneapolis Public Library system, and formerly librarian at Hibbing, Minn., was married Dec. 7 to Anton Curtiss Oberg. Mr. and Mrs. Oberg will be "at home" after the first of February at 1418 Jefferson street, Duluth, Minn.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Brunswick.* At a special town meeting, held Nov. 10, it was voted to accept the bequest for the benefit of the Captain John Curtis Memorial Library, contained in the will of the late Miss L. Augusta Curtis, of New York City, formerly of Brunswick.

*North Livermore.* The North Livermore Reading Club is said to be the first woman's club in the state of Maine to own a library building. The building, formerly the home of the late Miss Jennie Norton, situated on the west side of the common at North Livermore, was purchased by the club last August and has since been remodeled and fitted up for a library. The work has been completed and the books, numbering 600 volumes, have been moved into the new library. Mrs. George Bisbee has been appointed librarian. The formal dedication will probably not be held before June.

*Winthrop.* The Charles M. Bailey Public Library was presented to the town on Saturday, Dec. 2. Mr. Bailey, the donor, who has spent the ninety-six years of his life in this, his native town, was present, and in a simple but heartfelt speech turned over the building to the town's board of selectmen. The building is one story high, 30 x 60 feet, with a stack room 30 x 30 feet in the south end of the building. There are 3250 books in the library transferred from the old building.

### VERMONT

Sixty-five books on Mexico, Panama, and Central America, with some fiction, were sent by the Vermont Free Public Library Commission to the Vermont National Guard at Eagle Pass, at the request of Chaplain J. M. Thomas, president of Middlebury College, last August. The Y. M. C. A. secretary in charge of the books writes: "The books were very much appreciated and filled a deep-felt need, and the shelves were usually empty. I doubt if the same books ever had been or ever will again be of such service as when they were in Texas. . . . The First Tennessee Regiment came into this camp directly after Vermont men left, and they were so eager for the books that I could not refuse them, and they have kept the shelves emptied. . . . Thank you in behalf of the First Vermont Regiment and the First Tennessee, as well as the Kansas

Battery, Third Field Artillery, and Maryland Field Hospital Corps, for the use of the books."

*Middlebury.* The Egbert Starr Library of Middlebury College is undergoing extensive improvements made possible thru the generosity of the son of the donor, Dr. M. Allen Starr, of New York. In addition to a refinished floor and new runners of cork carpet, the plumbing and lighting are being remodeled, and a third story of stacks is being put in above the present two stories, thereby increasing the capacity of the shelves 30,000 volumes. The card catalog has also been supplemented by a new case of 60 drawers.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* Trustees of the Boston Public Library are protesting against the erection of any nearby building high enough to constitute a grave fire risk. They have appealed to the mayor for relief, either by revision of the commission's order, which would permit the erection of 125-foot buildings next to the library, the purchase by the city of vacant land on Boylston street adjacent to the library building or an appeal to the legislature for an act to restrict the height of buildings in the block in which the building is situated. The commission can see no legal way in which to revise its report, but will offer no objection to suggested relief on the part of the legislature.

*Cambridge.* The first European War memorial at Harvard is the Farnsworth room in the new Widener Library. This room in memory of Henry Weston Farnsworth, 1912, who died fighting for France, was dedicated Dec. 5. It is the gift of Mr. Farnsworth's parents. President A. Lawrence Lowell, Prof. Archibald C. Coolidge, director of the university libraries, and Charles A. Coolidge, jr., 1917, were the speakers at the dedication exercises.

*Cambridge.* A Carnegie Library for East Cambridge, as well as for North Cambridge, may be requested by the city, as a result of interest aroused by the movement for such a building in the upper end of the city. Cambridge Field is the site proposed for the East Cambridge Library, relieving the city of the necessity of purchasing additional land in that section in order to meet the requirements of the Carnegie Corporation that a suitable site

be pledged before application is made. In North Cambridge, it will be necessary to purchase a site if the library application is granted.

**Chicopee.** The Chicopee High School has come into possession of a large number of volumes devoted to the work of English and American poets, as a gift from the class of 1893 of the school. The books will be the nucleus of the new library to replace the one destroyed when the high school burned in January.

**Haverhill.** Measures were taken Dec. 4 at the neighborhood library meeting, held in the Haverhill Public Library, in favor of holding gatherings of similar nature at the libraries in the Merrimack valley and vicinity every month or so. Addresses relative to library work with foreigners, with the schools and public in general, were made during the day by Miss Katherine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club; J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., former president of the club; Miss Francis S. Wiggin, agent of the state commission for work with schools in Essex county; Miss J. Maud Campbell, director of work with foreigners for the commission; Mayor Albert L. Bartlett, and John G. Moulton, the librarian. Children's books suitable for gifts, a selected collection of some of the recent notable books and a display of helpful mechanical devices were on exhibition. After a luncheon served by the library staff, book mending was demonstrated. A special committee was appointed to assist in giving information to the governor of the state and legislative committees relative to the need of work along library lines for the foreigners of the commonwealth.

**Lee.** The Ausotunnoog chapter of the D. A. R. has given to the Library Association a 60-foot flagpole and flag for the library lawn. The pole is to bear a bronze plate stating that it was erected to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of the town. The chapter makes the request that the flag be unfurled on every suitable day.

**Newburyport.** There is a strong sentiment in Newburyport against acceptance of the bequest of \$15,000 made to the city by the late William H. Swasey on condition that the public library be forever kept open in all its departments Sundays as on other days. It is argued that acceptance would be illegal; an injustice to the original donors of the library building, who gave it subject to a restriction that it would not be opened Sunday, under which

condition it was accepted; that Sunday opening would entail an expense that would equal the income from the \$15,000; that there is no demand for Sunday opening; that if the matter should be taken to the courts it would involve the city in expensive litigation; and that future gifts to the city would be jeopardized, as donors would have no assurance that their wishes would be recognized in future years.

**Saugus.** Saugus is to have a \$14,000 Carnegie Library. The selectmen have signed the requisite papers, and the town must appropriate annually \$1400 for maintenance. A committee from the board of trade that conducted the recent centennial anniversary of the town has agreed to furnish the site. At the March meeting \$1000 was appropriated for the maintenance of a library in anticipation of a \$10,000 gift from the Carnegie fund, but after an inspection of other libraries it was voted to request \$14,000.

**Somerville.** Bids for the construction of the new Carnegie Library in Somerville have been asked for by Mayor Cliff. The new building is to cost \$36,000. The Carnegie Corporation is to contribute one-half and Somerville is to maintain it.

**Springfield.** About 400 volumes of standard English and American literature have been left to the library of the American International College under the will of the late Mrs. P. J. Tower, of this city. The library has been augmented by a number of valuable gifts from other sources in the past few months, and by some purchases of reference books. It now numbers about 3500 volumes, several hundred being selected books, the others gifts that are of real value. There is great need of books dealing with science and modern philosophy, and modern English and American literature. The library has no regular income, and there is great need of funds for the purchase of books which are needed for reference and not likely to be given.

**Stoughton.** A series of lessons to students in the High School on the use of the various departments of the Public Library have been begun. The librarian gives a general talk on the resources of the library and its uses; this is followed by an explanation by the English teacher on the opportunities of the library for reference work, after which the assistant librarian escorts the group thru the different departments, explaining the catalog, the classification, and arrangement of books on the shelves.

*Wellesley.* The addition to the Wellesley College Library, which faces the lake at the back of the main building, so happily continues the original structure in building material and architecture that it seems to have been erected at the same time. The first floor of the addition is on a level with the basement of the older building, and has two spacious rooms, one on each side of the broad entrance hall. The wall cases and other woodwork thruout the building are of fumed oak, while steel cases of stack construction, finished to match the woodwork, extend some distance down one side of each room. The flooring thruout the addition is of brown cork tile. A system of diffused lighting is used, and the table lamps are of an entirely new and very satisfactory type. One room on the first floor is devoted to the study of the European languages; the other room contains the very large collection provided for the study of Biblical history and cognate subjects. Beautiful embroideries hang in the corridor on the second floor, from which a door opens into the large reading room of the main library. Opposite this door at the end of the corridor is the desk where books taken from this part of the building are charged. One room on this floor, seating sixty-five students, contains those books belonging to the study of the sciences which are kept in the general library. The departments of astronomy, botany and chemistry have libraries elsewhere on the campus. The room on the opposite side of the corridor is for the use of students of philosophy and education. On the third floor is a large hall for exhibition purposes, out of which open three rooms. One of these is being used temporarily for certain small special collections of books and for a newspaper reading room. Another is to be furnished as a booklovers' room, while the third room, equipped with locked cases, will contain the many rare and valuable books already belonging to the library, with the exception of the Plimpton collection of Italian books and manuscripts, which will remain in the room provided for it in the main building. The four rooms on the first and second floors afford ample seating space for two hundred readers, and could accommodate a larger number if necessary. The connection with the main building necessitated extending the corridor thru the large room formerly known as the conference room. Two smaller but well lighted and pleasant rooms were thus obtained, one of which is now in use as the office of the English literature department, the other as a classroom. Two other larger rooms in the

basement, used as study rooms before the completion of the addition, are now used as classrooms for this department. The architect of the new building, which was the gift of Andrew Carnegie, is Henry D. Whitfield, of New York.

*Williamstown.* Improvements which will total between \$80,000 and \$100,000 have been planned for the Williams College Library, Lawrence hall. Mr. Harding, of Pittsfield, the architect who had charge of the rebuilding of West College, Griffin hall, and the president's house, has constructed plans which include a reading seminar, special rooms for several of the major departments, and repository for the Chapin collection of rare books. The extension will be built of brick and stone, in the same style as that of the present building, and will reach toward the south, overlooking the old campus. The southern extension will contain a reading room with eight alcoves and a rectangular open space thru the center of the room, about 50 feet long and 17 feet wide. Each alcove will contain from 16,000 to 18,000 books. The center space and the alcoves will be equipped with reading desks. Opening from the south end of this room will be the Chapin room, to contain the collection of rare editions presented to the college in 1915 by Alfred C. Chapin, '69, giver of Grace hall. The entire floor beneath the new reading room will be reserved for "library laboratory" work. This floor will also contain several smaller rooms which will serve as headquarters for the instructors in the various departments. The primary purpose of the "library laboratory" is to provide for the use of the students who are doing work in advanced courses or making investigations in which conferences with the members of the faculty are necessary, a place where they can meet their instructors and work undisturbed.

*Worcester.* The Swift library is proving the most popular room in the Worcester Boys Club. The library was established by Mrs. D. Wheeler Swift, in memory of her husband. Her gift was so generous that after the room had been fitted for a library there was almost enough money to pay the annual cost of upkeep. The library is but a slight drain upon the club purse. The club has arranged with three assistants from the children's department of the Worcester Free Public Library to serve on alternate nights a week, excepting holidays. Stories are told every Thursday night. When the library was established, the club bought a fair supply of standard works

for boys, chosen by library officials of Worcester. For the current books attracting attention in the boy world, the Swift library depends upon the Public Library, which allows the club the use of about 250 books, changing the books every two weeks, sometimes oftener. The club's books must be read in the library. The city's books are loaned by the librarians, under the same conditions as obtain in the city library, except they may be kept only one week instead of two. The library will accommodate nearly 50 boys.

#### CONNECTICUT

*Hartford.* The City Club of Hartford gave a book party, Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, to which each person who attended was invited to contribute a book for the club library. An address on "Books and the business man" was given by Rev. John Coleman Adams, D.D. The club's library committee had prepared a brief list of interesting books as suggestions for those who were at a loss to know what to choose, and the printing of this list was a gift on the part of the printer.

*New Haven.* At a meeting of the Yale Corporation, Nov. 20, a gift of 2300 volumes of French history from the estate of Frederick S. Palmer, 1873, of New York, was announced. Some of the books were owned by Napoleon.

### Middle Atlantic

#### NEW YORK

*Brooklyn.* Practically all hope has been given up of beginning at an early date the construction of the first unit of the Central Library Building for Brooklyn, in view of Justice Pendleton's recent decision in the Brooklyn Courthouse case and the submission of bids for the library work made for the work by the Board of Estimate. In addition to this obstacle, prices have advanced so that the new estimates given by the architect are very much in excess of the first.

*Brooklyn P. L.* The appropriation for 1917 includes an allowance for the maintenance of a library station in Public School No. 89. This station is the first of its kind to be opened in Brooklyn and is somewhat in the nature of an experiment. The Board of Education will supply the room, furniture, light and heat, and the library will supply the books and the assistants. For the present the station will be open only to the pupils of the school.

*Buffalo.* The library of the Polish Union of America was opened Nov. 26, with a pro-

gram of music and speeches. The library occupies the northwestern wing of the Polish Union home. There are in it about 1000 volumes on history, biography, travel and fiction. The association has \$450 in its treasury which it will use to buy more books. It was decided at the last meeting of the association to purchase pictures of Washington, Casimir Pulaski, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Adam Mickiewicz, Frederick Chopin and "The Sermon of Skarga" to adorn the walls of the reading room.

*Buffalo.* The Polish Business Men's Association of Black Rock at a recent meeting outlined the plans being advanced by the city for a health center, bathhouse and library building to be erected at Amherst and Grant streets. The building, it was stated, will cost about \$75,000. It is proposed to have a two story brick structure to provide an additional branch of the Buffalo Public Library, a branch of the Charity Organization Society, legal aid bureau, clinics, dental dispensary, infant welfare quarters, lecture room, shower baths and laundry. The city owns the site for the proposed structure, having obtained the property with part of the proceeds of the sale of the Jubilee waterworks. There is no money available for the building now.

*Delhi.* Henry W. Cannon, a banker of New York, will present a public library to this town, which was his birthplace. The library will be given in memory of his father and mother, who lived in Delhi for many years. Plans are to be drawn up during the winter and the construction is to begin some time next spring. It will be endowed with a sufficient income to provide funds for yearly purchase of books and for proper maintenance.

*Jamestown.* In consideration of the large number of Swedish people in this city, a number of interesting Swedish books have been purchased by the Prendergast Library, including several excellent translations from English into Swedish of such well-known authors as Rudyard Kipling. A two-volume book on Sweden which has just been issued by the Swedish government, has also been added to the library.

*New York City.* The consolidation of the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers with that of the United Engineering Societies makes necessary a rearrangement of the building on Thirty-ninth street to house the augmented collection. The additional

stories which will be put on the building to enlarge the stack space will be constructed on an independent steel framework rising from the street level, and the cost of alteration will be borne by the Civil Engineers. An endowment of \$100,000 in cash has been given to the societies by Col. James Douglas, president of Phelps, Dodge & Co., its income to be devoted to the running expenses of the consolidated library.

*New York City.* The books which were hidden in St. Paul's Chapel for safety after the greater part of the New York Society Library had been stolen from the City Hall by the British soldiers in 1776, are now on exhibition at the Society Library, 109 University place, together with colonial and revolutionary prints. There are about thirty books in the old collection, most of them in Latin, a few in English, German, and Dutch, and all of them ecclesiastical in content. They were originally given to the library by John Sharp (or Sharpe), who was at one time a missionary in Maryland. These books were not discovered in St. Paul's until 1802.

*Ogdensburg.* At the November meeting of the trustees of the Public Library the offer was made by George Hall, a resident of the city, to give \$15,000 for the erection of a fireproof building to house the Indian collection presented to the library by Mrs. Frederic Remington, and such other gifts of historical and educational interest as may be made in the future. In accepting the gift the library trustees agree to maintain the building, which will stand in Library Park, to keep it open to the public, and to call it the George Hall Remington Memorial.

*Oyster Bay.* The parada and fiesta which was given recently for the benefit of the Oyster Bay Public Library realized the sum of \$600 for the library fund.

*Rochester.* Trustees of the Rochester Public Library are considering the establishment of a business and municipal branch library in the vicinity of the Four Corners.

*Salamanca.* At a special meeting of the common council recently, a petition was considered that the city be given an opportunity to vote \$2500 per annum for a Carnegie Library, to cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

*Syracuse.* The Westcott station of the Public Library, which has been located at the Lawrence pharmacy on Westcott street, was moved early in December to Sumner school.

This is the seventh station in the schools besides the branch at the University. The other schools are Porter, Elmwood, Lincoln, Bellevue, Clinton and McKinley. During the year other stations will be opened. In May, when a part of the Delaware School is ready for classes, the library will begin the circulation of books there. The work of registering new borrowers at the Library Building has grown to such proportions that a new registration desk has been opened near the main entrance.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Bayonne.* A new branch of the Bayonne Free Library, to be known as the Central branch, has been opened in the new Bergoff Building, Broadway and Twenty-second street. A feature is the foreign department. The branch is open from 2 to 9 p. m. daily.

*Morristown.* Grinnell Lewis, who has already contributed \$56,000 for the new library building at South and Boyken streets, now proposes to pay \$20,000 for the old Lyceum property and reconstruct the building as a concert and lecture hall provided the townspeople will contribute \$50,000, the cost of the rebuilding. Already \$23,000 of the sum required have been pledged and a committee is campaigning for the remainder. The Friday Evening Club is expected to contribute largely, as this club, which holds monthly lecture and concert meetings, now has to get along with inferior accommodations in a Sunday school room. The new building will have an auditorium seating about 800. The main floor will be on the ground level and there will be a gallery, stage, dressing rooms, etc. In addition there will be a kitchen, cloak rooms and other accommodations so that the building may be used for balls as well as concerts and like entertainments.

*Orange.* The Orange Free Library has received an offer of \$25,000 for the endowment fund, on condition that the trustees raise a like amount before Feb. 1. The increase would assure an income which would put the library on a firm financial footing for the first time. The library has always been supported by voluntary contributions, and its income has long been entirely inadequate. A committee, of which John K. Gore is chairman, will undertake to raise the \$25,000.

*West Caldwell.* The Julia A. Potwin Memorial Library was formally dedicated Dec. 9. The library, located at Bloomefield, Clinton and Fairfield avenues, contains about 2000 volumes, most of which were donated by Mrs.

Potwin and others. The trustees have decided to extend library privileges to residents of Caldwell on equal terms with residents of West Caldwell. This courtesy is in recognition of the fact that West Caldwell residents have enjoyed the privileges of Caldwell library. Mrs. Julia A. Potwin, who was born in West Caldwell and died several years ago in Cleveland, O., provided in her will for land on which to establish a library with a park in the rear, money for the building and for books and \$50,000 as a maintenance fund. It was her wish that the building be so designed that the upper floor might be used for library and lecture purposes and the basement as a gymnasium. The latter feature will be added later, with an extension at the back of the building. It is also proposed in the near future to lay out the land as a park. As constructed, the building contains one large room, opening from a lobby. Book stacks are arranged against the back and side walls, with reading tables at each side.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

**Bristol.** The benefit recently given in the Forrest theatre for the Bristol Free Library was a very successful event and netted \$276.35.

**Charlottesville.** The public reading rooms in the Odd Fellows' building on Fifth street and Washington avenue have been given up by the Public Library Association, but the movement for a better public library will not be dropped. In the plan for the proposed new municipal building to be erected probably the coming year a room is to be set aside for a library and rest rooms provided. The school board also is said to be planning for a public library in the new high school addition on the hill.

**Doylestown.** The Doylestown council has passed the Malinda Cox Free Library ordinance contracting to pay annually not less than \$300 or more than the amount of one mill on the assessed valuation to support a librarian. The town will get the \$30,000 bequest from the estate of the late Charles C. Cox for a library, and it is likely that the library will be opened about January 1, 1918.

**Pittsburgh.** Announcement was made Dec. 6 that \$1,038,500 has been appropriated for use of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the money having been provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Carnegie Institute of Technology will receive \$956,000, completing the arrangements entered into with Mr. Carnegie three years ago, by which

the trustees agreed to increase the student body by 200 students a year on condition that Mr. Carnegie would advance \$1,200,000 for buildings and \$1,556,000 for endowment. Of the remaining \$82,500, \$52,500 will be used for the general purposes and improvement of the museum, fine arts department and the Carnegie Library School.

**Pottsville.** After a controversy which has lasted for months, an agreement has been reached which gives the Pottsville school board the majority control in the expenditure of public library funds. The board of education has voted to donate \$3600 a year toward the maintenance of the library, which will insure the erection of a \$36,000 building at Third and Market streets, by the Carnegie Corporation. The resolution provides a governing board consisting of the superintendent of schools and the seven school directors, a total of eight, from the schools; and six citizen trustees to be elected by all members who contributed \$1 a year or more to the library.

**Punxsutawney.** The Public Library room on South Jefferson street was opened to the public for inspection on Dec. 1, and for the circulation of books the following day. About 2000 books are on the library shelves. Edith Beck is the librarian.

**Scranton.** A committee of council, by unanimous action, has approved of an appropriation for the Scranton Public Library which is \$2800 in excess of that of last year. As the members of the committee compose a majority of the council, this means that the appropriation, as adopted, will stand.

#### MARYLAND

**Baltimore.** Branch no. 18 of the Enoch Pratt Free Library was formally opened to the public Nov. 17. The new building contains about 4000 volumes. It cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000. The site was donated by Frank Novak. The structure was erected with money obtained from the Carnegie Corporation.

**Baltimore.** For three years or more the East Baltimore Neighborhood Association, led by Isaac Aaronson, has been trying to get a free library for that section, the most densely populated in the city. In the budget for next year the Board of Estimates has included an appropriation of \$10,000 for a site, and there is much neighborhood rejoicing over the prospect of having a real library at last.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Washington.* The new library station in the Anthony Hyde School, in Georgetown, known as library station no. 2, was opened early in December as a part of the chain of public library stations which is being projected throught the city. It is located in a large vacant classroom on the second floor of the building, taking the place of a former station, which was found to be insufficient to meet the demands placed upon it. The new station is in charge of Grace M. Hills, and is open only Saturday morning from 9 until 12.30 o'clock. At present there are about 500 books on the shelves.

## The South

## VIRGINIA

*Richmond.* An open meeting was held by the Richmond Educational Association in November, to open a vigorous campaign to secure a free public library for the city. The Richmond Educational Association several years ago took up the matter of a city library and has done much to arouse public sentiment. Several mass-meetings have been held from time to time, and a number of organizations have been interested in the agitation. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the association a report was adopted showing how the library might be secured for the city. At the opening of the William F. Fox School Community Library, Nov. 28, Dr. J. C. Metcalf of Richmond College spoke on "The need of a city public library," and urged his hearers to join in the campaign before the city council and the administrative board for a fund of \$25,000 for the beginning of a library.

*Roanoke.* A public library committee of the Woman's Civic Betterment Club and the Chamber of Commerce has addressed an appeal to the citizens of this city to support a movement to secure a public library. Only nine cities in the United States in the class with Roanoke are without public libraries, while 76 in the same class have them. An annual appropriation of \$6500 is estimated to be ample to support a library here.

## WEST VIRGINIA

*Elkins.* A campaign was opened Dec. 3 in the Presbyterian churches of Wheeling and the vicinity to raise \$150,000 for the Davis and Elkins College, located here. One of the principal expenditures will be for the erection of a library, a science hall and a gymnasium.

## NORTH CAROLINA

*Albemarle.* The Woman's Club of Albemarle gave a reception at the Community building Nov. 28 and formally presented to the public a library just purchased from the estate of the late Col. John C. Wright. The Piedmont Commercial Club has agreed to supplement this gift by a donation of \$150; the Albemarle Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, has voted to make a contribution of books bearing especially on Southern history and literature; and each of the social clubs of the town has indicated its desire to help in this good work by presenting books or sets of books. Many volumes were also donated by the various guests attending the reception. The library is located in the second story of the Community building. Pauline Whitley is librarian.

*Henderson.* The Henderson Public Library was opened to the public Dec. 1 with an entertainment and book shower.

## GEORGIA

*Americus.* Committees have been appointed by the city council and the library board to confer together and devise a plan for caring for the past indebtedness of the institution and for carrying on the work in the future. In 1908 the mayor and city council entered into a contract with the Carnegie Corporation to provide adequate support for the library, but since that year no body has fulfilled the requirements of that contract. The contract is said to be legal and binding, but instead of resorting to the law to force its fulfillment, the Carnegie Corporation is holding up requests for grants from other points of the state until the present matter is adjusted.

*Dalton.* This city will comply with the conditions attaching to a \$7000 bequest made by A. K. Hawkes, the Atlanta optician, who died in November, for establishing a children's library here. Of the amount named, \$6000 is to be used for a building, \$500 for books and \$500 for a moving picture equipment, and the city is to bind itself to maintain the library and the moving picture feature. Mr. Hawkes' will provided for a number of such institutions to be established in Georgia cities, the only other one designated in North Georgia being Cedartown. Sixty days is the limit named by the will in which the conditions shall be accepted, failing which other cities are named as second choice.

*Decatur.* A number of Decatur's leading women are interesting themselves in a move-



ment to obtain a Carnegie library for that city. The Woman's Club, the U. D. C., the Parent-teacher Club, and other organizations are being enlisted for the work.

*Griffin.* The Hawkes Free Children's Library was opened Nov. 28. The opening was first scheduled for Nov. 13, but out of respect to the late A. K. Hawkes, of Atlanta, whose death occurred a few days before, the opening was postponed. The library was made possible by the generous gift of Mr. Hawkes. He at first donated \$10,000 with the understanding that this sum go toward building a library, and that the citizens equip and maintain it. When his will was probated in Atlanta, it was discovered that an additional gift of \$7000 was made to the institution to be used in bringing instructive moving pictures to the library. The building has been handsomely furnished and equipped with books by the citizens and a trained librarian employed.

#### FLORIDA

*Tampa.* It is hoped that the Public Library, which was completed last summer but has never been opened, may be ready to open its doors to the public sometime in January. A trained librarian has been appointed, and an assistant will be chosen later. The library now has on hand or in prospect from this year's taxes about \$9000. It estimates that \$3000 will be needed for running expenses, leaving \$6000 for furniture and books. Venetian blinds will be installed at once, and the board of public works will be asked to take care of the lawn and improve the surroundings. Correspondence has been entered into with Mr. Letheridge, the gentleman who has offered to supply 4000 volumes, asking him to furnish the board with a list of the books.

#### TENNESSEE

*Middlesboro.* The Woman's Club is now holding its meetings in the Carnegie Library building, which has been furnished but idle for many months, and they announce that within a few weeks they expect to have it open for the circulation of books.

#### ALABAMA

*Mobile.* The Chamber of Commerce is assembling books for a business library in one of their rooms.

#### MISSISSIPPI

*Gulfport.* The cornerstone of the new Carnegie Library was laid Nov. 20.

#### LOUISIANA

The Louisiana Federation of Women's Clubs hopes to have a bill introduced at the next regular session of the legislature providing for a library commission, and at the recent convention, Mrs. D. D. Daggett, of Jennings, chairman of the library extension committee of the federation, gave an excellent address on the need and purpose of library commissions. The Louisiana Library Association, thru Mrs. Harvey, librarian of Newcomb College, has presented to the federation 700 volumes, all cataloged and ready for circulation, which will be circulated in all parts of the state as soon as the necessary boxes for shipping are prepared. The only cost to communities will be for freight charges.

#### The Central West

##### MICHIGAN

*Detroit.* The Divie B. Duffield branch of the Public Library, in the North Woodward district, was opened Nov. 24. A smoking room for men is planned for this building, and similar rooms in other branches may be arranged later.

*Detroit.* A resolution giving the library service employes greater leeway as to half pay during sickness, amending an old resolution of a like nature, considered too strict, was offered and unanimously adopted at the November meeting of the library commission. The resolution provides that assistants identified with the library service for less than five years may have sick leave with half pay for not more than six weeks, and that assistants identified with the service for more than five years may have sick leave with half pay for not more than three months unless by special ruling of the commission.

*East Jordan.* East Jordan is to have a \$10,000 Carnegie Library. W. P. Porter has donated a desirable site in the business section of the town, and the city commission has passed a resolution to raise \$1200 by tax each year to maintain the same.

##### OHIO

*Cleveland P. L.* All the books in the John G. White collection of oriental literature and folklore, now a part of the library, have been roughly classified and are in process of sorting out and grouping by shelfmark. Some use of the books has begun already, and it is now possible to appreciate the resources of the collection in certain special lines. The

prototypes of many well-known poems are contained in the collection and 140 languages are represented.

**Columbus.** A geological library for Ohio State University, which is to be a tribute to his father, has been planned by Prof. Edward Orton, Jr., former dean of the college of engineering at the university. Professor Orton proposes to combine the books in the present small geological library of the university, the library of the geological survey and the library of the late Prof. Charles S. Prosser, formerly of the department of geology. The new library is to be known as the Edward Orton Memorial Library of Geology and will be located in one of the large rooms on the second floor of Orton hall. The plan has been approved by the university trustees, who have set aside the room for the purpose of housing the books. The new memorial library will comprise several thousand books on the subject of geology, as the university geological library and the geological survey library alone include 7000 volumes. The library of the late Prof. Prosser includes several thousand volumes and also valuable pamphlets. The project is being undertaken at the expense of Professor Orton, who plans to remodel the room assigned to be the quarters of the library and to decorate it in an attractive manner.

**Dayton.** Three hundred volumes of medical books, part of the medical library formerly possessed by the late Dr. William Platfaut, have been offered to the Dayton Public Library by Dr. Paul Tappan, the present owner.

**Dayton.** A library to contain 1000 books when completed, is being opened at Bomberger park by the division of recreation department of the department of public welfare. The library will be under the direct supervision of the Dayton Public Library, and will be open weekday afternoons.

**Proctorville.** A five thousand dollar library has been given to the village by a native son, Dr. B. M. Ricketts, now a prominent specialist of Cincinnati. The library will be known as the Rachel McLaughlin Ricketts Public Library.

**Youngstown.** Having received a moving picture machine as a gift the Public Library plans to show films Saturday afternoons to the children and Saturday evenings to adults. The pictures already secured include "David Copperfield," "Alice in Wonderland," "Ramona," "Treasure Island," "Les Misérables" and some of Shakespeare's plays.

## The Northwest

### WISCONSIN

**West Allis.** At a recent session of the city council the request of the library board for an increase in the appropriation allotted in the city budget was approved, giving the library officials \$2800 for the maintenance and equipment of the institution, instead of \$2200 at first appropriated.

### MINNESOTA

**Eveleth.** At the November meeting of the library board the establishment of branches in Leonidas and Iron Junction was discussed. Inasmuch as a large number of people regularly visit the library from those communities already, it was considered desirable to establish the branches for their greater convenience.

**St. Paul.** Two hundred and fifty architects, who were attending the national convention of the American Institute of Architects in Minneapolis, visited the St. Paul Public Library and the Hill Reference Library on Dec. 8. It was the first time the Hill Library had been opened to inspection.

### IOWA

**Cedar Rapids.** Among other gifts announced for Coe College in connection with the completion of its recent financial campaign, was one of \$50,000 by Mrs. Mahala Dutton Douglas as a memorial to the late Walter D. Douglas, who lost his life with the sinking of the *Titanic*. The memorial will take the form of a library building. It will not be erected immediately, since the college is not yet ready to go ahead with this improvement, but its erection is scheduled for the not far off future.

**Council Bluffs.** Lessons in the use of the library catalogs and the reference rooms are being given to the school children several times a week, the time of the lessons being adapted to the convenience of the pupils and teacher. Branch libraries are now established in every school building in the city, with the exception of Bloomer, Washington avenue and Third street.

**Des Moines.** Backed by the Iowa State Medical Society, Johnson Brigham, state librarian, in his last annual report urges the establishment of a medical department in the State Library. A bill providing for this department will be presented to the coming legislature, and an earnest effort will be made by the physicians and surgeons of the state and their associations to secure its passage. This bill asks for an

annual appropriation of \$2000 for the purchase of books, magazines and the transmission of such material to the physicians and surgeons of the state, and also \$2400 annually "as a salary for an expert librarian trained in medicine and surgery and in the languages in which medical and surgical literature is most commonly written and published." A room on the second floor of the Historical Building, opening into the general library, has already been set apart for this purpose and equipped with steel stacks. The custodians of the library of Drake University's Medical School, recently closed, turned over to the State Library a collection numbering about 1400 medical works, and individual physicians have donated several hundred volumes. These, with those already in the library, make a strong nucleus for the proposed department.

*Greenfield.* The first of several new Carnegie library buildings which will be completed before the first of the year was finished here in November at a cost of \$9000, and will be dedicated Dec. 27.

#### MONTANA

*Missoula.* The city commissioners and the board of county commissioners have entered into a contract under the terms of which the city is to give library privileges to all residents of Missoula county in exchange for the returns from a half-mill tax levied on all property outside the city of Missoula. This will be the first free county library in Montana, and is expected to go into operation Jan. 1. The city is to manage the library as before, according to the contract, but use of the funds contributed by the county is restricted. Of the county fund, \$1000 is to be set aside to cover the use of the library equipment and the services of the library staff, but the rest must be applied to county extension. Moreover, all books purchased with county funds must be marked as county property.

#### NEBRASKA

*Blair.* Ground was broken Nov. 10 for the new \$10,000 Carnegie Library building at the corner of Fifth and Lincoln streets. The structure will be of buff-colored brick, and is expected to be completed and turned over to the library board by May 1.

#### COLORADO

*Denver.* An offer by the Carnegie Corporation to donate four branch library buildings to the city of Denver has been accepted by the city library board. Twenty thousand dol-

lars for each building will be available in 1918, provided the city secures sites and appropriates \$8000 annually for maintenance of each library. The city has agreed to meet the requirements. The four Carnegie branch libraries will be located in Globeville, Park Hill, West Denver and Berkeley. The exact sites upon which they will be built have not been selected, but members of the library board and Mayor Speer are now engaged in conferences upon the subject, and it is probable that the sites will be city ground.

*Littleton.* Littleton laid the cornerstone of a new Carnegie Library Nov. 12. The ceremony was under the auspices of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Colorado. The building will cost about \$8000.

## The Southwest

### MISSOURI

*Columbia.* The city library committee has arranged plans to raise \$1000 with which to purchase a site for the Carnegie Library which Columbia is endeavoring to secure. The money is to be raised by spring. The women's organizations of Columbia are back of the movement.

### KANSAS

W. H. Kerr, the librarian of State Normal School, has once more gathered notes of progress among the smaller Kansas libraries. "Many a Kansas library," he writes, "has had its start like the Thayer Public Library. A year and a half ago the Friday Reading Club of Thayer, with twenty members, purchased the old Forest Bank building, a well-built brick structure, for \$900. They paid a small amount down and have held bazaars and food exchanges, pieced quilts, sold cook-books and soap, and sung an oratorio, paying little by little. A recent payment of \$200 left only \$41 to be raised. The library of 1300 volumes will soon be nicely housed, and the club will have a permanent meeting-place. The president of the club is Mrs. Abby V. Forest, a charter member of the twenty-year-old organization.—Miss Lulu Bice, librarian of the Fort Hays Kansas Normal School, has cataloged the Stockton Public Library, and it is now open again.—Horton is to have a free library. Three women's organizations are leading the effort, and the city commissioners have granted the use of a room in the city hall. Twenty current magazines and news-

papers are on file.—Mayor Griffin, of Medicine Lodge, has appointed the board of directors of the public library, for which a tax was voted in June. The library was formerly known as the Lincoln Library of Medicine Lodge.—The new Wellington Carnegie Library is starting off with a good circulation of books. During September, 1157 of its 1650 books were drawn by 559 readers. Several magazine files are being completed and bound. Miss Gretchen Flower, formerly librarian of the College of Emporia, directed the technical organization of the library during the summer, and is now studying in the University of Wisconsin. Miss Kate Hackney is acting librarian.—Caney is the latest Kansas town to vote a tax for its public library. Mrs. Eva Jarvis, the librarian, divides her time between the public and the high school libraries of Caney.—Seven Kansas towns have voted tax support for their public libraries within the last year: Caney (Canton township), Council Grove, Marion, Medicine Lodge, Nickerson, and Sterling.—The women of the S. L. M. Library Association, at Troy, want a Carnegie Library. They have maintained a library for several years. Robert Tracy recently presented valuable books.—The Thursday Afternoon Embroidery Club, of Americus, recently gave a reception in behalf of the community library which the club organized under the leadership of Mrs. J. J. Wright. Over 100 guests registered, and 161 books were donated.—Mrs. W. D. Royer has been chosen as assistant to Mrs. Roberta McKowan, librarian of the Herington Carnegie Library. The library is circulating more than 1100 volumes per month.—Atwood, in Rawlins county, has a Public Library of 470 volumes, under the supervision of the W. C. T. U. Miss Nettie Chambers is librarian.—Yates Center Public Library circulates its magazines after two months of reference use in the library.—The Public Library building at Salina has been redecorated, the woodwork refinished, a semi-indirect lighting system installed and the furnace overhauled. Mrs. Delia Brown is librarian.—Boy Scouts of Caldwell, led by Major Sutherland, did the work of sodding the public library lawn.—Wamego has organized a book exchange club which may grow into a public library."

*Seneca.* The citizens of Seneca have organized a library association, with Mrs. M. R. Connet as chairman of the board of twenty-four trustees. Rooms in the new city hall are to be used temporarily for library purposes, but the plan is to try later for a Carnegie Library.

#### OKLAHOMA

*Tulsa.* Negroes make up the personnel of a new library board created by the city commission to supervise the new colored municipal library recently established on Greenwood avenue, toward whose support the commission has authorized a monthly appropriation of \$50.

#### ARKANSAS

Several weeks prior to the election the state department of education announced that a circulating library valued at \$100 would be given to the county which rolled up the biggest majority, rated on a percentage basis, for Amendment No. 12, the adoption of which enables a school district to increase its school tax to any amount not exceeding 12 mills. It is believed that the schools of Jackson county may be the owners of the library as the vote on the amendment in this county was 1473 for and only 335 against.

#### TEXAS

At the suggestion of I. A. Goldstein, president of the Waco Public Library Association, a shower of telegrams from Texas libraries was sent to Andrew Carnegie, Nov. 25, congratulating him on his eighty-first birthday. Inasmuch as all libraries are indebted to Mr. Carnegie directly or indirectly because of his \$100,000 endowment of the Publishing Board of the American Library Association, because of the good work done by the Atlanta Library School, which Mr. Carnegie finances especially to train librarians and assistants for Southern libraries, and because of the general benefit to library growth as a whole derived thru Mr. Carnegie's gifts of library buildings, some libraries not possessing Carnegie buildings joined in the shower. Among the libraries that sent telegrams of good-will are the Waco Public Library, the Public Library of Corsicana, the Carnegie Public Library of Sulphur Springs, the Gainesville Public Library, the Carnegie Library of Cleburne, the Bryan Carnegie Library, Pecos Carnegie Library, Carnegie Library of Belton, the Winnsboro Carnegie Library, the Temple Carnegie Library, the Sherman Carnegie Library, Carnegie Public Library at Greenville, the Stamford Carnegie Library, Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library, Houston, the Memphis Carnegie Library, the Colored Carnegie Library of Houston, the Texas Library and Historical Commission, Austin, the Nicholas P. Simms Library, Waxahachie, the Cumberland College Library, Leonard, the Denison XXI Club Library, Texas Christian University Library, Fort Worth, and the

**Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth.** The first 16 mentioned have Carnegie buildings.

**Brenham.** Improvements are being made in the library of the Brenham public schools, and the nucleus of 570 books has been augmented by the addition of the private library of Supt. W. D. Notley, who has loaned his collection of several hundred volumes for the use and benefit of the students. The teachers and children are actively engaged in raising money for the purchase of new books, and an order has just been sent in for nearly a hundred books of reference, history, etc.

**Port Arthur.** The actual work of laying the concrete foundation for the \$160,000 Gates Memorial Library, which will be a gift to the city from Mrs. John W. Gates, is now well under way. The site of the new building is at the corner of Stilwell boulevard and Proctor street.

## The Pacific Coast

### WASHINGTON

**Molson.** A book donation social was held Nov. 11 in the high school auditorium. One hundred and fifty volumes were donated to the school library. A program was given and lunch served.

**Seattle.** Plans for the Frederick A. Churchill, Jr., Memorial Library, to be installed in the new Commerce Building at the state university by friends of the former Seattle newspaper man, who died last August in New York City, are rapidly assuming definite form. Subscriptions already reported by the secretary-treasurer, William A. Simonds, aggregate more than \$600, and a large number of donors yet remain to be heard from. According to present plans, work towards assembling the library will begin at once, and it is expected to grow into an extensive reference journalism library. The room set aside for the housing of the library in the new building will be directly adjoining the Department of Journalism.

**Tacoma.** The 1917 budget of the Tacoma Public Library is 18 per cent. below that of 1916. After this was definitely announced in the fall, the library board appointed a special committee to work with the librarian and the heads of departments to make an efficiency survey of the work of the library and determine how to give the best service possible on the funds allowed. In addition, an outside

library efficiency expert, Prof. W. E. Henry, director of the State University Library and its Library School, was invited to make an investigation. In an extended statement in the *Tacoma Tribune* of Nov. 26, Bishop Keator, president of the library board, gives the result of both investigations. Professor Henry found that 65 per cent. of the entire appropriation was being paid for salaries, as compared with an average of 46 per cent. in other libraries of the same size, while expenditures for equipment were below the average. In circulation the library exceeds most of the cities of similar size, whether measured by size of library, size of staff, or amount of income. Considering these facts, Prof. Henry recommended a decrease in the number of the staff, retaining those persons best fitted by general education, professional preparation and experience, with reasonable increase in salary to offset the additional duties entailed. He also recommended closing all agencies except the main library and those which can be maintained at little cost, and an increase over the normal expenditure of past years on binding and rebinding, thus preserving the book stock from exhaustion. Following the consideration of Professor Henry's report and its comparison with the report of its own investigating committee, the library board at its meeting on Nov. 24 voted to close both the South Tacoma and McKinley Hill branches for one year, retaining only the main library and the stations at Fern Hill, Oakland, Proctor, Rhodes Brothers', and Sixth addition. The Rhodes Brothers' station will be financed entirely at the store's expense, tho controlled by the library. The Roosevelt, Larchmont and Center stations will be abolished. The salary roll was also cut 8 per cent., and a long list of transfers and changes in positions was voted. Protests have been made by citizens in South Tacoma and McKinley Hill against the closing of their branches, but apparently the only way to continue the work of the library in those districts is to find some store or organization willing to establish a station and assume the distribution of books free of cost.

### OREGON

**Portland.** The Public Library is rejoicing over the fact that this year it is to receive its statutory limit of one-half mill. It is particularly gratifying to get this increased appropriation, because the library merely sent a summary of the annual statistics to the county commissioners, with a request for the full amount for the coming year, where heretofore it has had but .45 of a mill. The request

passed without question, neither the librarian nor any member of the board of directors being asked to make any further explanation.

#### CALIFORNIA

The proposed law for the state certification of all librarians, to be presented at the next session of the legislature, was advocated at the meeting of the sixth district of the California Library Association in session at San Diego in November. Now only county and school librarians come under state authorization. The proposed law will require librarians of even the small cities to come under state civil service.

**Berkeley.** The splendid new reading room in the University Library will be on the second floor, on the east side of the building, toward the Sather Campanile, and will accommodate about 300 readers. It will be a valuable addition to the library facilities, since the university long ago outgrew the 500 seating capacity of the reading room in the existing portion of the library built thru the bequest of \$750,000 by the late Charles Franklin Doe. Completed only five years ago, the room has become overtaxed (altho second in size of library reading rooms in the United States), since, besides the six thousand students now gathered on the Berkeley campus, the reading room is used also by great numbers of visitors.

**Los Angeles.** The Cahuenga branch of the Public Library, at Santa Monica boulevard and Madison avenue, which is the last of the six branches provided under the gift of \$210,000 from the Carnegie Corporation in 1911, was opened Dec. 5. This last unit in the library system of the city was built at a cost of \$34,000 and is constructed of brick and artificial stone. The building is constructed upon what is known as the clover-leaf pattern, whereby the entire floor space may be supervised from a centrally located delivery desk. The building is 95 feet long, 65 feet wide and 35 feet high. The lot upon which it stands is 150 by 100 feet. The new branch is equipped with 5000 volumes, and others will be added later. Fannie Dorman will be the librarian in charge, Carrie Ziegler first assistant, and Gladys Glenn children's librarian.

**Modesto.** The Stanislaus County Free Library has 28 branches, employing 27 people, and has 14,017 books on its shelves for circulation among 9063 cardholders thruout the county. The circulation of the library for the last quarter was 25,978 books and 2504 periodicals. The county supervisors have

recently accepted a deed to lots in Oakdale from the Oakdale Woman's Improvement Club, on which is to be built a new Carnegie Library, a branch of the county library. Bids for construction of the library have all exceeded the \$7000 appropriation, and a second advertisement for bids has been ordered.

**San Francisco.** In a formal resolution adopted Nov. 21, the Board of Education notified the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Health, the Board of Public Works, and the entire municipality that it intended to take over the old library building at Hayes and Franklin streets when the new library at McAllister and Larkin is ready for occupancy. This followed the petition made the preceding day by the Board of Health that the old library be turned over to it. The Board of Education, in its resolution, set forth that it needed the library building as an overflow school for the High School of Commerce. The Board of Health says it needs the same structure to escape from its "dark and gloomy" quarters at Seventh and Mission streets and save the city from paying rent. The library trustees already have assigned the old library building to the Board of Education. Whether this is sufficient authority, or whether the matter rests with the supervisors, is a question the two battling departments cannot agree upon.

**Stanford University.** Details of the new Stanford University library have been practically completed by Librarian George T. Clark and Architects Bakewell & Brown, of San Francisco, and work on the new structure is to begin soon. The university has been in need of a library building ever since the fire of 1906 demolished the new one just ready for opening. Fortunately, the crisis of 1906 did not affect the collection of books for the university library, since a special fund was founded to purchase ten thousand new books per year for the Stanford collection. The library endowment, known as the Jewell Fund, consisting of \$500,000, was established by Mrs. Leland Stanford shortly after the university was opened. Adding ten thousand books a year to the Stanford collection has placed the library eleventh in size among American universities, in spite of the fact that Stanford is the youngest, with the exception of Chicago, of the thirty greatest in the United States. The present library building has been unable to accommodate a number of special collections turned over to it recently. Among them are the Branner geological library, established and gathered by President Emeritus John Cas-

per Branner, which consists of ten thousand books, and 17,000 pamphlets and maps, and the Flugel collection of 4300 old English and old German works. The Barbara Jordan collection of books on birds is interesting. It was founded by Chancellor Emeritus Jordan in honor of his daughter, Barbara. At present the library is hardly able to hold conveniently the 240,000 books in the general collection, and President Ray Lyman Wilbur has persuaded the board of trustees to rush work on the new structure.

#### UTAH

*Logan.* The county commissioners are considering a proposal to sell part of the courthouse block to the city and give another part to the library commission, so that a new city hall can be created on one side of the courthouse and the Carnegie Library on the other. It is desired to have about 50 feet on either side of the courthouse, which would give spaces of about 26 feet between that building and the proposed new ones. The plan is to have the library on the north of the county quarters and the city hall on the south side.

*Springville.* The local library board has received notification from the Carnegie Corporation that Springville's application for a library building has been approved by the board and the appropriation made. The local board will take steps at once to secure a site for the building, and it is likely that the building will be erected during the year.

### Canada

#### MANITOBA

*Winnipeg. Provincial L. of Manitoba.* J. P. Robertson, lbn. (32d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1915.) Accessions 1682; total over 50,000. The question of accommodation in the new Parliament house for the library and museum has been under consideration, and if granted it will relieve the congestion from which the reading room and archives department suffered during the year. The reading room is the only place where bound files of newspapers of the province are to be found, and they have proved invaluable to members of the legal profession. In the provincial archives department a good collection has been made of old documents, both printed and manuscript. Scrapbooks on biographical, political and historical events are kept and indexed. A good catalog, which the library has needed for several years, has been started, and it is hoped that the classification and cataloging of the entire library may be finished in two years. When completed, the catalog will

probably be printed for the convenience of library patrons. The work of the library was handicapped by lack of sufficient help; altho one of the largest provincial libraries in Canada, it spent little more than \$5000 in salaries during the year. No attempt has been made to resuscitate the museum since its destruction by fire several years ago.

#### ONTARIO

*Windsor.* There is a special table for soldiers in the Windsor Public Library, with a shelf close by. The table is kept liberally supplied with stationery and is much used and appreciated by the men. Another small room, off the main shelf room, is kept for the use of girls and women who are working. The women of Windsor are devoting themselves to war work of various kinds, and it is a boon for them to have this quiet room where they may drop in at noon after lunch for half an hour. Miss Macrae, the librarian, notes the likes and dislikes of the girls, and when they come in from day to day they find the book they are reading or what they want ready beside their comfortable armchair.

#### QUEBEC

*Montreal.* An appropriation of \$1274.60 to establish reading rooms in a couple of the municipal buildings of municipalities lately annexed has been voted by the city council.

### Foreign

#### ENGLAND

*Bournemouth.* The fourth Carnegie branch library was opened at Westbourne in May. The four branches were built out of an appropriation of £10,000, £4000 being spent for the Boscombe branch and £2000 for each of the others.

*Cambridge. Univ. L.* The 62nd annual report of the Library Syndicate, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915, shows the effect of the war upon every phase of the library's activity. Accessions were 47,283, as against 59,019 in 1914. The shelf-run of books placed, the pages contained in the *Bulletin*, and the number of books borrowed are all from one-fifth to one-fourth less than before the war. The grant from the university was diminished by £2000. The total income for the year was £6409, and expenditures £5811, including £215 for insurance, £3669 for salaries and wages, £538 for book purchase and £531 for binding. Insurance against damage by hostile aircraft has been secured, and special precautions taken against fire. The depletion of the staff led to an order late in the year that for the

period of the war the library should be closed during the dinner hour, from 1 to 2 p. m., on each working day other than Saturday. The number of books borrowed from the library during the year was 22,894, as compared with 26,646 in 1914, and 30,118 in 1913.

*Ipswich.* The Carnegie trustees have offered a grant of £1500 for the erection of a library building on condition that a tax of "at least 1½d. be placed at the disposal of the library, and that the building be not made subject to municipal rates other than the water rate. At present the library and the museum share equally a rate of 1½d. in the pound."

*London.* The Commercial Intelligence branch of the Board of Trade, in rooms at Cheapside, has started a collection of trade catalogs—issued by "enemy" manufacturing firms to advertise their products. The catalogs are printed in almost every known language and cover an extraordinarily wide field. About 7000 volumes of all shapes and sizes have already been brought together in this collection.

#### SCOTLAND

*Glasgow.* A commercial library has, after three years' consideration, been opened in Glasgow. The opening function was performed Nov. 3, by the Lord Provost, Sir Thomas Dunlop, Bart., who took the opportunity to impress upon the hearers, especially from an educational point of view, the importance of placing information at the disposal of their commercial men. The library is situated in the center of the business area of the city, and contains directories, guides, consular and company reports, parliamentary and official publications, reports of chambers of commerce, year-books, standard works on commercial and industrial law, and trade and technical periodicals. A card index forms a guide to the contents of the collection, which includes general atlases and maps of the world, showing trade routes and distances by land and water, with large scale maps of cities and districts. Maps, colored to indicate the character of industrial centres and the products of manufacturing areas, are included. There is also printed information concerning local and national manufactures, and manufacturers and exporters are invited to supply information concerning their wares. In addition, any of the 10,000 publications issued by foreign firms and collected by the

commercial intelligence branch of the Board of Trade will, by the courtesy of the board, be made available on request.

#### GERMANY

In the November "Commerce reports" issued by the United States Commerce Department, Vice Consul H. E. Carlson describes a technical library which it is proposed to establish to aid German industry. According to a recent article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and an interview with a prominent librarian at Frankfort he writes, "Plans are being considered for the establishment of a general technical library at Frankfort on Main, to be open for public use. One of the leading city libraries has become interested in the project, and a beginning already has been made. It is said that the plan is unique among the cities of the German Empire. Technical libraries have existed previously, but they have not been open to the general public. Such libraries have been the property of scientific societies, technical associations, and the larger industrial concerns. The service rendered by these scattered collections was comparatively small, as it was limited to members of the respective organizations owning them. These were usually hampered by lack of means and lack of facilities for organizing and arranging to the best advantage. The plan now under way would combine these private and semi-private libraries and put them under the control of one of the established city libraries at Frankfort on Main. The library chosen for this purpose is the *Freiherrliche Carl von Rothschildsche Öffentliche Bibliothek*. In addition to technical books it is stated that the chief technical magazines of Germany and of the technical world are to be placed at the disposal of the public. A special feature will be the department for patent publications. Not only will the important German patent publications be provided for the library, but an attempt will be made also to furnish as broad an international list as possible. The American *Official Gazette* is among those to be obtained. It is proposed that arrangements be made to co-operate with the patent office at Berlin, with the intention of simplifying the present regulations as to the examination of drawings and models. The plan has the support of the chief technical societies of Frankfort, including *Der Frankfurter Verein Deutscher Ingenieure* and *Der Frankfurter Verband Deutscher Diplom Ingenieure*."



# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

## ADVERTISING—CIRCULAR LETTERS

With the co-operation and sanction of the board of library commissioners, the publicity bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of Council Bluffs, Ia., has sent letters to residents of all rural routes running out of Council Bluffs advising them that the privileges of the public library have been extended to rural-route residents on exactly the same terms as to citizens of Council Bluffs. Enclosed in each letter was an application card for library privileges, and the recipient in each case was asked to avail himself of the privileges of the library, with the compliments of the library board and the Chamber of Commerce. It is the belief of the publicity bureau and of the library board that many country people will be glad of the opportunity to have access to the public library.

## ADVERTISING—POSTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The library in Worcester, Mass., has tried printing posters in Swedish and placing these in neighborhood stores. The posters tell what magazines, newspapers and books in the Swedish language may be found at the library, and have proved a useful method of advertising those institutions.

## CHILDREN, WORK WITH

An item in the *Springfield Republican* of Nov. 18 called attention to a pleasant function which the City Library had inaugurated for the little children in one of the residence districts of the city. "The Forest Park branch library is to hold a 'pleasant hour' at the library this morning from 10 to 11 o'clock. The invitation is extended to all children of the Forest Park district who are not less than five nor more than nine years old. The library requests its guests to plan to be on hand promptly, but not to come too early, as the doors will not open till 10 o'clock. Each child must bring his or her card as a ticket of admission, and after the entertainment, he may use it to borrow one of the several hundred new books which that day are to be circulated for the first time. The library is holding this pleasant hour to give pleasure to the children and it asks each child to co-operate by quiet and orderly conduct outside as well as inside the library during the morning."

## BUILDINGS—CLEANING AND CARE OF

The care of a large library building is no small matter. The summary of the various processes necessary to keep the St. Louis Public Library in proper condition are described in its 1916 report:

"Books are cleaned with a portable vacuum cleaner, mounted on a book-truck. The vacant spaces on the shelves are partly cleaned by the vacuum and are then washed to remove the oily dust which cannot be taken up with a vacuum cleaner. The glass floors of the stack-room are cleaned by frequent sweeping with wet sawdust and washing.

"Cork-tile floors are mopped once a week and scrubbed with an electric scrubbing machine every six weeks. This machine is also used on the marble and terrazo floors frequently during the year. The entire floor surface of the building, amounting to about four acres, is swept with moist sawdust every day and mopped or scrubbed at least once a week.

"Odorless disinfectant is used daily where necessary. The furniture is dusted daily with cheese-cloth and sheep's-wool dusters. It is also washed and refinished when this becomes necessary. The indirect-lighting fixtures are cleaned every few weeks, while all other fixtures are cleaned and dusted several times a year.

"All the marble walls are washed at least once a year, the stair wainscot and lower walls on an average of six times a year. The decorated plaster walls are washed and re-starched every three years. The plain painted walls are repainted when necessary. The terrace paving is scrubbed frequently, and the front steps are scrubbed about once a month."

## COUNTY LIBRARY WORK

In an interesting letter to this office, Lueva Montgomery, librarian of the Stinson Memorial Library, Anna, Ill., writes of the county extension work she has been doing in Union county.

"When I came to Anna in July, 1914, to organize and become librarian of the Stinson Memorial Library," she writes, "I was delighted to find that, by the terms of the will of Captain Robert B. Stinson, who bequeathed the endowment to the city of Anna, the library

was to be free to both city and county. The fact that the library is supported entirely by the endowment has enabled us to do county extension work that other libraries in Illinois are not able to do.

"Publicity thru the county papers, the county fair, and the teachers' institute brought many patrons from the surrounding villages and country, but far from the number that the library was capable of serving. So we determined to increase the use of the library by visiting a number of rural schools one day each week, and supplying the children there with books.

"Two routes were mapped out, each about twenty-five miles in length, with six schools on one and five on the other. Then I had made two bookcases, each to hold about 75 books, of such shape as to fit on the floor and back seat of a surrey. One day each week I drive over one of these routes, thus visiting each school once in two weeks. The bookcases are taken directly into the schoolroom and the children choose their books and have them charged just as they would at the main library.

"At the opening of the school, Sept. 1, I made the first trip and was much pleased with the reception I received from the children and the teachers. Each trip since has but increased my initial pleasure. The opportunity of studying the needs of the schools, and of putting into the hands of the children just the books they ought to have, are important features of the work. But more important is the fact that the reading habit is being formed by many boys and girls who would never have found their way to the main library.

"The outlook is promising. I have now made seven trips, have added 400 new borrowers and have circulated 1346 books. It was feared that the interest would die when the novelty had worn off after the first visit or two, but the interest increases with every visit, each trip bringing us from 15 to 40 new members. There was some prejudice to overcome, many of the fathers being afraid "there was some catch in it," but that is gradually working itself off, and many of the parents are now sending by the children for the books. It is not the intention to confine the work to the schools. Stops will be made at residences along the routes as soon as the school work is well organized.

"There is no estimating the far-reaching influence of the work. As one of the teachers said when I spoke to him of the number who were using the book-wagon, 'You do not know how many people are reading these books.

Every book that my pupils take home is read by all the members of the family before it is returned.'"

#### DIRECTORIES

Building up directories as advertising medium. John Cotton Dana. Address before Philadelphia Convention A. A. C. of W., June 27. Printed in part in *Printers' Ink*, Je. 29, 1916. p. 33-36.

"As I have handled books for twenty-five years, and as my library has perhaps promoted the use of directories of all kinds by men of affairs more than any other library of any kind or any size ever did, I may be pardoned for daring to give directory advice.

"Your directories are all very much alike, both in contents and typography. . . . You are afraid to make a different kind of a directory lest you lose some of your customers. . . . you are held down to routine by what we commonly call conservatism, but is in fact often plain dullness, lack of vision and especially of foresight and imagination." The important changes which have taken place during the last two decades in printing and in the means of transportation and communication have not affected the art of directory compilation, printing and publication so greatly as they should have. "I suggest that you appoint a committee of three, give them a reasonable appropriation, and ask them to investigate the subject of the compilation, the contents and the typographic style of directories in this and all other countries and bring to you recommendations based thereon." Answers might be found to questions like these:

(1) Since up to a certain point the larger the page, the type being the same, the easier it is to consult a huge alphabetical list like a directory, should you, therefore, enlarge your pages? (2) In some countries the government aids instead of hindering the production of directories; why should not this country, thru the postal department, aid the directories? (3) Many persons would buy directories if persuaded of their value. Could you lend them to advantage at a small sum per day? (4) The business part of directories is of very great value and would be of still greater value if it were better edited. Would it pay to make it a more complete index of the city's many products? (5) A directory has one large folding map, difficult to handle and easily torn. Would it pay to cut up a second copy and bind it as part of the book itself? The increasing size of cities and the motor-car habit indicates that maps will be used more than ever before. (6) Elaborate directories

must pay, or those of Europe, like the Didot-Bottin of Paris and France, would not be produced. Can more be learned from their methods?

The *Directory Journal*, if generously supported, could afford to gather and study statistics on directories and methods of making them pay. In its office it should have an excellent library of information on the art of directory making, advertising and selling from all countries, and a great collection of directories.

Telephone directories are daily growing in size and number and completeness; the growth of trade directories has been prodigious in the past twenty years. The possibility of establishing profitable relations between the regular directories and these special ones should be considered.

"Put copies of the directory in the upper grammar grades of the school on condition that the teacher will give a series of lessons on the city based on the directory. It might be wise for this special purpose to bind several copies in parts, by subjects or even dividing up the main alphabet.

"Sell a directory to the library or even give one the first year. If you don't dare give a new one, give an old one. The second year the librarian must buy or be severely criticised by the taxpayers. Help all the larger libraries in the country, say 500 of them, to get directories a year old from other cities. . . . Every open collection of directories you can get established in this country—even if most of its volumes are a year old—will prove a never-resting teacher in the art of directory using and an ever-active promoter of understanding of their tremendous value."

#### EXTENSION WORK

One of the phases of the extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst is the library extension work. The special aim of this work is to be of assistance and to co-operate with those libraries and communities in the state which are not oversupplied with books or book funds. The college will send out, upon request, small collections of books or "libraries" upon agriculture and related subjects to be circulated by and from the borrowing library. In selecting books to be sent out every endeavor will be made to send only the latest and best material, complying as far as possible with the expressed wish of the borrower. It is also planned to make up and lend, upon request, special libraries, i. e., collections of books and bulletins on special subjects, such as harvesting and

marketing of fruit, poultry, farmers' co-operative societies, rural social betterment work, vegetable gardening, home economics, etc. It is hoped that a large number of people will be helped in this way, and while the library will doubtless receive calls from individuals for material, it will be the intention to make the village library the agency thru which the material will be circulated. For the present, at least, the borrowing library will be expected to pay transportation charges. Otherwise, there will not be any expense to libraries desiring material from the college library.

With the opening of four additional stations this fall, the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill., now has twelve stations for children and ten for adults scattered over the eight and three-fourths miles of territory. Thus, the 68,126 volumes in the library are easily available to the 57,720 inhabitants of the city. All but three of the stations are conducted with the co-operation of the public schools. Stations for the children are open during school hours. A teacher is appointed librarian and is given a period in the day's schedule for the issuing of books. The stations for adults are conducted in connection with the community center work carried on by the schools and are open one evening a week. The other three stations are located in factories and are under the supervision of the extension department of the Young Woman's Christian Association.

Children are good advertisers for their own stations, so little publicity work has been done for them. In order that the adult stations might be brought to the attention of the various communities, two lines of advertising were undertaken. Slips giving information as to the stations were enclosed in the pay envelopes of all factory employees. Immediately following the summer vacation period, posters were placed in prominent business houses and public buildings thruout the city. The text of the poster (size, 22 x 29 in.) was as follows:

#### A BIT OF VACATION ALL YEAR ROUND

In rest periods

#### READ

Stories of Travel  
Adventure  
Romance  
Nature  
History

#### LEARN HOW TO

Take photographs  
Make a wireless set  
Play golf Croquet

#### THE LINCOLN LIBRARY

Has books for all tastes and needs

Main library ..... 7th and Capitol Ave.

(Hours and list of stations given)

FREE TO EVERYONE

Changes in the regular rules of the library have aided materially in extending its usefulness. The guarantor system has been replaced by that of requiring a name for reference only. The time of expiration of cards has been extended from two years to three. The number of books allowed on one card has been increased to five in the adult department and three in the children's room. The period for which books are issued has been lengthened to four weeks, excepting seven-day works of fiction, magazines, and high school reading list books.

#### FINANCIAL LIBRARIES

As an aid to the expansion of American investments in foreign fields, a special reference library, containing regular and special reports, is to be established in the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets. The plan is the culmination of an idea suggested at the annual meeting of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, at Cincinnati, early in October, 1916. The foreign relations committee of the Investment Bankers' Association has notified banking firms thruout the country of the plan, asking them to subscribe funds for the maintenance of the library.

The Foreign Trade Bureau of the Commercial Museum, in announcing the library as an assured fact, said:

"The proposition to utilize the extensive facilities of the Commercial Museum to secure information regarding the finances of foreign governments, national, state and municipal, as well as of large public service corporations, met with unanimous approval at the meeting referred to. The report of the committee, headed by Barrett Wendell, Jr., of the Boston banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co., represented the establishment of a working arrangement with the Commercial Museum as the best and most practical means of securing authentic foreign financial reports.

"The remarkable growth of interest on the part of both dealers and the public in the securities of foreign nations caused the committee to think that the establishment of a library containing information relative to finances of governments, states and municipalities would be of great service.

"In the circular issued by the committee, the statement is made that the commercial library of the museum is without an equal in the United States, and probably in the world, in the completeness of its literature relating to the resources and industries of foreign countries, their commercial laws and regulations.

"The plan as proposed provides for the segregation of financial data into a special department. A systematic effort will be made to secure all special and regular reports obtainable on the finances of foreign countries, states and municipalities, large public utility corporations and similar organizations. This information will be filed and indexed for purposes of ready reference.

"There is nothing in this plan which precludes any large house originating foreign issues from sending its own statistician to use the material gathered in the library."

#### LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—HEALTH

More and more attention is being paid in libraries as in business houses to the comfort and health of the staff. The 1916 report of the St. Louis Public Library described in some detail the provision made for their comfort. Five rooms in the Central Library are intended and equipped for the sole use of the staff—two locker rooms, with toilets, a lunch-room, with kitchen, a rest-room, and a recreation room. The branches all have staff rooms, with facilities for rest and for heating water. During the winter months, afternoon tea is served in the lunch-room between 3.30 and 4.30 p. m., and each member of the staff who so desires is allowed ten minutes to partake of it.

In the Cleveland Public Library's report, likewise, mention is made of a new provision for the health of the library's workers. In the summer, by the permission of the Kinney & Levan Company, owners of the office building in which the library is located, a recreation court was prepared on the roof and opened for the use of the staff. It is about forty by one hundred and twenty feet, and is equipped for games. A smaller court, near the north end of the building, looking out over the lake, is a pleasant place to spend lunch and rest hours.

#### LIBRARIES—SMALL

What is called a "home-made" public library is owned and operated by the clubwomen of Lebanon, Kan. An article in the *Topeka Daily Capital* describing this library says that when the women discovered that more books were needed, and there was no money with which to buy them, they decided that every book already owned, outside of fiction, would have to do more work. The library had been cataloged according to titles and authors, but now the women went thru the volumes carefully, analyzing each. Since this has been

done, almost every book averages six trips out of the library where formerly it was used but once.

Another feature of this home-made library is the collection of scrapbooks made from clippings from current magazines. Each club member saves interesting articles from available periodicals, and when several articles on one subject have been collected these are mounted on sheets of white paper and bound in heavy brown paper. The library now has more than 400 of these scrapbooks, and they are being cataloged for circulation.

#### MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIES

"Municipal reference libraries are of two main classes," writes A. L. Bostwick in the 1916 report of the St. Louis Public Library. "The first includes libraries of general character for the use of city officials and employees. These, in addition to purely municipal reference work, render very much the same service to city employees as a general public library renders to the public at large. The second class, in which our own Municipal Reference branch belongs, includes highly specialized collections used largely by the librarian himself in compiling reports and summaries for those connected with or interested in municipal affairs. In recent months there has been a certain amount of discussion as to which type of municipal reference library is the better. The first class of library is much more expensive, as it must contain, for example, a large collection of periodicals and other material which one would expect to find only in a general reading room. The second class, which would seem to be most nearly related to what the National Municipal League originally had in mind, is modeled on the legislative reference idea, and is intended only to supply specialized information. It caters principally to city officials, civic and business organizations, and individuals in connection with their official, municipal and civic duties. There is no reason, of course, why a municipal reference library should not belong to both classes, and in the case of St. Louis it is hardly more than a matter of expense.

"In the opinion of the branch librarian, however, the present specialized work is by far the most important phase of municipal reference library activity. In St. Louis many important measures for the benefit of the city have been aided by the presentation of impartial reports based on data collected by the library. Work of this sort is in line with what the originators of the legislative reference idea had in mind."

#### READING

A porch reading plan which has been tried with success during several summers in Chatham, N. J., might be tried with equal success during the winter if the place of reading were merely changed from the porch to the parlor. The idea is simply to invite the community to come and let each individual contribute 10 cents for each visit or \$1 for the entire series of readings. The proceeds are used for the purchase of library books. In Chatham so much enthusiasm has been aroused by the porch readings, which have been held for some five or six summers, that there is now a desire for a library building. At present the library is housed in the Town Hall.

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#### Bibliographical Notes

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The American Union Against Militarism (641 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.) has issued two mimeographed bulletins of value. In no. 63, the question of American militarism in Santo Domingo is briefly discussed, while no. 64 is a 4-page list of references compiled in the Library of Congress on compulsory military service.

The new "Children's catalog" of the H. W. Wilson Co. was published the last of November. The catalog was compiled by Corinne Bacon and is published in two forms—a 1000-title edition at \$2, and a 2000-title edition at \$4. The catalogs are based on fifty-four selected library lists and special bulletins, the A. L. A. *Booklist* and Catalog Supplement of 1911, and careful examination was made of many of the books. These catalogs are also issued in paper covers, printed on light-weight paper for quantity use. The paper-covered copies are for the exclusive use of those having previously purchased at least one copy of the cloth-bound edition and are sold in lots of ten or more at the price of 15 cents per copy for the 1000-title edition and 25 cents per copy for the 2000-title edition.

"A handbook to county bibliography," a bibliography relating to the counties and towns of Great Britain and Ireland, has been compiled and is to be published soon by Arthur L. Humphreys, of 187 Piccadilly, London, W. Four appendices, dealing with auxiliary bibliographies and lists for England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, omit all the well-known and easily accessible handbooks, and limit themselves to the less-known bibliographies and lists which are of value to students of local history. The counties are arranged in one alphabet, each county being treated separately. An author and subject index is provided.

A series of pamphlets are being issued by the British Home Office and Board of Trade on the substitution of women in industry for enlisted men. This series is issued to make available for manufacturers thruout Great Britain the fullest information as to the processes in which, and the methods by which, temporary substitution of women is already being carried out in their trade. The industries dealt with include china and earthenware, pottery, India rubber, paints and varnishes, wool, paper, cotton, hosiery, woodworking, leather tanning and carrying, soap and candles, gloves, clothing, sugar refining, chemical industries, tobacco, silver and electro plate, etc.

### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### CHILDREN

Bacon, Corinne, comp. Children's catalog of one thousand books; a guide to the best reading boys and girls . . . White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1916. 163 p. \$2; special pap., purchased in quantity, 25 c. (Standard catalog series.)

Bacon, Corinne, comp. Children's catalog of two thousand books; a guide to the best reading for boys and girls . . . White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1916. 332 p. \$4; special pap., purchased in quantity, 25 c. (Standard catalog series.)

#### MOTHERS

New Orleans Public Library. List of non-fiction and fiction for mothers. (In *New Orleans P. L. Bull.*, July-Sept., 1916. p. 44-45.)

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL

Church Library Association. List of books recommended for Sunday school and parish libraries. Cambridge, Mass.: Church Library Assn. 10 p.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### AGRICULTURE

Arnold, Joseph A., ed. List of publications issued [by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture] since July 1, 1913 (revised to Apr. 30, 1916). Washington, D. C.: Gov. Prtg. Off., 1916. 85 p.

#### AMERICAN LITERATURE

Guthrie, Anna Lorraine. Early American literature; a study outline. H. W. Wilson Co., 1916. 8 p. bibl. 25 c. (Study outline series.)

#### AMERICANA

Americana; autographs, first editions, Lincolniana. New York: Alexander M. Brown, Inc., 1916. 39 p. bibl. (Catalogue no. 15. 826 items.)

Americana curiosa et Quakeriana. Philadelphia: Franklin Bookshop, 1916. 55 p. (Catalog no. 35, season 1916-1917. 221 items.)

Book catalogue; Americana, Civil War, Indians and the West. Portland, Me.: A. J. Huston, 1916. 35 p. (No. 24. 960 items.)

Catalogue: part v; Americana of the extensive private library of the late John B. Pearce. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co., 1916. 119 p. (1681 items.)

Collection of books, pamphlets, etc., on the West, South, Indiana, New England and Middle States. New York: Albert A. Bieber, 1916. 34 p. (Bieber's Americana collections, no. 6. 554 items.)

Interesting and rare books; scarce Americana. Chicago: Morris Book Shop, 1916. 36 p. (No. 70. 421 items.)

Rare books . . . relating to American history. New York: Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Inc., 1916. 64 p. (No. 28—1916. 193 items.)

#### BACTERIOLOGY

Hiss, Philip Hanson, Jr., and Zinsser, Hans. A text-book of bacteriology; a practical treatise for

students and practitioners of medicine. Appleton, 1916. bibl. \$3.75 n.

#### BIRDS

Ladd, Niel Morrow. How to make friends with birds. Doubleday, Page, 1916. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n. bxd.; \$1.25 n. bxd.

#### CANADA—HISTORY

Riddell, Walter Alexander. The rise of ecclesiastical control in Quebec. Longmans, 1916. 7 p. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.)

#### CATTLE—DISEASES

Marsh, Charles Dwight, and others. Larkspur poisoning of live stock. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1916. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. 365.)

#### CHARLES XII (OF SWEDEN)

Gade, John Allyn. Charles the Twelfth, King of Sweden. Houghton Mifflin, 1916. 3 p. bibl. \$3 n.

#### CHEMISTRY

Feet, Bert W. Laboratory experiments in chemistry. Ann Arbor, Mich.: G. Wahr, 1916. 5 p. bibl. 60 c.

#### CHILD LABOR

Meyer, H. H. B., and Thompson, Laura A., comps. List of references on child labor. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Prtg. Off., 1916. 161 p. (U. S. Dept. of Labor—Children's Bureau. Industrial series no. 3; Bureau publ. no. 18.)

#### CIVICS

Boynton, Frank David. School civics; an outline of the origin and development of political institutions in the United States. Ginn, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$1.12.

#### CONSTITUTION (U. S.)

Baker, Fred Abbott. The fundamental law of American constitution. Washington, D. C.: J. Byrne & Co., 1916. bibl. \$3.75.

#### COOK-BOOKS

Foreign cook-books; with a few books on gastronomy. (In *Mo. Bull. of the Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, N., 1916. p. 476-478.)

#### CORONATION CEREMONIES

Woolley, Reginald Maxwell. Coronation rites. Putnam, 1916. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Cambridge liturgical handbooks.)

#### CRIMINOLOGY

List of non-fiction and fiction on crime and its detection. (In *New Orleans P. L. Bull.*, July-Sept., 1916. p. 45-48.)

#### CRUIKSHANKIANA

Cruikshankiana. New York: Robert H. Dodd, 1916. 28 p. bibl. (No. 22. D., 1916.)

#### DEMOCRATIC PARTY (U. S.)

Robinson, William Alexander. Jeffersonian democracy in New England. Yale Univ., 1916. 7 p. bibl. (Yale historical publi., miscellany.)

#### DRAMA

Creizenach, Wilhelm. The English drama in the age of Shakespeare. Lippincott, 1916. 3 p. bibl. \$4.50 n.

Pepys, Samuel. Pepys on the Restoration stage. Yale Univ., 1916. 9 p. bibl. \$3 n.

#### EDUCATION

Dynes, Sarah Ann. Socializing the child. Boston: Silver, Burdett, 1916. 13 p. bibl. \$1.

Klapper, Paul. Teaching children to read. Appleton, 1916. bibl. \$1.25 n.

Mark, Harry Thielson. Modern views on education. Baltimore: Warwick & York, 1916. 5 p. bibl. 40 c. (Nation's library.)

#### EUROPE—HISTORY

Collier, Theodore Frelinghuysen. A syllabus of the history of mediaeval Europe from the Germanic invasions to the Reformation. Providence, R. I.: Kensmore Press, 1916. 3 p. bibl. 60 c.

Grant, Madison. The passing of the great race; or, the racial basis of European history. Scribner, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$3 n.

#### EUROPEAN WAR

The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, N., 1916. p. 845-857.)

## FAIRY TALES

Kready, Laura F. A study of fairy tales. Houghton Mifflin, 1916. bibla. 75 c. n.

## FERTILIZERS

Russell, Edward John. Manuring for higher crop production. Putnam, 1916. bibla. 90 c. n.

## FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN

Franklin, Benjamin. Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. Holt, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$3 n.

## GERMAN LITERATURE

Betz, Gottlieb. Die deutsch-amerikanische patriotische lyrik der achtundvierziger und ihre historische grundlage. New York: G. E. Stechert, 1916. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Americana Germanica.)

## GREAT BRITAIN—LOCAL HISTORY

Humphreys, Arthur L. A handbook to county bibliography; being a bibliography of bibliographies relating to the counties and towns of Great Britain and Ireland. London, W.: Arthur L. Humphreys, 187 Picadilly. 158.

## HISTORY—TEACHING OF

Whitney, Mary Alice. A bibliography of history stories for the grades. (In *Teaching*, O. 15, 1916. Vol. 11, no. 15. p. 26-28.)

## HYGIENE

Rosenau, Milton Joseph, and others. Preventive medicine and hygiene. Appleton, 1916. bibla. \$6  
School nurse: a selected bibliography. 3 p. (In *Bull. of the Russell Sage Foundation Library*, D., 1916, no. 20.)

## INDIANA

Bibliography: county histories. (In *Bull. of the Ind. State L.*, S., 1916, vol. xi, no. 3. p. 17-26.)

## INSECTS

Chittenden, Frank Hurlbut. Papers on insects affecting stored products. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1916. bibla. (U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. 96.)

## LABOR

List of non-fiction and fiction on labor. (In *New Orleans P. L. Bull.*, July-Sept., 1916. p. 49-51.)

## LANGUAGES—TEACHING OF

Krause, Carl Albert. The direct method in modern languages. Scribner, 1916. bibla. 75 c. n.

## LAW

Library Co. of the Baltimore Bar. Subject index of the books in the library. Baltimore: the author, 1916. \$3.75 n.

## LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Whitlock, Brand. Abriham Lincoln. Small, Maynard, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$1 n.

## LUZ Y CABALLERO, JOSE DE LA

Figarola-Caneda, Domingo. Bibliografía de Luz y Caballero. 2. ed., rev. and enl. Havana: Imprenta "El Siglo xx" de Aurelio Miranda, 1916. 272 p.

## MATHEMATICS

Ford, Walter Burton. Studies on divergent series and summability. Macmillan, 1916. 11 p. bibl. \$2.50 n. (Univ. of Michigan studies.)

## MUSIC

Pratt, Waldo Selden. Musical ministries in the church. New York: G. Schirmer, 1916. 11 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

## MUSIC—TEACHING OF

Tapper, Thomas. The music supervisor; his training, influence and opportunity. Boston: Dutton, 1916. 5 p. bibl. \$1.25.

## NATURAL HISTORY

A catalogue of books on natural history. Part III. London: Bernard Quaritch. 58 p. (No. 346. 714 items.)

## OCCUPATIONS

Oliver, Sir Thomas. Occupations from the social, hygienic and medical points of view. Putnam, 1916. bibla. \$1.80 n. (Cambridge public health series.)

## ORIENT

Morice's oriental catalogue. London: Eugène L. Morice, 1916. 87 p. (No. 27, winter, 1916-1917. 1146 items.)

## PAGEANTS

Davis, Carolina Hill, comp. Pageants in Great Britain and the United States; a list of references. Bibliography presented for graduation. Library School of the New York Public Library. New York Public Library, 1916. 43 p.

## PATHOLOGY, PLANT

Whetzel, H. H., and others. Laboratory outlines in plant pathology. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell Co-operative Soc., agts., 1916. bibla. \$1.25.

## PENSIONS—FOR TEACHERS

Ryan, W. Carson, Jr., and King, Roberts. State pension systems for public-school teachers. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1916. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of the Interior.—Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1916, no. 14.)

## PHILOSOPHY

Whittaker, Edmund Taylor, and Watson, George Neville. A course of modern analysis. Putnam, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$4.50 n.

## PSYCHOLOGY

Washburn, Margaret Floy. Movement and mental imagery. Houghton Mifflin, 1916. 11 p. bibl. (Vassar semi-centennial series.)

## PSYCHOLOGY—ANIMAL

Holmes, Samuel Jackson. Studies in animal behavior. Boston: Badger, 1916. bibla. \$2.50 n.

## RAILROADS—VALUATION OF

Bureau of Railway Economics, comp. List of references on valuation of steam railways. (In *Bull. of the Amer. Railway Engineering Assn.*, O., 1916. vol. 18, no. 190. p. 1-143.)

## RELIGION

Liturgical and theological books. Tunbridge Wells, Eng.: P. M. Barnard, 1916. 46 p. (No. 110. 579 items.)

Youtz, Herbert Alden. The enlarging conception of God. Macmillan, 1916. bibla. 50 c. (Macmillan's standard library.)

## SOCIALISM

Snowden, Philip. Socialism and syndicalism. Baltimore: Warwick & York, 1916. 3 p. bibl. 40 c. (Nation's library.)

## SOUTH AMERICA—HISTORY

Daniels, Margarette. Makers of South America. New York: Miss. Educ. Move. of U. S. and Canada, 1916. 4 p. bibl. 60 c.

## STEEL

Harbord, Frank William, and Hall, J. W. The metallurgy of steel. Lippincott, 1916. bibla. \$12.50 n. (Griffin's metallurgical series.)

## TECHNOLOGY

Scientific and technical reference books. (In *Mo. Bull. of the Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, N., 1916. p. 520-528.)

Technical books; books on civil engineering, chemistry and chemical technology, electricity, mechanical engineering, mathematics and related subjects. (In *Opportunity*, Ap., 1916. Vol. 1, no. 10. 4 p.)

## TRANSCENDENTALISM

Girard, William. Du transcendentalisme considéré essentiellement dans sa définition et ses origines françaises. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of Cal., 1916. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Publ. in modern philology.)

## UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Morris, C. School history of the United States of America. Lippincott, 1916. bibla. 90 c.

## UNITED STATES—NAVY

Clark, Capt. George Ramsey, and others. A short history of the United States Navy. Lippincott, 1916. 5 p. bibl. \$3 n.

## UNIVERSITIES

Rider, Harry A. Universities and public service: a bibliography, with special references to problems, field work, and community duties of urban universities. (In *University training for public service; a report*. . . Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off., 1916. p. 81-94. Dept. of the Int.—Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1916, no. 30.)

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Hühner, Max. A practical treatise on disorders of the sexual function in the male and female. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co. 6 p. bibl. \$3 n.

## VETERINARY MEDICINE

Moore, Veranus Alva. The pathology and differential diagnosis of infectious diseases of animals. Macmillan, 1916. bibls. \$4 n.

## VOCATIONS

Des Moines Public Library. Choosing a career; a list of a few of the most useful books on vocational guidance. 14 p.

## ZOLOGY

Van Cleave, Harley Jones. Laboratory directions for an elementary course in general zoology. Urbana, Ill.: Lloyd's Univ. Store, 1916. 72 p.

## The Open Round Table

### VERTICAL FILES

#### A correspondent asks:

Which is the more popular *intermediate size* between the standard card-size vertical file and the standard letter file, 4 inches x 6 inches or 5 inches by 8 inches—"popular," as evidenced by extent of use or comparative volume of sales?

### BOOKS ON COUNTRY LIFE

#### Editor Library Journal:

One of the questions rather frequently asked of us here at this library is somewhat like the following:

"Can you advise us as to thirty or forty of the best books on country life, the same not to exceed more than forty or fifty dollars?"

We have at various times worked up lists which have seemed to be of some help, but in the hope that we could work up a list worthy of circulation, we have compiled the list which I enclose herewith:

#### LIST OF BOOKS ON COUNTRY LIFE

- Anderson, W. L. The Country Town. Doubleday, 1908. \$1.10
- Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Country Life Number, October, 1912. 1.00
- Bailey, L. H. The Country Life Movement in the United States. Macmillan, 1911. 1.25
- Bailey, L. H. The Farm and Garden Rule-book. Macmillan, 1911. 2.00
- Buell, J. One Woman's Work for Farm Women. Whitcomb, 1908. .50
- Butterfield, K. L. Chapters in Rural Progress. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1908. 1.00
- Butterfield, K. L. Country Church and Rural Problem. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1911. 1.00
- Bryan, G. S. Poems of Country Life. Sturgis, 1912. 1.00
- Burroughs, John. Songs of Nature. Doubleday, 1910. 1.50
- Carver, T. N. Principles of Rural Economics. Ginn, 1911. 1.30
- Carney, Mabel. Country Life and the Country School. Row, 1912. 1.25
- Cromwell, A. D. Agriculture and Life. Lippincott, 1915. 1.50
- Cubberley, E. P. Rural Life and Education. Houghton, 1914. 1.50
- Curtis, H. S. Play and Recreation for the Open Country. Ginn, 1914. 1.25
- Eggleston and Bruere. Work of the Rural School. Harper, 1913. 1.00
- Farwell, P. T. Village Improvement. Sturgis, 1913. 1.00

- Field, Jessie. The Corn Lady. Flanagan, 1911. \$.50
- Field and Nearing. Community Civics. Macmillan, 1916. .60
- Fiske, C. W. Challenge of the Country. Association Press, 1912. .75
- Frost, Robert. North of Boston. Holt, 1915. 1.25
- Gill and Pinchot. The Country Church. Macmillan, 1913. 1.25
- Gillette, J. M. Constructive Rural Sociology. Sturgis, 1913. 1.75
- Green, J. B. Law for the American Farmer. Macmillan, 1911. 1.50
- Hall and Betts. Better Rural Schools. Bobbs-Merrill, 1914. 1.25
- Hart, J. K. Educational Resources of Village and Rural Communities. Macmillan, 1913. 1.00
- Herrick and Ingalls. Rural Credits, Land and Co-operative. Appleton, 1914. 2.00
- Hopkins, C. G. The Story of the Soil. Ginn, 1910. 1.75
- McKeever, Wm. A. Farm Boys and Girls. Macmillan, 1912. 1.50
- Myrick, Herbert. Federal Farm Loan System. Judd, 1916. 1.00
- Nourse, E. G. Agricultural Economics. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1916. 2.75
- Ogden, H. N. Rural Hygiene. Macmillan, 1911. 1.50
- Plunkett, Sir Horace. The Rural Life Problem of the United States. Macmillan, 1910. 1.25
- Powell, G. H. Co-operation in Agriculture. Macmillan, 1913. 1.50
- Quick, Herbert. The Brown Mouse. Bobbs-Merrill, 1915. 1.25
- Rural Manhood. Volume 1, 1910 to date. Association Press, N. Y. 10.50
- United States Commission on Country Life. Report. Sturgis, 1911. 1.00
- Warren, C. F. Farm Management. Macmillan, 1913. 1.75
- Weld, L. D. H. Marketing of Farm Products. Macmillan, 1916. 1.50
- Wilson, W. H. The Church of the Open Country. N. Y. Missionary Education Movement in U. S. and Canada, 1911. 1.75

It has been our desire in working up this list to include one or two books at least on the various interests of country life. You will notice that we have included books on poetry and fiction, as well as those on the country church and the rural school. We have also included books on the economics and finances of country life, as well as books on play and recreation, farm boys and girls and the marketing of farm products. I hope to send you shortly a list dealing with the purely agricultural subjects, such as fruit growing, poultry culture, animal industry and farm products. In both cases the difficulty in selecting the best books is equally great. Our endeavor, however, is to select those books which stand out as being among the best recent and reliable books which have come to our attention.

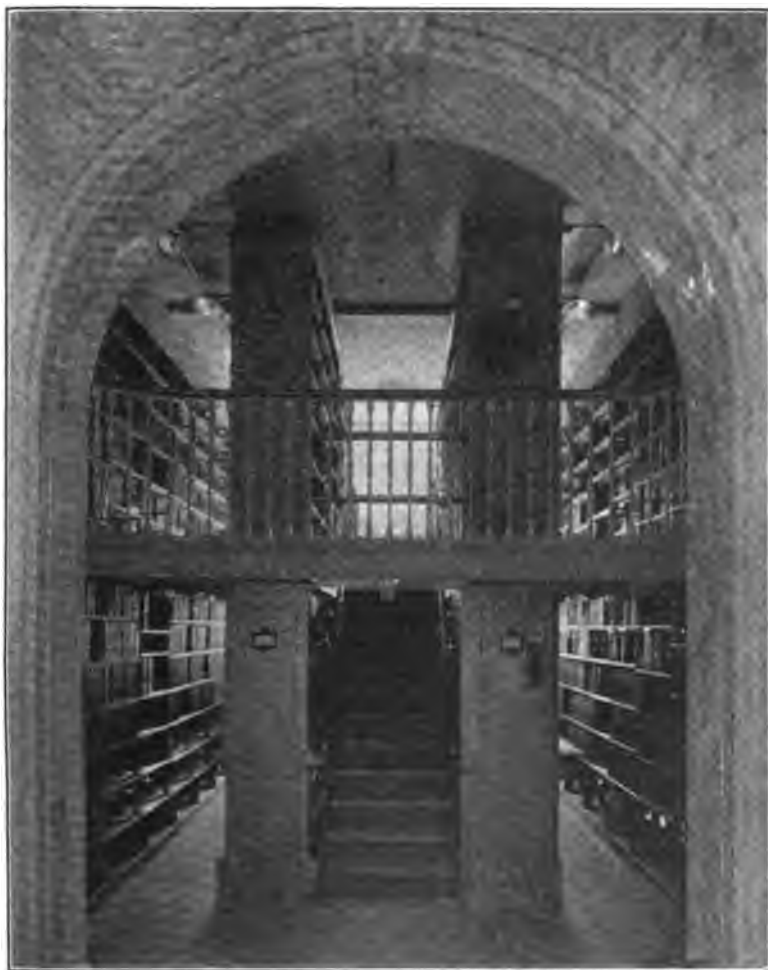
CHARLES R. GREEN, Librarian.

Massachusetts Agricultural College,  
Amherst, Mass.

## Library Calendar

- Jan. 8, 1917. Pennsylvania Library Club.
- Mar. 2-3, 1917. New Jersey Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Club. Joint meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.





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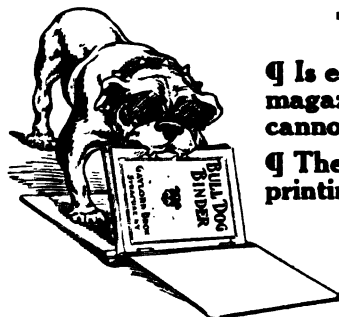
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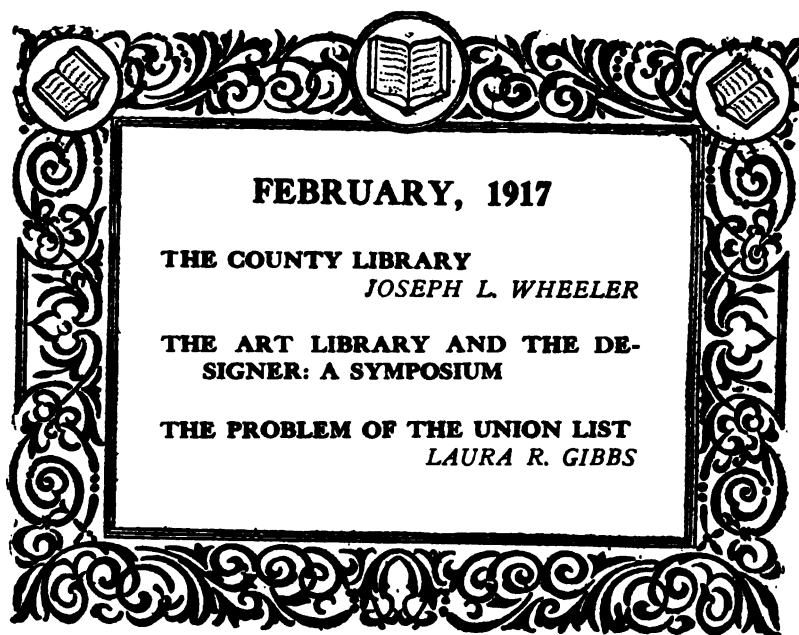
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VIEW OF THE CHINESE COLLECTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, SHOWING THE METHOD OF ARRANGEMENT ON THE SHELVES, AND IN THE FOREGROUND THE CARD CATALOG, PROBABLY THE ONLY COMPLETE ONE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 2

THE decision that Louisville should be the place for the 1917 conference, which is to be held June 21-27, was made by the Executive Board after very careful consideration and largely in response to the desire that the progress of public libraries at the South should have every encouragement from the A. L. A. A show of hands at one of the Council meetings indicated a large preponderance of opinion in this direction, and the hospitality proffered by the library and the municipal authorities of Louisville, and by the state authorities of Kentucky, offered every evidence of cordial welcome and adequate facilities. That the welcome might be too warm, in thermometric terms, was the one fear, but at the date which has proved the preferable time for the conference, any place is likely to be warm, and there is little danger that Louisville will outdo or approach the Washington temperature of the 1914 conference. The invitation from Cincinnati was declined with regret, but that city is on the wrong side of the Ohio river to be counted as a Southern city. While Louisville is not central to the South, it is convenient of access from most southern points as well as from east, north and west, and probably the post-conference trip will be arranged so that a substantial number of the librarians of the North may make the acquaintance of the South.

STANDARDIZATION was a leading topic at the mid-winter meetings at Chicago of the A. L. A. Council, which, being open sessions, brought together nearly 200 library leaders who had come at the call of the several affiliated bodies. The Council meetings were models of what these should be, for the papers and reports were confined to topics on which decision or discussion by the Council was important. The growth of

public libraries has been such, in the forty years of A. L. A. organization, that there is much to be said for defining standards and classifying, both with respect to libraries themselves and to library service. What requirements should be laid down for public libraries will depend primarily upon the size and circumstances of the community served and the income at the disposal of the library. To formulate such standards will be a difficult but worthy task. In standardizing library service, the merit system stands out, of course, as the *sine qua non*, but it is the general opinion that its principles may be better applied by library authorities than by the general civil service boards.

STANDARDIZATION of some sort is a necessary preliminary to certification, which is coming more into favor with librarians as the necessary means of ranking librarians on an equal plane with teachers as to service and pay. Of course, this should not go to the extreme of making the recruiting of the profession from outside the ranks of the profession—and here again is a task difficult of solution. Certification in turn raises questions of definition of rank, and particularly whether the term "assistant librarian" should be applied to the one person next in rank to the Chief Librarian or indiscriminately to the library staff. The former would seem to be the better practice, for the term "library assistant," generally used in England, better includes the members of the staff. The committee on standardization, certification and definition will need unmitigated wisdom for its work, but doubtless it will accomplish something in the right direction.

THAT public libraries should support by act as well as by word such co-ordinate work as that of Mr. Carr's Immigrant Publica-

tion Society goes without saying, and Mr. Anderson's letter in the Open Round Table presents facts and an appeal which should be heeded. Library work with immigrants has not only the direct value of reaching the class of people who can and do profit more than others from library service, but it has indirect and beneficial influence upon libraries themselves in assuring to library progress in the next generation the intelligent and enthusiastic support of the new citizens who will then be a vital part of the American people. Thus the service has a double blessing—"it blesseth him that gives and him that takes." Mr. Carr's words at the A. L. A. conferences and other library gatherings have been received with the greatest enthusiasm, but this enthusiasm has not realized itself in the support of the publications of his society thru direct orders from libraries, to the extent that should be. Unfortunately this is not the first time when demands from the library world for needed helps have been met, with the result that the demand failed to materialize. Some years ago librarians plead with publishers to put certain books in special desirable bindings for library use; the publishers tried it, and found that the library orders did not at all correspond to their alleged wants. There was another instance of the endeavor on the part of a newspaper to supply copies printed on better paper, but this proved futile for the same reason. Professionally, we seem a little prone to ask for things and then forget to buy them when they are produced.

IN obedience to a Senate resolution the Senate Committee on Printing has presented a bill and report on public documents, looking toward economy and efficiency, which bill takes the place of the more detailed bill hitherto discussed in the A. L. A. Public Documents Round Table. The reports of executive departments are limited to two volumes and of bureaus to one volume, appended documents being relegated to separate publication if required,

but these executive reports are still to be included in the Congressional numbered series. A valuation scheme is adopted as an alternative optional to each member. The two Committees on Printing are to become in a measure Printing Boards, with authority to curb extravagant printing and authorize reprints when needed. Leave to print in the *Congressional Record* is abolished or limited. All government publications, except administrative or confidential documents, are to be at the service of all depositories, but the Printing Committee is given power to permit selection by depositories. The Senate and House document and folding rooms, an unnecessary duplication, seem still to be retained, and the bill does not otherwise meet the full requirements of economy and efficiency. But in the main it seems in the right direction and its passage is more likely than if it contained ampler and more satisfactory provision.

THE Carnegie library gifts for 1916, exclusive of those from the British fund, foot up two and a quarter millions, providing for eighty buildings from new gifts and nine from additions to previous gifts. This brings the total of Mr. Carnegie's library generosity, thru the Carnegie Corporation, to over sixty-five million dollars, providing for 2865 library buildings in the United States, Canada and other countries outside the British Isles. As has frequently been pointed out, the Carnegie library building forms so central and notable a feature of many American towns that the first inquiry of a visitor is often for a Carnegie Library. Mr. Carnegie's method of giving in the library and other fields, has had the good effect of stimulating public support, and tho there are some cases where a community has failed to meet its contract obligations, they are comparatively few. Doubtless his generosity has also done much to direct the generosity of others in library channels, and last year, as we pointed out in the November issue, was notable for large and generous gifts to many libraries.

## THE COUNTY LIBRARY\*

By JOSEPH L. WHEELER, *Librarian, Reuben McMillan Library, Youngstown, O.*

THE rural life movement, which became evident in the establishment of Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, six or eight years ago, has become so broad and so deep as to be virtually a quiet revolution, a renaissance, with effects as far reaching as the renaissance of art, literature and civilization that swept over Europe four hundred years ago.

The farmer and rancher wants a larger, more varied life than he has had, and he is going after it. He wants his neighbors to talk to him of other things than crops and village gossip; schools which will give his children a start toward real life; music, drama and recreation that will satisfy him with healthy diversion; art, literature and spiritual church influence that will open his mind and soul, as they do for his city cousin. The country dweller knows these needs and intends to supply them for himself. From this point of view the present rural awakening appears almost unique, for never has so large and distinct a group of people analyzed itself and with one accord attempted to better its own social conditions, by constructive methods.

In such a movement as this the county library system can play a part whose possibilities are varied and powerful. More than half the people in the United States live in rural districts and small communities. Tho there are a few thousand small free libraries in existence, to serve these 50,000,000 people, it will be many years before even the larger part will create and properly maintain their own individual local libraries. Even in Ohio, a state ranking high in educational affairs, there are a multitude, thousands, of small towns, villages and cross-road neighborhoods which have no book distributing agencies, which borrow no books from the state, and whose total of privately owned books is pitifully small.

Therefore if there is any virtue in books and in library service, and if, as a program of social development, this book service should become universal as soon as possible, it would be difficult to discover any better means to this end than to provide each state with an adequate county library law, which will encourage and almost guarantee action by each county. What the agricultural agent or farm advisor can do for the betterment of crops and farming methods, the county librarian can do in stimulating intellectual pursuits, and furnishing the consequent cultural material for those who live in the country.

Library activities begin with the purchase and circulation of books. Imagine for a moment the further possibilities of a central agency, not so far removed in personnel or location but that the cross-roads may frequently come in touch with it, which beside loaning books, is circulating magazines, carrying on a reference and study club service, encouraging new groups to undertake reading and study, and suggesting topics and books. It might eventually be supplying musical scores, music records for mechanical pianos and phonographs, loaning the phonographs for entertainments and programs in the country towns, providing unmounted, mounted and even framed pictures which schools may borrow for class room work, or which the far-off farmer may hang upon his walls for two or three weeks at a time, and sending out films and a motion picture machine that can be used by every community in the county instead of by only one group of people.

Such possibilities, whose accomplishment is so much needed, fall more easily and more economically within the functions of a county library than under any other organization. Many of them are already being realized in distant California, and nothing prevents their ultimate accomplishment everywhere except proper organization and adequate but inexpensive sup-

\*Read at the annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association, Cincinnati, October 5, 1916; illustrated with lantern slides and films.

port. The county library most nearly approaches the ideal system for all of this varied work.

The county system has obvious advantages over the state or commission system, and especially over any system of small, independent and local libraries. The object of any library service is to reach as many people, with as many books, at as low a cost as possible. The state system, in spite of its many good features, means too great a distance, too remote a personal acquaintance between headquarters and local custodians, too difficult and delayed communications and shipments, and most of all, it means that the organization, initiative, and financing are in the hands of a few persons, some of whom are politicians, rather than in the hands or more directly under the control of local taxpayers and the people who use the books. Far from having only a theoretical significance, this means and tends to mean always that the amount of money raised by a single complete state tax, as in New York, whose central state system stands well in the lead, will be small as compared with the sum of the separate county library levies which are possible and which the people will gladly vote and pay, under the proper law.

The county unit brings the trained central librarian and staff in frequent, perhaps weekly contact with the local custodian and even some of the patrons. The farmer who does not find the desired book at the local branch or station, can use the telephone to reach the county headquarters, and can, voice to voice, explain his needs and listen to the information that may be looked up for him, or be told that the book which he needs will reach him by parcel post the next morning. The state system cannot give such service. Therefore, in spite of the advantage of a state system the county system is superior in two very vital features, finance and facility of operation. With the aid of a central state library for occasional emergencies, it is fairly complete.

Before comparing the county system with the independent local system, it would be logical to describe the county system itself. To avoid misunderstanding I will preface this with the opinion that no coun-

ty library law can be thoroly successful unless it provides that townships or other taxing units which already maintain or shall in future elect to maintain their own library service shall have that privilege, and may be exempted from paying their portion of the county tax. And furthermore local libraries should be able to receive some of the service of the county system, if they so desire and will pay for it.

The county library idea is as follows: A county levying a tax on the whole population. An administrative headquarters at the county seat or largest town or largest library in the county. Books sent out in varying numbers to many branches or stations. Part or all of the books changed at frequent intervals from one point to another, in the way which will serve the greatest number. Stations located in stores, schoolhouses, village halls, residences, or wherever numbers of people can easily reach them, and without having to erect nor, generally, to rent rooms or buildings. Administration of the county unit in the hands of a trained librarian. Stations entrusted to volunteers, or perhaps a small recompense given in larger stations.

Four great features of such a system stand out prominently. Money is not wasted on buildings or their upkeep, but is spent on books and service. No library accumulates a stock of "dead" books; every book is sent from one station to another until worn out in actual service. Every citizen is reached, theoretically, and can secure the book which he wishes in due time. The readers in each community who wish special books and the better class of non-fiction of a more expensive type, are able to get them, for one three or four dollar book of travel, for instance, in the whole county, will eventually reach anyone who wishes it.

The very features which have just been enumerated are the ones in which the county system excels the local independent system. Some of the possible weaknesses of the county system are mentioned later on in the discussion of means to eliminate them. With the local system, the first effort is toward a building, or, to use the expressive title given by Miss Downey, a "dinkey little building." A library is not



a building, so much as it is books and service, and we must remember the good point made by some librarian, that service counts 75%, books 20% and the building only 5%. To one who was "raised" in Massachusetts, however, and who spent his schoolboy afternoons in the privileged delights of one of these little buildings, in which and in whose work every citizen took a deep personal pride and interest, there appear certain good features even in this local initiative and sense of ownership, this foolish little local pride, if you will. It is simply a revolt against a form of benevolent paternalism that may crop out in the county system unless guarded against.

Sufficient to say that even with the county plan, buildings are perfectly possible, and indeed local branch buildings under the county plan are in existence. The point of importance is, that instead of waiting for years to have a building, and then spending its good money on building and upkeep, a community may with a few dollars have the use of a great many books. There is a tremendous saving of duplicated overhead costs, such as in the selection, purchase, accession, classifying, cataloging and handling of books, and the general supervision of the work. There is an immense saving in duplicated book stock, especially of the more expensive and specialized books, encyclopedias and reference works. In addition to having the service of some local custodian, the village working under the county plan has the benefit of the knowledge, inspiration and leadership of the county librarian and her assistants, which the village library could otherwise enjoy only if there were a state system, and then much less frequently and intimately.

One of the misfortunes of the small local library is its chronic inability to purchase more than a handful of even the best novels, the most valuable works of history, science, and economics, and the most refreshing and inspiring essays, poetry and drama. At the same time the shelves are cumbered with yards of dusty volumes, many of which are unopened for a decade. While any county library would be sure to buy a certain proportion of "dead ones," in a year's time, it is evident that with only

one copy of a book in uncertain demand bought to cover a dozen or a score of stations, no serious mistake would often be made, and with that one book being placed in each successive station, where it would have to undergo the eager scrutiny and the handling of many patrons, it would eventually be pretty well used. Consequently the tendency would be to wear out every book in actual service, and to replace it only as needed. There can be no more economical type of library service than this.

The county system tends further to place distributing points more thickly over a given territory. While the people of a large village or town might in time undertake to establish a collection of books, the small village and the community which centers about a single remote country store or residence would seldom venture it. Millions of people live in just such small neighborhoods, and are not reached by local library service. The county system in time reaches them with a station, and it can immediately reach them by telephone and parcel post service if they wish it.

The county library plan has been established in several states, but outside of Ohio, Oregon and California, has not as yet made sufficient headway to require mention in this paper, which aims more especially to point out the features of the California system that offer a contrast to those in Ohio.

The Ohio county library law was passed on April 26, 1898, eighteen years ago, on the occasion of the establishment of the pioneer county library in the world, the Brumback Library at Van Wert. To-day, eighteen years later, there are, I believe six counties in Ohio levying a county library tax, and the combined revenue totals probably not much over \$50,000, exclusive of the Cincinnati-Hamilton County Library. The first California law passed in 1908. The present law took effect February 25, 1911. Thirty-three of the fifty-eight counties in California have the library service, and these comprise nearly nine-tenths of the area of the state. Their combined receipts for the present year total \$421,088. They operate more than 1500 branches or stations and possess half a million volumes.

During the quarter ending last December, they circulated nearly half a million books. In California the county system was preceded by a state traveling library service. The difficulties in any state system were accentuated there by the immense distances, and tho many books were loaned to all sections, the results were so small as compared with the more localized system that the state system was considered almost a failure.

So great has been the success of the work in California, that it has attracted the attention of the whole world. After five years the first novelty of such a system must have partially worn off, and yet the enthusiasm of the library workers, the patrons, the general public and even the county officials seems to grow and grow. At the Exhibit of the American Library Association last year, nothing attracted so much attention nor gave so much inspiration to library workers outside of cities, as the enormous map of California, with 58 counties outlined. Thousands of people stopped to study this map. Every county which had organized the Library service was painted yellow. Every addition was made the occasion for the arrival of the painter, and as he colored one more portion of the map there was the rejoicing that cometh from good deeds. Yet this rejoicing is ever continuous thruout the state, for it is felt by the lonely dwellers on the ranches and in the mountain valleys, when each new station is established.

It may be well to point out some of the more specific contrasts between the Ohio and California laws and methods. First as to the initiative that must always precede the establishment of a library. The California law specifies a county library organizer, whose only duties are to secure this result. Ohio has no provision of the kind, tho there seems to be no reason why the state library organizer cannot go as far in this direction as seems feasible. Neither state makes any provision for the people of a county, either by petition or vote, to show their desire or lack of desire to have the system, or to bring any pressure to bear on a board of indifferent commissioners. One other state, at least, provides that 20 per cent. of the registered voters

by signing a petition, can secure action by their commissioners.

As for finances, California allows up to a whole mill, while the Ohio maximum is half a mill. There seems to be more likelihood of some of the western counties approaching their limit, tho it is twice as high, than there does of any Ohio county. In many of the counties there, the tax has been raised year after year, thru the satisfaction of the people with their service, and the interest and approval of the supervisors, and without any protest. Neither state, and I believe no other state, provides for a minimum tax for its county libraries, and this may account for the fact that even in California there are one or two counties which have been organized for the work but have not taken it up immediately.

One of the features of the California law which possibly has meant greater success there than in Ohio, is the fortunate flexibility which it allows in the relations between various units of local government and library service. In Ohio it might be possible for an energetic person to create a strong and outspoken demand among the majority of county residents, and thereby bring his commissioners to the point of acting. But in many counties in Ohio this can never mean establishment, much less any great success in operation. In the majority of counties here there are public libraries in existence, which under the present law would be automatically swallowed up by the passage of a commissioners' resolution and tax levy. None will wonder that they cannot be enthusiastic over the plan, nor that their objections will prevent establishment. The California law exempts every political unit which is already levying a library tax, unless the town, city or village may freely and of its own choice, elect to become a part of the larger system. Or it can arrange to pay the county system for certain specific service to supplement its own work, and thereby retain its autonomy.

Where a public library exists at the county seat, section 16 of the California law provides that it may contract with the county to act as the county library, two separate taxes being levied without over-

lapping, and the administration centering in one building and librarian. The Ohio law allows for such a contract between the county and a public library at the county seat but makes no provision to avoid the duplicated tax. This again is a weakness in the Ohio law which embarrasses many counties, for city or county may easily become suspicious that it is being taxed double. It is simple enough to regulate the service so that the city will receive the full return from its share of the county money, but the city ought not to be included in the county tax.

The California law even provides that one whole county may contract with another to carry on its service. There are counties in Ohio where such an arrangement would be of great benefit. Take the case of two adjoining counties, where the county seat of one is accessible by steam and electric lines to most of the towns in the second county, and where there is a good sized public library or a county library already in operation. There is no reason, except sentiment, for creating the expense of a separate headquarters, separate salary for librarian, duplicated book stock and all the rest. A mere imaginary boundary ought not to make such an extravagance possible. Sacramento, California, operates its own public library, operates the Sacramento County Library, and then reaches across an intervening distance of eighty miles and operates the work in Plumas county, a mountainous and sparsely settled territory. Every resident of these three territories has the benefit of the large book stock at Sacramento, and all the work comes under one administration head.

The contract system presents so many features that it deserves an hour or two all by itself, especially by any who would see the Ohio law improved. There are many library workers in Ohio who feel that the greatest weakness of the present law is its lack of flexibility, and any provision for such co-operation as may often be very desirable.

In California, I should take pains to mention, the county librarians and some of the state library officials are strongly of the opinion that the operation of county

work by a public library is not satisfactory, and an effort was made to secure the repeal of section 16 of the law. This was opposed by the public library workers of the state, who claimed that the law should remain in its permissive form. It is difficult to decide on the real merits of the case. The county workers felt, and sincerely, I believe, that the service given under contract was very much inferior to that which would have come in the contract counties if they had been under the guidance of librarians who had no other interest than the county service. On the other hand the public library workers felt that there was an attempt to absorb everything into what was unhappily termed the "state machine."

The fact is that in some of the contract libraries the county work is going on very successfully. To all appearances such a county as Alameda is receiving service of the highest type, economical, thoro and thoroly interested, and the people outside of Oakland, beside greatly benefiting by the Oakland plant and work, are using Oakland books, pictures and music. It is also a fact that in certain other counties the contract work is not up to the possibilities, by any means. In one county this has been so marked that the county commissioners have recently cancelled the contract after the required six months' notice.

Therefore we are confronted with two contradictory conditions. The answer may be this: that in itself the present permissive law is an excellent thing; that in the hands of the right person the county library work will flourish, but that a poor librarian, whether he be handling both types of work or only one, can prevent the success of the plan by his own shortcomings. Surely any county law should provide for economical co-operation of this sort, but very likely the law should be more specific as to the workings of the system and the results secured. In one California contract library the county books are not even held as the property of the county, but are simply added to the stock of the public library at the county seat, as I understand it.

"Another very important phase of the consolidation, is the combination under the county library of any school district

libraries which may wish to unite. The district school board of trustees, or the high school board of any high school district, may transfer the district school (library) fund to the county library fund. It may also transfer its books and other property. On receipt of notice to this effect the county superintendent must transfer this money from his county school fund to the county library fund. Out of 2589 school districts in California, 558 have already followed this procedure, and with very satisfactory results. When school work gives rise to the actual necessity of books, a plan which provides for such pooling of funds and consequent larger book stock can hardly help being successful. One school of six teachers received during its third year of county library service over seven hundred books, altho its own fund had only amounted to fifty dollars. The smallest rural school received not less than one hundred books."

One final feature of the California law deserves notice. The county librarian must have had special training and experience, and must undergo what is virtually a civil service examination, tho instead of being conducted by the typical sort of examiners, it is given by the State Librarian and the librarians of the two largest public libraries in California. Nearly everyone would grant that the success of the actual field work which is being done in California, the service which the individual borrower is receiving, is due to this high type of professional work which is specifically afforded under the law. Theoretically the holders of these important positions are appointed for their qualifications alone. The local politician and good-hearted friends cannot influence the county commissioners to appoint anyone here who is not a competent librarian. The opinion of the officials at the State Library as to the comparative qualifications of those who are eligible, is also offered to the county commissioners, and of course is worth very much.

That even in California the workers find problems of financing, organization and detail work will be readily understood. The state law for them provides that at least once a year they shall meet to discuss ways

and means and to take steps for such further enlargement of their work as may seem possible. Every county librarian is required to attend. At their last meeting they discussed a variety of subjects which cannot help interesting any library worker. Among them were the following:

Why the service is not equal in every part of the county.

Why it was not a success to start the service for schools before the general service was well started.

Why elementary school districts were not urged to join the county free library.

Why the county farm adviser branch was discontinued.

Plans for farm adviser co-operation.

How the main office housing problem is not solved.

How the problem of the Carnegie gift to the county for a branch in an unincorporated town is still not solved.

Why documents are not handled by some county free libraries.

In Ohio, it need not be repeated except to get a new starting point, the great difficulty has been to secure establishment, and there is a wide belief that this in turn is due to the state law. In Mahoning county, for instance, we place the matter before the commissioners, asking for a tax which amounts to only about thirteen cents per capita for the first year. They agree that it is a good plan, a good service, something that the people would like, and so on. But they take no action. They say, let the people demand this, and then we will consider it. Surely that is a logical reply.

What then is the next step? We can go out into the county with a petition and secure signers for it. We can go to meetings of granges, churches, farmers' institutes, and other taxpayers, and easily get them to approve of the plan and of the small tax. In Mahoning county the county school superintendent allowed space in the school building at the county fair for an exhibit of books, maps and posters, explaining what the system could do for the country dweller. It is an easy matter to get public interest and support for such a good thing as the county system, but that is not the end.

New York provides that on petition of twenty taxpayers the matter shall be submitted to the voters at the next election, and a majority vote shall be final. Montana

provides that twenty per cent. of the voters may sign a petition and that the commissioners then may establish the service.

What we need, perhaps, is a clause which definitely provides that the commissioners may establish the service when they so choose, but in the event that they do not choose, the matter shall be submitted to the voters at a regular election, upon petition of say a hundred taxpayers living outside of large cities, and on a majority of votes being cast in favor of it, the commissioners shall be obliged to pass a resolution of establishment, and levy a minimum tax of two-tenths of a mill on all property lying outside of towns or political subdivisions that already are taxing themselves for library service.

This will bring action, decent support, and will do away with any antagonism from existing public libraries which naturally fear losing their own lives under the present law. In Mahoning county we have

no other public library than our own, which is at the county seat and which has a fairly large book stock, a good building, and many of the items which would be needed for the overhead work of a county system. But there is no action, even in our case. Certainly where local public libraries are not interested or are even opposed, there can be no great progress under the present law.

Ohio needs a great, widespread, active, well supported county library service just as much as California. It is not to be believed that a rich, thickly populated, well educated state like Ohio can continue to leave any obstacles in the way of this achievement. The men and women who live on the farms of Ohio, too remote to conveniently use present libraries, and there are millions of such men and women, deserve the privilege of using good books thru an efficient system of distribution, and they are willing and glad to pay for the service if they can only secure it.

## THE ART LIBRARY AND THE DESIGNER

A SYMPOSIUM OF IDEAS FROM PROMINENT LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OFFICIALS AND  
ART WORKERS

THE January meeting of the New York Library Club, held in the Brooklyn Museum, was planned to follow up this statement made in the last report of the club's art committee:

"All too often our collections and our aid constitute not an inspiration to consciously directed effort, but a sort of *pons asinorum* for untrained designers driven to speed in a hunt for the novel. It is a case of . . . insufficient mental and technical training and discipline. The only hope for this is in modification of educational ideas and in a change of attitude toward life. . . . Our influence can in the main be only indirect. Let us hope that we may do our little part."

The question was discussed in the only right way—with those who have a better theoretical and practical knowledge of the matter than we librarians.

A summary of the addresses follows.

### WHAT THE COMMUNITY EXPECTS

THE public always knows what it wants in a general way, but the wants are never very exactly stated. The librarian is always expected to stand ready with his advice and lists, to supply exact details, to be ahead of the game.

There are signs that a long-neglected branch of Art is to be investigated—the so-called "minor" or Decorative Arts. Our demands upon the shopkeeper dealing in art have been increasing, and our manufacturers have been hustling about to supply them. We, as a people, are becoming more sophisticated in matters of taste. We even *talk* of our need of greater artistic effects in our manufactures. We cite the French as furnishing a brilliant example of the value in dollars and cents of the knowledge of art in manufactures. But now the war has shut off the supply from France, and our

makers of stuffs and other things are forced to see what can be done at home to provide designs. The designer's opportunity is at hand—provided that the museum and the libraries can help him.

Except in the subject of architecture, there have been few great books written on art. Bibliographers have always been shy of the subject. In the principal schemes for the classification of human knowledge, the Fine Arts have fared ill, from Conrad Gesner (1548) on. In the Dewey classification to-day, you will find Fine Arts, tho a main subdivision, still unfinished.

The original objects are imperative for the study of the arts of decoration, but the parts played by development and time are very essential to a real understanding. These can better be given in books, provided the book be well illustrated. The illustrations are the main consideration.

There are several bibliographies of books on the decorative arts. The Boston Public Library issued one which may be of use to the librarian, but of small use to anyone else. The catalog of the Avery Architectural Library—that splendid monument to a great collector—shows exactly how inexcusably stupid such a catalog can be. The sale catalog of the collection of prints and books belonging to the late Foulk should be in every library as a model of what a library of the decorative arts should be like, while Guilmar's *Maitres ornementistes* should stand next to it. Librarians often fear the use of any but alphabetical arrangements of lists. Now you can't make a list on the decorative arts unless you follow a chronological arrangement to show all of the art of a period together.

There are many important books on the arts of decoration, but many of them are hard to get. More important than the books, however, are the prints, engravings, and designs of the great masters. These are the original documents, the source books, upon which the whole fabric of study depends. The public will learn some day that the hastily made publisher's books are but ghosts of the real thing. The librarian should understand this.

The librarian has never given art a fair show. He has never used the same conscientiousness towards this subject that he has

towards flies or botany or the delinquent classes. He has never investigated the books for himself. He has always put the job off for somebody else to do. But the time for his procrastination has ended. He must produce the books, for the American designer is coming into his own.

HENRY W. KENT, *Secretary,*  
*Metropolitan Museum of Art.*

#### THE ART DEPARTMENT IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

TO-DAY no complacent recital of what we do, how we help the public. We are troubled by a condition. Among our readers are many designers in the applied and decorative arts. Of these, a number evidently lack mental and technical training and discipline. We do what we can to help them, as a matter of course, but it is disheartening business, sometimes, to be so often a *pons asinorum* for incompetence. Suppose a satisfactory representation of a mediæval herald is rejected because your reader admits himself utterly unable to translate into lines an illustration that happens to be in tone? That sort of thing called from Miss E. L. Cary, of the New York Times, the comment: "These do not deserve the name of designers . . . but their existence as paid workers . . . shows the great need of thoro school instruction." This necessity was strongly emphasized by Dr. James P. Haney: "Our industrial art instruction, the country over, is shockingly deficient. . . . We do not even know how far we are behind. We have the skill, but we do not know how to use it."

Now, this is the statement of a practical difficulty generally realized. Writers, teachers, museum officials, business men and designers such as Dr. Haney, Miss Cary, Prof. Dow, F. A. Parsons, Mr. Crawford, H. W. Kent, Dr. Richards, Wm. Laurel Harris, and many others have written and spoken of it. C. R. Clifford, editor of the *Upholsterer*, recently suggested a chair of decoration in Columbia University.

And the teachers—that is, some of them? Supposing one admits that she does not know what books on a given period to recommend to her students, and meets your

invitation to look over what you have picked out, with hesitation. Is she pushed so that she gets no time? That is an explanation, but it is no excuse for a condition.

Now, all this concerns us personally because arts enter closely into our daily life. And as librarians because the question put by Prof. Woodruff at the last A. L. A. meeting was pertinent: "How much of policy have we in handing out these books, and how far does our responsibility go for the books that we pass out?"

Furthermore, is the library really an educational institution? If so, are we justified in keeping readers in the state of mental dependents instead of helping them to help themselves? Is it quite just to the public itself to do *all* the work for it? Is there not a point at which the library ends and the paid service bureau begins?

Our art libraries are serving very immediate needs which have vital connection with the future of American art. If there's something wrong, what can we do about it? Within the library, we cannot do much more than acquire the books containing historical documents. In aiding the hunt for the "new" we may show the "new" which is good, and point out the art of the past which may serve as a base. Advice is ineffective before the desire for "easy money," before an employer's push for something novel, for anything that has not been done before. It is a matter in which we librarians can exert influence outside the library walls, in conjunction with those in charge of art schools, with employers, with designers. To bring about a change is uphill work and not a small job. The difficulty we face has direct connection with a widespread tendency toward the easy way, a general lack of restraint and application, which again is furthered by certain theories as to the education of children. (Dr. A. E. Bostwick aptly said recently: "Of all things that we learn, control is the most vital.")

Does the thing look too big to tackle? No reform was ever accomplished in quite that spirit.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF,  
Chief, Arts and Prints Division,  
New York Public Library.

#### THE LIBRARY IN THE ART MUSEUM

THE topic is one that appeals to us all. We are keenly interested in the success of American designers and feel a deeper interest in the subject now than at any previous time. The opportunities and the demand for their labors have so increased that it behooves us to devise ways and means whereby closer co-operation between the designers and the Museum Library may be effected.

I shall speak of students rather than the designer. We must endeavor to train them thoroly so that they may be equipped for their future work. Students in the art schools should be advised of the resources of the Museum Library. The instructors should insist upon their students being familiar with the authors they desire to consult. They should be required to provide themselves with lists of books. Such information, acquired and preserved, will prove invaluable to them.

To enable those interested to become better acquainted with the art departments of the New York Public Library and the Museum Library, I call attention to the lists prepared by these libraries for members of the Art in Trades Club, and also to those lists in the supplements on textiles and jewelry published in the Museum *Bulletin*, May and June, 1915. There may be found in the card catalog other works of importance. If the books contain colored plates, such information is noted. Many students do not consult the catalog, but depend on the librarian for information; we must try to teach them to rely more upon personal effort. All librarians are willing to do their part, but it is their desire that the visitor will learn how to make his wants known that the best results may be obtained.

I believe that the art school is productive of much good work, altho to my mind the period of tuition is a little too short for proficiency. The difficulty to be overcome is the inability of students to obtain the best results on account of unfamiliarity with the reproduced works of those who have made lasting fame as designers. Teachers should encourage the students to spend much time in the art libraries, and not to visit them only when they have examination problems to work

out. Let the art libraries and the art schools become more closely allied. By so doing we may produce in our own country artists capable of competing with the best in other parts of the world.

WILLIAM CLIFFORD.

*Librarian, Metropolitan Museum of Art.*

#### THE LIBRARY AND THE ARCHITECT

JUDGED by the standards that have been upheld here, I must be considered as one of the criminal classes, for the open-shelf system is used in all three libraries with which I am connected. The first of our libraries consists of volumes containing laboratory material. Those go out on the drafting tables. We don't watch those books; simply have them rebound when necessary. The second is the departmental library. Here there is a very small number of standard works, and the art student knows just where they are. It is not worth while to analyze them. The collection consists of about 15,000 books and photographs and 100,000 plates and architectural magazines. These things are used in drafting and for drawing. Third, there is the Avery Library. We have led the student to the shelves and have had the difficulty that he pulls down twenty or thirty books, but he is apt to find what he wants during the process. These students we try to show, when young, how the catalog ought to be used. I give a number of talks during the year on classification and cataloging. Serious students, researchers, give no trouble. On the other hand, the architect and the designer present the most recondite questions and are very much surprised when we cannot at once supply them with the material. Fortunately, architects have more or less awakened to the reasonableness of classifications and have devised systems of classifications for plates and books and we have much less work to do when they come to consult us. The problem is chiefly that of catching the students before they really are architects in practice and helping the old architects and letting them rely upon their own libraries.

RICHARD F. BACH,  
*Curator School of Architecture and Acting Librarian Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University.*

#### THE LIBRARY IN THE ART SCHOOL

IF it is true that the poet must be born and not made, I maintain that the designer must have inspiration and cannot be merely the product of a certain course of training. Schools of design are important in fostering the genius, but they also draw the student with only sufficient talent to copy, to repeat and to duplicate.

Americans haven't time for art, for art takes thought and leisure and money. In short, art is long.

At Pratt Institute Library we maintain an art reference department for the students of design in Pratt Institute, who are brought over and shown how to use the material. To the general public this room makes apparently little appeal. Adjoining this room we have art exhibits, but this exhibit makes little appeal also. But if Mahomet will not come to the mountain, the mountain must come to Mahomet. If they won't come to the exhibit, we bring our material to the place where they are. On the first floor we are going to establish a rotary display case where we expect to show some of our treasures. This exhibition is to be frequently changed. On the second floor we are to have exhibition cases on the walls, where the passers-by may notice them and the students may continually observe some of the choice things that have heretofore been stowed away. So we hope to direct the people who come there simply for reading into the ways of art.

EDWARD F. STEVENS,

*Librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library.*

#### THE DESIGNER AND THE LIBRARY

I ONLY speak for one limited class—textile designers. American designers are going to design the most beautiful textiles that the world has ever seen. There is nothing the matter with our artists. I am certain that if they have the proper training, if they are taught to think of a design within a space of 15 inches square, say [a reference to the "repeat" of the roller used in printing silk], they will come out all right.

I want to explain why they have avoided the libraries. They don't know how to use them, in the first place. In the second place, they don't read. My work so far has been



to change artists into designers for textiles, and to be good designers depends upon the artists even in the technical arts. Both of these classes have been neglected in this country. Designers have a certain amount of encouragement because the American industries seek protection by every means under Heaven that is honest—and some that I won't discuss—but people visiting abroad pay large sums of money for designs there. One silk house that I know of has \$120,000 worth of foreign designs that they never intend to use, which they bought to encourage French designers. And a group of American ladies has gone abroad to encourage the resuscitation of the textile arts in Europe. A little attention of that kind to the American designers wouldn't hurt them in the least. When designers and artists go into the museum and library they are filled with awe, and at the first rebuff they quit.

The only suggestion I would make to librarian and museum curator would be to remove every restriction that is not absolutely necessary to the protection of the documents under his control, and when the designer comes in let him get the books he wants for himself. A card catalog won't help him to find the design he wants. Don't make him ask for gelatines; have tracing paper, if it is possible, where he can purchase it, and make him feel, as nearly as practicable with safety to your books, that they are his books. In the Museum of Natural History we had a contest not long ago, and the artists used the library for the first time in their lives. They were afraid it would hinder their individual development, but when they realized all that it meant they sucked up the material and made wonderful designs. They are going to come to the libraries and to the museums, but they will be scared out of any institution by red tape. That is the only possible criticism I can make.

MORRIS DE CAMP CRAWFORD,  
Research Associate in Textiles,  
American Museum of Natural History.

#### THE ART LIBRARY FROM THE TEACHER'S STANDPOINT

UNLESS the teacher gives a list of reference books the art student finds library re-

search confusing and difficult. Many students do not know how to organize research—how to depend upon themselves in the library. Instruction in library procedure would save time for both librarians and teachers, but I will suggest something to be used by the teacher before sending students to the art library.

I would classify the material in the art library according to structure, preparing a special index for the purpose. This would cut directly across the historical classification, but would not disturb the existing arrangement. It would be simple, for the fundamental elements of structure in all the visual arts are but *three*,—line, dark-and-light, color. The index would have these three main divisions, with each topic subdivided.

Under *line* we should place: Drawn line (brush, pencil, pen, charcoal, crayon); engraved line; etched line; line in sculpture; line in pattern; line in writing and lettering. Spacing and arrangement in: Architecture, painting, sculpture, decoration, printing; in handicraft, pottery, metal, wood, textiles, etc.

Under *dark-and-light* we should have two values, one dark, one light, as in primitive pottery, Indian blankets, Greek vase painting, Japanese wood cuts, modern illustrated books, book plates, etc.; many values, or ton composition, as in Chinese and Japanese ink painting, Claude Lorraine's, Rembrandt's and W. M. Hunt's drawings, Whistler's paintings, etc.

*Color* might be divided into color theory and color harmony. There should be a list of schools of art excelling in color, as the Chinese, Persians, Venetians, impressionists; and of masters of color, as Harunobu, Hiroshige, Besnard or D'Espagnat. The only originals in color would be Japanese, modern European and American wood block prints and colored etchings; but the collection of reproductions in color would be large.

The index would be used in this way: Suppose a class were sent to study "The drawn line." Under this head they would find books and photographs, illustrations from many masters and epochs, but all illuminating their subject. They could com-

pare Chinese painting, Japanese books of brush drawings of the Kano, Korin and Ukiyo-e schools, drawings by the old Italian masters, Rembrandt, John Swan, Mauve, Burne-Jones, Millet, Rodin, Puvis de Chavannes, the impressionists, modernists, etc. Under "drawn line" would be collected every atom of information upon the subject. The teacher's work would be to select those examples most worthy of study and comparison.

If the subject were "Spacing and arrangement," the teacher could prepare from the index a series of Greek examples from the early handicraft to the pediments of Zeus at Olympia and of the Parthenon. There could be other lists, *e. g.*, textile design from the best compositions of the fifteenth century to the weak, realistic design of the eighteenth.

If the student could see a sequence he would gain more in appreciation and would acquire more knowledge of art history than in any other way. With such an index at hand the art teacher and lecturer could place the emphasis upon *excellence* instead of dwelling too much upon materials and processes.

For teachers' use the most convenient form of art publication besides the photograph, is the loose-leaf portfolio, such as the series on Gothic from the Museum of Comparative Sculpture at Paris, the Japanese Masterpieces by Migeon or the Rijks Museum reproductions. If the art library could loan selections of duplicates, to be shown in school rooms or studios under glass, or in pyralin envelopes, the teacher's work would be greatly facilitated.

The art teacher who uses lantern slides would appreciate better facilities for photographing from books, a dark room, prints to use in a reflectoscope.

ARTHUR WESLEY DOW,  
*Professor of Fine Arts in Columbia University, New York City.*

#### SUMMARY

It must be evident that these very interesting and suggestive addresses cannot possibly be summed up by any one person, unless he should adopt the simple procedure of the young man who tacked the Lord's

Prayer at the foot of his bed, and when ready to retire said: "Oh, Lord, them's my sentiments!"

The situation that has been presented here to-night by the various speakers seems to me to be very much like that in which the public schools find themselves to-day. Complicated questions have been brought before the public schools and the library, some possible of solution and some quite impossible. The public schools are asked to-day to turn out young people who are competent to make vocations effective without any vocational training, and I suppose that the library has not only been asked to furnish food material but to guarantee its digestion. The two situations are alike in some other ways. The general department of the library has virtually the same function as the common school has in education, whereas the special library, about which we are talking to-night, is very much like the special school which has for its object the special training or the training for special arts or vocations. Now, for persons specially trained, it seems to me that the problem is fairly smooth. For the untrained person I hardly know what you librarians are going to do. To me that problem is so vague and so without any pathway that I wonder how you go thru with it. With the other person the library in the large city has a very definite task. That is going to increase, because the arts of design are going to be with us continually with their problems. There is need of museums and of the actual materials, but we cannot have enough museums and enough materials, and books must be the largest resource of the industrial designer. The meaning of the printed book in design came to me in India when I was in a little town where they made rugs in the primitive way. The designs, of the finest oriental quality, came from Paris, Berlin, New York, and the designers had their inspiration almost without exception from the volumes illustrating the oriental exhibitions in the '70's in Vienna.

There has been emphasized to-night the need for original material. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that inspiration in design can best be gained from material

that is fundamentally good and the material that comes nearest the original sources of the great designers. Almost all of that material is available in reprints and in reproductions. All real training in design must come thru facing a series of graded problems in design. A student working in that way, a trained worker going to the library, has the problem pretty definitely outlined. He comes to the library with an

understanding of what is needed, and you are the ones to lead him to the material. The problem of the untrained person is not a problem that is worth taking too seriously. They are the people who want something for nothing. All that you can do is to offer them the best material and let them browse at will, but not attempt to guarantee its digestion! CHARLES R. RICHARDS,

*Director Cooper Union.*

## THE PROBLEM OF THE UNION LIST

BY LAURA R. GIBBS, *Serial Cataloger, Columbia University Library*

At the meeting of the Eastern College Librarians in November, one of the topics for discussion was "Printed union lists for college and university libraries," which topic would naturally resolve itself into a consideration of the union list of periodicals, its value and its possibilities. It seemed to the writer, in opening the discussion, that a brief review of what had already been done and of what is now in process might be useful.

Since Mr. Josephson's bibliography, which was published in the second edition of the Chicago union list in 1906, the following have been the most important ventures: In the general field, the Philadelphia list in 1908, with its supplement in 1910; the second edition of the Toronto list, in 1913, and the Hartford list (of current serials only), in 1916. For two or three libraries there have been the joint list of the Washington University and Seattle Public Libraries, in 1909, and that published by the University of Illinois in 1911, consisting almost entirely of its own serials, tho including those of the libraries of Champaign and Urbana. A few universities, including the University of California, have published lists of serials in their own libraries. In the field of the special lists, the following are the most notable: The American Historical Association "Check-list of collections relating to European history," 1912, as its name implies, also includes continuations other than serials, but unfortunately, it gives such meagre collation of sets as seriously to impair its value;

the Mathematical Association of London "List of mathematical serials"; the Columbia University "List of theological periodicals currently received in the libraries of New York City," both in 1913; and the Engineering Societies Library "Catalog of technical periodicals," 1915. These are at least indicative that libraries are alive to the need of union lists.

There are in various stages of progress at the present time, general lists for Boston and for the Connecticut Valley colleges (Amherst, Massachusetts Agricultural, Mt. Holyoke and Smith). Some thirty of the Ohio colleges are considering the publication of a list which they have been compiling, and Illinois finds that the publication of its list resulted in the acquisition of so much more material that it contemplates a new edition in the immediate future. The American Mathematical Society is compiling a list of mathematical serials in the larger university libraries, which will be published by the United States Bureau of Education, and Dr. Lichtenstein is to report to the mid-winter meeting of the American Historical Association the prospect of a list of historical serials.

For several years there has been a demand for something more comprehensive than any of these, and the American Library Association has had for some time a committee on a union list of serials. This committee reported in June, 1914:

"The Library of Congress is making progress in its plans for a list of its own periodicals and serials . . . that will prove

a basis for the preparation of a union list. . . . The advantages of the work being done by the Library of Congress are so obvious that the committee are confident that the Council will agree with them in thinking that no action looking toward other methods is necessary or desirable so long as there is such good prospect of success along the line mentioned."

The Proceedings chronicle no further action until 1916, when Dr. Andrews reported for the committee that:

"No marked progress had been made, that plans for co-operation with the Library of Congress had again failed, as that library was not in a position to undertake a general list, which would reach 100,000 titles and would take a long time in preparation. . . . The Smithsonian Institution regretted that they could not assist, owing to other work in hand. . . . It would appear that we shall have to be contented with special lists on special subjects. The committee expected to confer with the H. W. Wilson Company on the possibilities of co-operation."

The Carnegie Institution also had been approached, but would undertake no new bibliographical work.

In response to the appeal to him, Mr. Wilson has formulated a plan for general lists for groups of libraries willing to co-operate, rather than the big general list which would have resulted had the Library of Congress been able to carry out its work. Mr. Wilson has suggested that he print as a preliminary a "Check-list of periodicals," containing some ten or fifteen thousand titles, with full bibliographical information, leaving space after each entry for each library to fill in its collation; libraries will also supply on cards titles not included in the original list. These lists and cards will then be returned to the H. W. Wilson Company, to be combined into a single union list for the co-operating libraries of the group. In this union list, however, it is proposed to reduce the original entry to a single line slug, which may be used for subsequent lists, and which will greatly reduce the bulk of the union list. If it seemed desirable later, these might be com-

bined into one inclusive work, tho its size would probably make such a list less desirable than, say, eight or ten volumes covering the United States.

In evolving this plan, Mr. Wilson had sent a questionnaire to a number of libraries, and he kindly put at the disposal of the present writer the dozen or fifteen which were returned to him, together with several letters on the subject, and it is largely from these that the opinions cited below have been gathered.

The value of a union list, provided it is well compiled, is dependent upon the uses to which it can be put. The questionnaire suggests the following: (a) to locate in some affiliated library a desired periodical which may be borrowed; (b) to enable each library to check up and systematize its files of periodicals; (c) to serve as a want list for the securing of missing volumes. Other suggestions are: to save duplication within a given area, to aid in specialization, to aid in co-operative buying, and as a basis for exchange of broken sets, or sets outside the field of the library. In some cases it will be made to serve as a catalog of the serials in the home library, tho this will more often occur in the small library, where the "Check-list" will probably contain all the titles desired, and will have the advantage of giving full information. To the research student it is an invaluable bibliographical and reference tool, not only directing him to a certain serial, but also to that library which has the richest collection on his subject. For the large library its greatest value probably lies in locating the exceptional or unique serial, which fifty guesses might fail to unearth. With the increased use of the photostat, or of similar devices, the problem of the inter-library loan will be constantly simplified, as there will not be the question of sending away a book which may be needed at home, which may be a volume of an invaluable set, or which the rules of the library may not permit to leave the town, or even the library building.

There seems to be unanimity as to the need of such lists, and practical unanimity as to their being worth the trouble and expense of compilation. One library, evidently

unused to photographic reproduction, would find one useful only where borrowing is practicable. Others consider their value limited to certain districts, probably those containing extensive collections of books. Another desideratum is that they indicate files as well as current subscriptions, and more than once emphasis is laid upon their being kept up to date. Arguments for the lists are that they are time savers, bibliographical tools, and that they *locate rare publications*. The Philadelphia Library considers that the usefulness of the Philadelphia list and its supplement has already more than justified their cost, and we suspect that Chicago agrees with them, for Dr. Andrews is only awaiting the expiration of the war and the consequent readjustment of files and subscriptions before undertaking a new edition of that list. Against the lists the only arguments offered are that they are soon out of date, the difficulty of compilation, and in one case the infrequency of use. Mr. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, complains that:

"They are out of date as soon as issued on the most important point for which they are consulted, namely, the location of an unusual periodical, because it is the unusual periodical that is surely but gradually being added to the large collections. Before the days of the telephone union lists served some use, but now if I want a periodical not in the library I think of the most likely place, and direct a telephone inquiry there."

We have not all of us the telephone facilities of the Library of Congress, and we doubt whether Mr. Meyer himself would frequently call up New York, Cambridge or Chicago. He does, however, make an exception later in his letter as regards "rare, bulky or expensive serials."

Dr. Andrews thinks that the greatest value of such lists is to the smaller libraries, but there a good many of us protest, as it is usually the large library which deals with research questions demanding a knowledge of the whereabouts of unusual sets.

As regards the scope of our list, theoretically the ideal list would give a full collation of every serial in every library of the United States and Canada, but the mere

bulk of this would make it undesirable, were it not manifestly impossible. The three most obvious lines of division would be (1) a selection of titles; (2) division by subjects treated in the serials; (3) division by groups of libraries. Of the first of these it can only be said that it would impair the use of the list to the smaller libraries if many of the more common titles were missing, and that any attempt at a selection from the unusual sets would seriously handicap the bibliographer and the reference worker. Mr. Meyer considers some condensation on this basis possible, and I again quote from him, this time a very interesting survey of the field:

"The whole mass of serials falls naturally into three groups. The first includes the relatively insignificant, local, ephemeral periodicals. Periodicals which for one reason or another are generally unimportant, but which may at any moment become most acutely important to settle some point. Every end is served by the preservation of a few sets (again I speak relatively), but it is important to know where they are located. This group will be by far the largest.

"The second group consists of the important popular magazines and periodicals known to everyone. Speaking broadly, these are the magazines included in "Poole" and "The Readers' Guide." Most public libraries have *The Atlantic*, *Harper's*, *The North American Review*, and others of the same sort. They are to be found everywhere. A careful enumeration of the libraries seem superfluous. This is a relatively small group.

"The third group consists of the rare, bulky, or expensive serials which are of the first importance to scholarly investigators.

"The first group offers an ideal field for a union list which shall give an exact statement of the completeness and location of a few sets.

"There need be no union list at all of the second group, beyond a list of titles in the introductory matter to the other two lists, showing to a certain extent what is excluded along the border line.

"The third group is the most important and the one for which a union list is most

desirable. Such a union list would be in fact a select union list from which the accessible serials on the one hand and the unimportant on the other hand had been excluded. Even a brief, partial, inaccurate list would be a god-send just at this time. I am quite sure such an undertaking would enlist the earnest co-operation of everyone if it were made perfectly plain that it is to include only important serials inaccessible because of their rarity, bulkiness, or expensive character.

"Group one might well be confined to serials in English, but group three should include serials in all languages."

In advocating the omission of his second group, Mr. Meyer ignores the needs of the smaller libraries. Might it not be better to include such titles without attempting to give collation, or even location of sets that occurred with a specified frequency? Practically all the larger libraries feel the need of inclusiveness, for Mr. Wilson's suggestion of a list limited to fifteen or twenty thousand titles elicited such comments as the following: "The chief value of a union list is the location of rare or very special periodicals, and upon that should the emphasis be laid"; another wrote, "No selection of titles," and another, "Very helpful if all periodicals in the United States are included." Indeed, this point is so important to extensive reference work or purchasing policies that it seems doubtful how hearty support a more limited scheme would command. Public documents and newspapers, being rather sharply defined groups, could, of course, be omitted. Gift books and literary annuals are so evenly divided between serials and non-serials, many so-called annuals having appeared but once, that a reference in the preface to Mr. Faxon's list, of which we hope before long to see a new, more inclusive edition, would probably prove more satisfactory than an attempt at inclusion. International congress publications, which are sometimes treated as serials, and of which it is often desired to find copies, are really not serials except in very rare cases and should, we feel, be omitted. The Library of Congress practice is to treat them as monographs.

The disadvantage of special subjects as a limitation for lists lies in the fact that general periodicals, or even more, general society publications, often contain the most desirable article on the subject, and the special list cannot include all the more general periodicals which touch on the subject. This is especially true of learned society publications where many of the special series are merely offshoots of an original general series.

This leaves for consideration the third possibility of division, namely, that by groups of libraries, and this on the whole seems most feasible. In locating periodical sets it is usually desired to find them as close at hand as possible, and if each list were to contain a group of large libraries and a fair number of special collections the local list would usually serve, with others at hand for consultation in case it is necessary to go farther afield. New England might well form one group, perhaps leaving southwestern Connecticut with the New York group, as Yale is more easily accessible from New York than from Boston. The New York group might perhaps include Albany and possibly Cornell; it certainly should include the nearer half of New Jersey. A republication of the Philadelphia list might well be extended to take in Harrisburg and Princeton. Working in this way the country could be divided into ten or a dozen groups, each centering about a city or cities having several important libraries. In some cases the area covered by a list would be rather too extensive for easy borrowing between its farthest points, but this disadvantage would be counterbalanced by the added convenience of reducing the number of lists so that it would not be a serious matter to own and consult all.

The discussion at the meeting dealt in part with the format of the possible lists. Mr. Wilson's questions were: Should a union list be merely a title list, showing the location of volumes, or should it note the changes of titles, etc.? Should the detailed information be in the union list or in a separate publication? The consensus of opinion seems to be that the union list should give brief title, place of publication, volumes and

dates, with cross-references for changes of title, and that each library should indicate in full both volumes and dates of its files. A few advocated the inclusion of full bibliographical information, but as it is proposed to give this in a companion volume for a large part of the titles, and as it would very materially increase the difficulty, and hence the cost of the union list, it would seem better to omit anything not necessary to the identification of the title. As regards the form of entries, it seems to the writer that any marked deviation from the Library of Congress practice would be greatly to be deplored. Most of our libraries are using the Library of Congress cards now, and there is no good reason why our other tools should not be constructed along the same lines, even if it be only to escape the accusation of inconsistency.

In recapitulation, then, we need a list or lists of serials for the entire United States, lists which shall include all the serial sets save government publications and newspapers, and which shall give full collation of all except the most common periodicals. These lists should include especially all unusual things, such as the English local antiquarian society publications, the antebellum periodicals of the South, all local society publications of this country, and all serials in foreign languages owned in this country; Columbia University alone has five thousand of the latter, nearly half of its entire list of serials. Mr. Wilson is ready to undertake the editing and publishing of lists prepared by groups of libraries, the checking to be done by the libraries and the expense to be born proportionately by them.

### CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS, 1916

#### ORIGINAL GIFTS—UNITED STATES

Albion Town and Albion, Jefferson and York Townships, Ind. ....	\$10,000
Almont, Mich. (village and township).....	8,000
Alva, Okla. ....	10,000
Anniston, Ala. ....	20,000
Arcadia, Neb. (village and township).....	7,000
Atlanta Town and Jackson Township, Ind...	10,000
Avon, N. J. ....	5,000
Bay City, Mich. (part cost).....	35,000
Belmond, Ia. ....	7,500
Bismarck, N. D. ....	25,000
Blair, Neb. ....	10,000
Boyer City, Mich. ....	15,000

Britt, Ia. (town and township).....	8,000
Brookfield, Mo. ....	12,000
Burley, Idaho ....	10,000
Canton, Kan. (city and township).....	6,000
Cape Girardeau, Mo. ....	20,000
Chase City, Va. ....	6,500
Chouteau County (Fort Benton), Mont.....	15,000
Chula Vista, Cal. ....	10,000
Clear Lake, Ia. ....	8,500
Collingswood, N. J. ....	15,000
Converse Town and Jackson Township, Ind.	9,000
Corry, Pa. ....	15,000
Darlington School District, S. C. ....	10,000
David City, Neb. ....	10,000
Dawson, Minn. ....	9,000
Elmira, N. Y. ....	70,000
Fort Branch Town and Union Township, Ind.	10,000
Fortville Town and Vernon Township, Ind.	10,000
Gainesville, Fla. ....	10,000
Glenn County (Baylis district), Cal. ....	4,000
Granby, Mass. ....	5,000
Greenfield, Mo. ....	8,000
Greenwood, S. C. ....	12,500
Greenwood Town and Pleasant Township, Ind. ....	10,000
Gulfport, Miss. ....	10,000
Hardin, Mont. ....	7,500
Inglewood, Cal. ....	10,000
Knoxville, Tenn. (colored branch building).	10,000
La Grange Town and Bloomfield Township, Ind. ....	10,000
La Porte, Ind. ....	27,500
Lawton, Okla. ....	20,000
Lexington, Neb. ....	10,000
Linden Town and Madison Township, Ind...	7,500
Loup City, Neb. (city and township).....	8,000
Madera County (Madera), Cal. ....	12,500
Mancelona, Mich. (village and township)....	10,000
Merom Town and Gill Township, Ind. ....	10,000
Miami, Okla. ....	10,000
Miller, S. D. ....	7,500
Monroe City, Mo. ....	7,500
Monte Vista, Colo. ....	10,000
Mount Pleasant, Utah. ....	10,000
Murphy, N. C. ....	7,500
Newburgh Town and Ohio Township, Ind...	10,000
New Philadelphia, City School District, O.	20,000
Okmulgee, Okla. ....	15,000
Platte County (Wheatland), Wyo. ....	12,500
Port Angeles, Wash. ....	12,500
Pottsville, Pa. ....	45,000
Randolph, Neb. ....	6,000
Red Cloud, Neb. ....	8,000
Ravenna, Neb. ....	7,500
Reinbeck, Ia. ....	6,000
Rockport City and Ohio Township, Ind...	17,000
Salt Lake City, Utah (branch building)....	15,000
Sapulpa, Okla. ....	25,000
Saugus, Mass. ....	14,000
Shelbina, Mo. ....	10,000
South St. Paul, Minn. ....	15,000
Sparta, Mich. (village and township).....	10,000
Springville, Utah ....	10,000
Stanislaus County (Oakdale), Cal. ....	7,000
Sterling, Kan. ....	10,000
Tell City, Ind. ....	10,000
Verona, N. J. ....	11,000
Waseca, Minn. ....	10,000
Williamsport Town and Washington Township, Ind. ....	8,000
Williamston, Mich. ....	8,000

#### ORIGINAL GIFTS—CANADA

Merritton .....	\$7,000
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#### INCREASES—UNITED STATES

Atlanta, Ga. (colored branch building, to cost \$25,000) .....	\$15,000
Big Horn County (Hardin), Mont. (building to cost \$15,000) .....	7,500
Caldwell, N. J. (building to cost \$10,000)....	2,500
Chadron, Neb. ....	788
Denver, Colo. (four branch buildings) .....	80,000
Macon, Ga. (building to cost \$10,000) .....	30,000

\$994,000

Milford Junction Town and Van Buren Township, Ind. (to provide for Jefferson Township—building to cost \$10,000).....	3,000
Milo, Me. (building to cost \$7,000).....	2,000
Nashville, Tenn. (branch building).....	25,000
Santa Monica, Cal. (branch building).....	12,500
Sioux City, Ia. (branch building).....	10,000
Somerville, Mass. (branch building).....	18,000
South Pasadena, Cal. (addition).....	6,600
Umatilla County (Hermiston), Ore.....	5,000
White Plains, N. Y. (addition).....	18,000
Vincennes, Ind. (building to cost \$35,000)....	5,000

\$240,888

## SUMMARY OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1916

United States, 80 new gifts, including 80 new buildings .....	\$994,000
United States, 16 increases to previous gifts, including 9 new buildings .....	240,888
Canada, 1 new gift including 1 new building .....	7,000

\$1,241,888

81 new gifts, including 81 new buildings.	
16 increases to previous gifts, including 9 new buildings.	
Total amount granted, including 90 new buildings .....	\$1,241,888

Library gifts for 1916 total \$1,241,888, as compared with \$1,037,429.67 for 1915.

The total library gifts to date, December 31, 1916, granted by Mr. Carnegie personally or by Carnegie Corporation of New York:

2749 public library buildings.....	\$61,293,485.17
116 college library buildings.....	3,776,199.27
2865 .....	\$65,069,684.44

## EXAMINATION FOR THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

A SPECIAL written examination for the purpose of securing a list of qualified applicants for the position of branch custodian (branch librarian) will be held on the Special Libraries floor, Central Library Building, Copley Square, on Feb. 24, from 10 till 1, and from 2.30 till 6 o'clock. In marking the papers credit will be given for experience in library work as required for such position. Candidates for this examination must first qualify in grade B of the library service.

An examination in grade B will be held on Feb. 21, from 10 till 1, and from 2.30 till 5 o'clock.

The special examination papers will require a knowledge of Library administration; Library economy; Cataloging; Reference work; Work with children; Relations of the library with schools, etc. The qualifications required for grade B are—equivalent of a college education, and ability to translate two foreign languages into English.

## THE NEW GOVERNMENT PRINTING BILL

MR. CHILTON on January 10 introduced into the Senate a new printing bill which is directly an answer to a resolution of Congress directing an investigation of government printing for the purpose of making immediate economies, but which indirectly introduced a number of the important features of the codified printing bills which have been before Congress for several years without passage. This semi-emergency measure was rendered immediately desirable by the enormous recent increase in the cost of printing, particularly paper, which has affected the Government Printing Office just as it has every other publisher. The present bill proposes an estimated annual economy in printing of almost half a million dollars or about 30% of the whole.

As was said before the provisions of the bill are taken largely from the printing bills (S. 1107 and H. R. 8664) which are now in the Senate and House Calendars, respectively, with favorable reports from the Committees on Printing. Substantially most of these provisions were contained in the printing bill which passed the Senate in the Sixty-second Congress and the House in the Sixty-third Congress. The bill as now drafted, however, relates to printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress alone, and includes only such provisions affecting the departments as are necessary to carry into full effect the economies proposed for Congress itself. This bill is not intended by the committee to take the place of the original printing bill, but, in view of the resolution of the Senate directing a report on economies to meet the present emergency regarding print paper, the committee deemed it advisable to propose the immediate enactment of those provisions in the printing bill that will bring about desirable savings in paper and effect other urgent economies in the public printing.

The *Congressional Record* is to be stringently reduced in bulk by the omission, except by special privilege, of all extraneous material inserted under the "leave to print"



rule. This excision of the superfluous matter which results from the growing tendency to fill the *Record* with material that has no place in the verbatim report of Congressional proceedings, and is often not germane to those proceedings, is an abuse that has long cried for correction. Of somewhat the same sort is the provision in the bill which provides that the reports of committee hearings must be limited to one thousand copies of not over one hundred pages and the cost to be not over \$500. The printing of private pension and war claims bills, unless reported upon by a committee of either house, is to be discontinued. It is estimated that this alone will save \$80,000, without any loss of service whatsoever.

By section 2, paragraph 1, of the bill either house may order the printing of a document not otherwise provided for when the same is accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the cost of printing the "usual number" thereof, but no such printing shall be ordered until all the copy has been referred to its respective Committee on Printing, or such committee has been discharged from its consideration. This paragraph further provides that the Committee on Printing in submitting its report shall include therein (1) an estimate of the cost of the proposed printing; (2) a statement of the approximate cost of printing previously ordered by Congress in the fiscal year; (3) a description of the general character of the matter submitted for printing; and (4) the number of copies previously ordered and on hand in any form, if a reprint.

It generally has been customary for either House of Congress to order the printing of matter offered from the floor or transmitted to Congress by an executive department regardless of the cost of printing the same. In many instances orders have been made for the printing of papers, speeches, and pamphlets absolutely unnecessary either for the use of Congress or the public. The proposed amendment will not abridge the right of either House to order printed as a document any matter, not previously published, which is deemed of sufficient importance, after due consid-

eration; the purpose of the proposed provision being to check the practice of printing without knowing the object or the necessity therefor. Considerable restriction also is put upon the indiscriminate printing of stationery and franked slips and envelopes for members of Congress.

Of more direct interest to libraries, however, are section 11, paragraph 1, which provides a modified "valuation plan," and section 15, which arranges for "depository" distribution. The first section reads:

SEC. 11. PAR. 1. Any Member or officer of the Senate or the House, who is entitled by law or resolution to an allotment of Government publications in the folding room of the Senate or the House, is hereby authorized to direct the Public Printer, in writing, not to print his respective quota of any such publication which he may not desire for distribution; and, if notice thereof is received prior to printing the same, the Public Printer shall deduct such number from the number of copies authorized to be printed, and shall direct the superintendent of the respective folding room not to allot or distribute such publications to the Member or officer of either House so authorizing him. The value of the publications not printed as provided herein shall be credited by the Superintendent of Documents, under direction of the Public Printer, to the member or officer of either House from whose quota such documents were deducted, and such Member or officer shall be entitled to order of the Superintendent of Documents available Government publications, for free public distribution, to the amount so credited to him; and the total annual amount of such credits for each person entitled to the same shall be reported to Congress by the Superintendent of Documents at the beginning of each regular session thereof: *Provided*, That no credits shall be available or used for any other purpose than as authorized by this section, and they shall not be subject to transfer or assignment from one person to another or in anywise held to be a personal asset of the individual in whose name such credits may be recorded: *Provided further*, That the Superintendent of Documents is hereby authorized to exchange publications for free distribution which he may have available for those of equal value which a Member or officer of either House may have to his credit in the folding room of the Senate or the House, and for the purpose of facilitating such exchanges, the superintendent of each folding room shall advise the Superintendent of Documents, on request, as to the number of any document that a Member or officer of either House may have to his credit therein: *Provided further*, That the Superin-

tendent of Documents shall not supply publications on any valuation or exchange account in excess of the amount lawfully credited to the person having such an account with him; nor shall said superintendent charge any such account with publications at less than the price fixed therefor by the Public Printer, which price shall be uniform and shall be sufficient to cover the cost of paper, printing from plates, and binding: *Provided further*, That the valuation or exchange credits as provided for herein shall not be available for copies of the speeches of any Member of Congress, officer of the Government, or any other person, in whatever form printed, but this shall not apply to the addresses or messages of the President to Congress: *Provided further*, That any person to whom Government publications are allotted or credited as provided for by law, or any employee or agent of such person, or any officer or employee of Congress or either House thereof, who shall sell or dispose of for gain or profit any publications obtained either directly or indirectly under the provisions of this Act, shall be fined not more than \$1000: *Provided further*, That in event of a vacancy in any position entitled to an allotment of Government publications, such credits and documents of the person who held the position shall go to his successor; and all publications allotted to a Member or officer of either House in the folding rooms of the Senate and the House which are not taken by him prior to the expiration of his service in Congress shall be placed to the credit of his successor.

The valuation plan as heretofore submitted proposed to abolish the fixed allotment of documents and in lieu thereof give each member of Congress a document credit with the Superintendent of Documents based upon the average annual value of all the documents that had heretofore been allotted to him in the folding room of the Senate or the House. The valuation plan has, however, met with some opposition among members of Congress, especially in the House. The committee has, therefore, worked out a modified form of the allotment and the valuation plans which it is believed will meet the objections to both of these plans for the distribution of documents by members of Congress.

The plan now proposed, it will be noted above, provides that a member of Congress will continue to receive his present allotment of documents if he so prefers, but he is given the privilege of directing the Public Printer not to print his respective quota

of any publication which he may not desire for distribution, and, under certain conditions, the Superintendent of Documents is authorized to credit a member with the value of such documents as he does not want allotted to him. This credit will then be available for such other government publications for free public distribution as may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents. This provision will permit members of Congress to obtain publications that are of special interest to their respective constituents and will afford them a means of relief from many of the publications that are now of no particular value or concern to the people that they represent in Congress.

Section 15 reads:

SEC. 15. Libraries designated as depositories of public documents as provided by law shall be entitled to receive one copy each of every publication (except bills and resolutions of Congress, matter from which the injunction of secrecy has not been removed, publications for the use of the Federal courts and officers thereof, patent specifications and drawings, blank forms, and circulars not of a public character) printed by order of either House of Congress or any committee, commission, or officer thereof, or by order of any executive department, independent office, establishment, or officer of the Government. Such publications shall be distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, who shall be furnished by the Public Printer or by any other officer of the Government who may cause the same to be printed elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office, a sufficient number of copies for this purpose as soon as issued, and such distribution shall be made under regulations to be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing, which shall also direct the manner of binding documents for the depository libraries: *Provided*, That the distribution of Geological publications and the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office to libraries heretofore designated by Members of Congress as special depositories of such publications and the distribution of the Journals of the Senate and the House to libraries designated by the Superintendent of Documents shall be discontinued and these publications shall be available for distribution as provided for in this section.

This section, in part, at least, conforms to the request of the American Library Association. Under existing law only the Library of Congress and international exchanges are entitled to all these publica-

tions. It is intended to make available for depository libraries every publication of the government that is printed for the information of the public or the use of government officials in the transactions of the public business, especially committee hearings, and publications that are not ordered withheld by the committee itself as confidential.

The provision that such distribution to depository libraries shall be made under regulations to be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing is intended to make it possible for the depository libraries to select such publications as shall be sent to them, if such a plan could be worked out by the superintendent of documents and the committee. It is also proposed in this section to abolish the present distribution of certain geological publications, the *Patent Gazette*, and the *Journals* of the Senate and the House to special depositories, and to make these publications available only for the regular depositories. The present law authorizes each Senator and Representative to name four public libraries in his state or district to receive the publications of the Geological Survey and eight libraries to receive the *Patent Gazette*. The new provision in the bill will put these publications on the same basis as all other government documents.

It is proposed to discontinue entirely the publication of these periodicals which are no longer of any practical use: "Annual report of commercial relations of the United States," "Annual report of the commissioner of patents" and "List of officers of vessels licensed by the Steamboat-Inspection Service." It is also proposed to discontinue the printing in the congressional documents series of the following publications: "Monthly summary of foreign commerce," "Annual report of foreign commerce and navigation," "Report of health officer of the District of Columbia," "Annual report and bulletins of the Bureau of Ethnology," "Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries," "Geological bulletins, professional papers, and water-supply papers," "Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences," "American ephemeris and nautical almanac," "Publications of the Naval Observatory," "Annual report of field opera-

tions of the Bureau of Soils." These periodicals will, of course, be continued by their respective departments and bureaus as heretofore.

We do not understand that any change is contemplated in the method of numbering the regular congressional series of documents.

#### MR. WADLIN RETIRES FROM THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

HORACE G. WADLIN, who has been librarian of the Boston Public Library for nearly fourteen years, has resigned. It was his intention to end his relations with the library Jan. 31, the end of the fiscal year, but he has consented to remain in office until July 1, unless in the meantime a satisfactory successor shall be found.

Mr. Wadlin succeeded the late James L. Whitney, having served for fifteen years as head of the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor. Under him the increase in books in the library has been from about 700,000 to more than 1,000,000. The branch libraries have grown from 22 to 30. An addition to the main building on Copley Square, which will accommodate about 250,000 volumes, is in process of construction and will probably be completed by July. But it is in the popularization of the library that Mr. Wadlin has chiefly distinguished himself. It has been his ambition to bring the library closer to the great body of the people and make it an educational influence. To this end he has endeavored—and his success has been marked—to bring the library into closer relations with the public schools and educational institutions generally; also to make it a center for research, authors from all over the country coming to the library to secure data. Popular lecture courses have been conducted in the library with great success, and classes with instructors from educational institutions have been encouraged to use the library.

In his letter of resignation, addressed to Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees, Mr. Wadlin sets forth his reasons for desiring to retire at this time. This letter, dated Nov. 10, 1916, is as follows:

"I beg to tender to the Trustees, thru you, my resignation, to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year, January 31, 1917, or as

soon thereafter as my successor can be selected.

"As you are aware, I have, since 1888, been engaged in exacting executive work, and from the close application and constant attention to routine which such work requires I wish soon to be relieved.

"I make my wish known now, in order that the Board may have ample time to consider the question of my successor, and thus permit the change to be made without undue disturbance of the operation of the library.

"I desire to express to you personally, and to the Board, my sincere appreciation of the support given me thruout my period of service. This support, accompanying the cordial relations which have always existed between the Trustees and myself since my appointment in 1903, has not only been gratifying to me, but, without question, has made possible whatever measure of success has attended my administration."

At the meeting of the trustees, Dec. 29, 1916, the resignation was accepted, and the following resolution of appreciation for his fourteen years of service, was adopted:

"In accepting the resignation of Mr. Horace G. Wadlin as librarian of the Public Library of the City of Boston, the trustees of the library desire to place upon record their sense of the value of the service which Mr. Wadlin has rendered to the people and their own personal regret over this severing of a relationship which has grown steadily in satisfaction and in pleasure with the passing years.

"In February, 1917, Mr. Wadlin will have completed a service as librarian of fourteen years. That period of time has seen many changes in the personnel of the board of trustees. Of the trustees who welcomed Mr. Wadlin in February, 1903, only one, the president of the present board, remains. During that period the work of the library has been largely increased. New branches and reading rooms have been established, and more and more the library has taken its place in the thought of the citizens as one of the great educational agencies in the life of Boston. In all this work of extension and of increased usefulness Mr. Wadlin has been the foremost figure. Each fresh demand upon his thought and time has been fully met, and his wisdom and efficiency were never more evident than to-day, in every department of the library's work.

"He is leaving us now in the ripe maturity of his strength, conscious that the great institution over which he has presided, has noted in him no loss of energy, no waning powers.

"And he leaves also with the respect, the affection and the unfeigned regret of every member of the board of trustees. We cannot close this record of our appreciation of the public service of the official without adding a word of our affectionate regard for the man.

"We recognize that Mr. Wadlin by his professional training and by his former experience is singularly well equipped for the position which he has held, but we are convinced that it is to his personal qualities that his success is even more largely due.

"In the good feeling which prevails among these hundreds of library employees, in their loyalty to the institution, their pride in the service, we see the effects of the character of the man who was their chief—the strong sense of equity, the human sympathy, and the cheery good humor which has marked Mr. Wadlin's administration of the library. He has been to them first of all not an official but a man, and his successful discharge of the varied and delicate responsibilities of his position affords one more proof that the solution of most problems that have to deal with human factors is to be found in terms of personality.

"We let him go, at his desire not ours, and we ask him to accept this assurance of our gratitude for the fruitful past, and our good wishes for the future."

#### THE CHINESE COLLECTION IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE Chinese collection of the Library of Congress was the subject of an illustrated talk by Dr. Walter T. Swingle before the District of Columbia Library Association on Dec. 13, 1916.

The Library of Congress has added largely to its Chinese collection during the past few years and as a result now stands first in this field among libraries of the New World and probably third among the Chinese libraries in western countries. It has about 40,000 volumes of Chinese printed books and manuscripts bound in book form, occupying 1594 feet of shelf space. Besides these there are large Japanese and considerable Korean, Manchu, Mongol and Tibetan collections, which in many cases supplement the Chinese collection proper, a large proportion of these books being verbatim reprints or else exact translations of Chinese works. There are some 10,000 volumes in these collections, making over 50,000 volumes in all in the East Asiatic collections of the Library of Congress.

Not only does the Library of Congress stand first in the New World in the number of its Chinese books, but it also takes the first place among all Chinese libraries in western countries in having a classified



ABOVE IS SHOWN A CHINESE CASE CONTAINING EIGHT VOLUMES OF A CHINESE BOTANY. NOTE THE TITLE AT THE UPPER LEFT-HAND CORNER, AND THE TWO IVORY PINS.

AT THE RIGHT IS A SET OF THE THREE RITUALS IN 144 VOLUMES, PRESENTED TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THRU CALEB CUSHING, THE FIRST MINISTER TO CHINA, BY THE MANCHU EMPEROR T'UNG CHIH, IN 1860. SHOWS THE CASES MADE IN CHINESE STYLE, AND THE SHELF MARKS USED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.





card catalog which covers not only all independent works, but also all works included in the *Ts'ung shu*, or collections of reprints that constitute so vital a part of any working Chinese library.

The proper classification of this material has been difficult, but finally the catalog division of the Library of Congress, with the collaboration of Dr. Hing Kwai Fung and Prof. S. C. Kiang, and thru the persistent energy of M. J. Hagerty, has been able to utilize the system of classification employed in Ch'ien Lung's "Imperial catalogue of Chinese literature" (*Ssu ku ch'üan shu tsung mu*), adapted to modern library use by assigning letters (A, B, C, D) to the four great classes recognized by Chinese bibliographers, and decimal numbers to the sub-classes. This systematic carrying out of the classification of the Chinese books in the Library of Congress and of the reprints of the *Ts'ung shu* has made the Library of Congress collection without question the most easily accessible to scholars of any Chinese library in Western countries.

The Library of Congress, however, not only has one of the largest and probably the best-arranged collection in Western countries, but is also fortunate in possessing many very rare or very valuable works which would be highly prized even in China. An exhibition recently prepared in the Library of Congress shows nine Sung, Kin and Yuan dynasty imprints, and two early Ming imprints, printed before 1450 A. D. Some of these works are of great interest, being editions supposed to have been lost even in the Orient. Besides these early works dating from the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the same exhibit contains authentic material illustrating the three largest books in the world. They are: (1) The Great Ming Encyclopedia, *Yung lo ta tien*, begun in 1403 and finished in 1409, which originally embraced 22,937 large folio volumes about one-half inch thick and which took the equivalent of eight thousand years' work in compilation; (2) The Imperial Encyclopedia, *Tu shu chi ch'eng*, the largest printed book in China, embracing 5044 volumes; and (3) the *Ssu ku ch'üan* manuscript, a mon-

umental collection made by the order of the Manchu Emperor Ch'ien Lung, from 1773 to 1782, and including all of the principal works in the Chinese language. It embraces 3511 works in about 40,000 volumes. Of the Imperial Encyclopedia, which alone of the three was printed, the library has volumes on exhibition from all three printed editions and has a complete set of the second large-print edition. The other two works exist only in manuscript form, but two volumes of the *Yung lo ta tien* are exhibited, one the property of the library and one deposited as a loan. Of the *Ssu ku ch'üan shu* manuscript, one complete work in nine volumes is shown, which bears the seal of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung and probably belonged to his private library.

The Library of Congress collection covers all fields of Chinese literature, but special attention has been given in the past few years to securing works on subjects that seem especially important at this time. For instance, particular attention has been given to the purchase of Chinese geographical works, a branch of literature of great importance, since it not only gives accurate physical descriptions of the various parts of China, but interesting accounts of the history and natural productions of the 1800 or more administrative districts of China. The Library of Congress now contains more than 450 works of this character, and there are in addition some 260 in the John Crerar Library which are not duplicated in Washington. The two collections together, amounting to more than 700 geographical works, make this country richer than any other western country in works of this character, France being next with a few more than 600 of such works in the libraries of Paris.

The Chinese works in the Library of Congress are in constant use by the investigators of the Department of Agriculture in connection with exploration work being carried on in China looking toward the discovery and introduction into this country of valuable new crop plants. It is probable that as the Chinese collection of the Library becomes better known, it will be largely used by all investigators of East Asiatic subjects.

## A LIST OF BOOKS BY AMERICAN TWENTIETH-CENTURY POETS

FOR the last three years the Poetry Society of America, thru one of their committees, have sent us an annual contribution of a carefully selected library list of books of poetry by American poets of this century. We now receive the list for 1916 and are glad to give it to our readers.

This library list is not intended as an effort to appraise the poetic or other value of the works included. The titles are simply a suggestion to librarians as to what books it will pay them to place on their shelves if they wish to help their readers to see what is going on in the poetic world. The previous lists appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February, 1914, May, 1915, and February, 1916. The first of these was intended to cover the years from 1900 to 1914; hence the series may be taken as a record of achievement for the present century. However the committee has many difficulties. Poetry is often published in out-of-the-way places, and for many reasons good books of poetry sometimes escape their researches. Therefore, a book is sometimes placed beyond its proper date. Besides this, it is supposed that when a poet's work goes into its collected edition librarians need no suggestion, especially when the poet has been "long and favorably known." The service of this Poetry Society committee will chiefly be to find a little way in the maze of the new, to clear a path for some who may like to wander in the beautiful forest. It seems very much like a forest nowadays—there are so many groups of new poets crowding forward. The committee wish to be catholic to the new forms and to the ultra-new, while not caring to exploit the crude, braggadocio, coarse and formless method and atmosphere that some new writers affect.

A request was received to star a selected group of volumes for libraries that cannot purchase so many as this library list contains. But, as said above, the committee do not wish to appraise beyond the first sifting, and a more close choice will have to be made by librarians themselves. The chairman of the committee, Mrs. Martha

Footo Crow, 30 East 128th street, New York City, will, however, gladly answer any questions within her power as to the list or as to any special books of poetry.

The committee would be glad to have suggestions from any source as to privately printed or other books of poetry that might escape their search. They ask for the co-operation of lovers of poetry everywhere.

A compilation of the former lists was made last year and published by the Syracuse Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y., in their *Bulletin* for March, 1916. The same compilation will be reprinted in their *Bulletin* for March, 1917, together with a reprint of the library list for 1916. This can be obtained by writing to that address, enclosing five cents and postage.

Anderson, Margaret Steele. *The flame in the wind*. Manton, Louisville.  
Babcock, Edwina Stanton. *Greek wayfarers*. Putnam.  
Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *Wind and weather*. Scribner.  
Bates, Katherine Lee. *Fairy gold*. Dutton.  
Benét, William Rose. *The great white wall*. Yale Univ. Press.  
Burr, Amelia Josephine. *Life and living*. Doran.  
Carman, Bliss. *April airs*. Small, Maynard.  
Cheney, John Vance. *Poems*. Houghton.  
Cheney, John Vance. *At the silver gate*. Stokes.  
Coates, Florence Earle. *Collected poems*, 2 vols. Houghton.  
Coolbrith, Ina. *Songs from the Golden Gate*. Houghton.  
Cox, Eleanor Rogers. *Singing fires of Erin*. Lane.  
Crapsey, Adelaide. *Versea*. Manas Press, Rochester, N. Y.  
Daly, Thomas Augustine. *Songs of wedlock*. McKay, Philadelphia.  
H. D. *Sea garden*. Houghton.  
Dargan, Olive Tilford. *The cycle's rim*. Scribner.  
Dawson, Miles M. *Hendrick Ibsen*: Brand. Four Seas Co.  
Firkins, Chester. *Poems*. Sherman, French.  
Fletcher, John Gould. *Goblins and pagodas*. Houghton.  
Erskine, Barbara Peattie. *The little poems of*. Trow Press, N. Y. C.  
Foster, Jeanne Robert. *Neighbors of yesterday*. Sherman, French.  
Frost, Robert. *Mountain interval*. Holt.  
Griffith, William. *Love and losses of Pierrot*. Shores, N. Y. C.  
Hagedorn, Herman. *The great maze, and The heart of youth*. Macmillan.  
Harding, Ruth Guthrie. *A lark went singing, and other lyrics*. Brooks, Minneapolis.  
Hay, John. *Poems*. Houghton.  
Johnson, Robert Underwood. *Songs of war and peace*. Bobbs-Merrill.  
Knibbs, H. H. *Riders of the stars*. Houghton.  
Ledoux, Louis V. *The story of Eleusis*. Macmillan.  
Lowell, Amy. *Men, women, and ghosts*. Macmillan.  
Masters, Edgar Lee. *Songs and satires*. Macmillan.  
Masters, Edgar Lee. *The great valley*. Macmillan.  
Mitchell, Ruth Comfort. *The night court, and other poems*. Century Co.  
Morgan, Angela. *Utterance*. Baker & Taylor.  
Murray, Ada Foster. *Flower o' the grass*. Harper.  
Neihardt, J. G. *The quest*. Macmillan.  
Norton, Grace Fallow. *Roads*. Houghton.  
O'Connor, Norreys Jephson. *Beside the Blackwater*. Lane.  
Oppenheim, James. *War and laughter*. Century Co.  
Peabody, Josephine Preston. *Harvest moon*. Houghton.



Proctor, Edna Dean. The glory of toil. Houghton.  
 Pulsifer, Harold Trowbridge. Mothers and men.  
 Houghton.  
 Sandberg, Carl. Chicago poems. Holt.  
 Scollard, Clinton. Ballads, romantic and patriotic.  
 Gomme, N. Y. C.  
 Seegar, Allan. Poems. Scribners.  
 Stork, Charles Wharton. Sea and bay. Lane.  
 Towne, Charles Hanson. Today and tomorrow. Doran.  
 Untermeyer, Louis. "— and other poets." Holt.  
 Whicher, George Meason and Whicher, G. F. On the  
 Tibur Road. Princeton Univ. Press.  
 Whitney, Helen Hay. Herbs and apples. Lane.  
 Wilkinson, Marguerite O. B. In vivid gardens. Sher-  
 man, French.

### FIGHT AGAINST PROPOSED CIVIL SERVICE REGULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARIES

MASSACHUSETTS librarians are fighting hard against the inclusion of library employees under the state civil service rule. The beginning of the agitation dates back to the governor's recommendation of last year that the powers of the Civil Service Commission be extended. The commission then decided to recommend the inclusion of library assistants in all cities of the commonwealth, and in order to secure opinions on the measure, sent letters to mayors of the cities. Few replies were received to these letters and the commission evidently took this lack of comment as an indication that there was no opposition.

The Free Public Library Commission was asked to express its opinion. After a conference with the secretary of the Civil Service Commission, the Library Commission passed a resolution unanimously opposing the proposal. Some of the reasons for such opposition were given by the chairman of this commission, Charles F. D. Belden, in an open letter as follows:

"Experience has shown that where civil service has been extended to assistants in public libraries, the result has been detrimental to the library's efficiency. Except in the few cases where appointments had previously been made for political purposes, it has still to be shown that appointments under civil service have improved library service or strengthened the personnel of the library staff. . . . Library assistants must be sought. The desirable person is not dissatisfied with a present position or looking for a new position. Most often only larger pay and opportunity for growth tempt a competent person to make a change. Experience, personality, tact and initiative

mean more in the vast majority of library positions than the possession of the technical knowledge of their profession. The latter may be tested by examination, the former cannot. In theory, the civil service counts experience, personality and those intangible qualities that go in the makeup of the perfect assistant, but with what unsatisfactory success is known only to those who have been under obligation to work with certain civil service appointees. . . . Libraries are educational institutions. The exclusion of their employees from the civil service rules is desirable for the same reasons that teachers in the public schools are excluded. . . . The Free Public Library Commission and, I believe, most library boards of trustees would welcome any plan that would aid them to secure a higher grade of library assistants. It is believed, however, that their inclusion within the civil service rules will inevitably result in a lower rather than a higher grade of assistants, and in a marked deterioration in the quality of membership on library boards of trustees."

It is said there is not a single instance where the system has worked out successfully where tried. John Cotton Dana, librarian at Newark, N. J., reports that he and the trustees "have been burdened for years with the operations of civil service commissions, which intrude constantly between us and the persons we wish to equip. The burden has been very heavy and has largely increased the expenses without any corresponding advantage."

The trustees and librarian of the Boston Public Library also entered a strong protest. At a hearing before the Civil Service Commission, the Library Commission presented a complete statement and produced figures and letters to show that usual general civil service methods had been unsatisfactory wherever they have been employed for choosing library workers. A letter from Walter L. Brown of Buffalo, president of the American Library Association, was read stating that in Ohio the legislature recently decided against civil service for library employees because of the argument that responsibility for the efficiency of the staff should rest with the library trustees. George B. Utley, secretary

of the American Library Association, wrote, saying that unquestionably the general opinion of experienced librarians was that city or state civil service applied to a library makes it more difficult to maintain a high standard of educational requirements from the staff and that it seriously handicaps the board and the librarian in securing assistants of adequate library school training and library experience.

A report drawn up for the A. L. A. by Arthur E. Bostwick of the St. Louis Public Library, Samuel H. Ranck of the Grand Rapids Public Library and Judson T. Jennings of the Seattle Public Library on the relation of the library to the municipality was quoted in part as follows:

"The library board should be given absolute power and responsibility over its employes, their appointment, promotion, salaries, removal, etc., within the general limits of the charter. It should provide that all employment should be given on the basis of merit alone, but that a civil service system should not be imposed upon it from the outset any more than a municipal civil service should be imposed upon a board of education in the employment of teachers in the public schools. Your committee has yet to learn of a single American city where a municipal civil service commission, which deals mainly with the employment of clerks in offices, policemen, firemen, etc., has been able satisfactorily to select or promote employes for educational work."

The Civil Service Commission, however, refused to be convinced, and in consequence of its continued stand, the librarians extended their campaign of opposition. Miss Katharine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, immediately called a special meeting of the club at Boston for January 12. About two hundred members attended and passed resolutions protesting against the proposal. The Civil Service Commission, which had been asked to send a representative to explain their side and to show the advantages of the proposed extension, declined to accept the invitation of the club. The executive committee of the club has introduced a bill before the legislature entitled "An act to exempt employes in public libraries from the provisions of the Civil Service Laws" (Senate

Bill, no. 80). In a circular letter trustees and librarians thruout the state have been notified of the bill and asked to give immediate and active support. Petitions are being circulated in many cities in an effort to get the endorsement of leading citizens in the librarians' campaign.

#### "GOOD BOOK WEEK" IN THE LIBRARIES

THE week beginning Dec. 4 was celebrated by libraries thruout the United States as "Book week," "Good book week" or "Library week." The name and details of the celebration differed in various localities, but the purpose in all was the same, to arouse greater and wider interest in good literature, and especially in good books for boys. The efforts of the Boy Scout organization to induce better reading among boys, which resulted last year in the "Safety First" Juvenile Book Week, were the direct cause of this year's celebration.

At the Asbury Park meeting it was decided not only to endorse the plan of the Boy Scouts for "Good Book Week," Dec. 4-9, but also to take that same week and make it "Library Week."

"At our League meeting at Asbury Park," writes Henry N. Sanborn, secretary of the League of Library Commissions, "a committee of two consisting of Miss Mary E. Downey of Utah and Mr. Robert P. Bliss of Pennsylvania was appointed to make plans for it. . . . This committee prepared recommendations which I sent out as secretary of the League to the various commissions. . . . Almost, if not quite, all of the commissions sent out special announcements and suggestions, especially those commissions who publish bulletins. The Boy Scouts sent to the various librarians and to all commissions suggestions."

The suggestions sent to librarians included those made by the Boy Scouts and published in the November number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. In addition the commission advised that the public schools be interested in the list of books, that the libraries co-operate with Y. M. C. A. and other boys' organizations, that moving picture theaters be asked to run slides with

the message, "Use your public library," "Learn more—Earn more," "Ask the public library," etc., that men's commercial clubs and labor organizations be induced to devote an evening to good reading, and that a program be worked out for inviting groups of people to the library during "Good Book Week."

The program offered by the commission was: "On Monday have the primary grades, on Tuesday the grammar school, and on Wednesday the high school pupils; show them what there is for them and how to get it; invite the members of the study and other clubs for Thursday and have a talk to show what the library is doing for the different classes and what it might do if it had the means; on Friday invite the professional, business and trades men, and be sure to invite all labor organizations. Show how the library can help them."

Libraries very generally co-operated with the Boy Scouts and the League in carrying out the suggestions made. Generally advance notices and advertising in local papers first brought the proposed celebration to the attention of the public. Posters made by the library staff, or in art classes of the public schools, or bought by the library, announced the special features of "Good Book Week." They were usually displayed in store windows as well as in the library. Unusual methods of advertising were devised by some librarians to get the utmost publicity at minimum cost. In Davenport, Ia., the leading stores inclosed library leaflets in parcels, and many restaurants and clubs placed similar leaflets on their tables. For the first time in the history of Decatur water rent bills served advertising purposes. A portion of the cards sent out in November was devoted to information about Library Week and inserts were placed in all gas and electric bills sent out from Nov. 15 to Dec. 2. Exhibits of library books in the store windows formed part of the celebration in Davenport, the library exhibit being related to the merchandise of the store whenever practicable. One photographer filled his window with pictures of the exterior and interior of the library building and showed photographs of members of the library board.

The class of book emphasized in most of the exhibits were the books suitable for Christmas gifts for boys. There were books for the boys in their age of hero worship, books on what to do and how to do it and books filled with information, all these having been selected to satisfy the young readers and at the same time influence their moral and mental development. Then there were books for the growing boy to turn his attention to play and to outdoor sports.

In most cases the books exhibited were both old and new—those already in the library best suited to boys, and those of the good new books which the library could buy or borrow from booksellers. In a few instances, however, the display was limited to the new books. The Minneapolis Library arranged a "sample room" just off the open-shelf department, in which were displayed large cases filled with books of all kinds and sizes, so new that they still smelled of printers' ink, and with the pristine freshness of their bindings shielded by paper covers. There were books for "kiddies and grown-ups, too," and they had been lent to the library, which recommended them as ideal Christmas gifts, by two booksellers. Parents and others desiring to make gifts of books had the opportunity in this little room of judging of their contents before they went to the store to buy them, and they also had the benefit of expert advice in their selection.

In at least one exhibit, on the other hand, the strongest emphasis was put on rare old volumes. The Decatur Public Library, in addition to the usual display of good books, exhibited old books loaned by people in and about Decatur. Somewhat to the surprise of the librarians this display proved to be the biggest drawing card. It is certain that the old book exhibit attracted more visitors than the new book displays or the library as a whole. There were over 200 old books shown, many of them of great value and interest. Every exhibitor of old books came to see what others were there, and many others besides were drawn by this particular display. It served a double purpose. They saw not only the old books but the beautiful cases of gift books, the library

as a whole and the other special features of the week.

Besides the book displays, the distribution of book lists and pamphlets and the personal suggestions of librarians, many libraries offered special story hours and lectures on children's books and reading.

A little outside the field of books for Christmas, perhaps, but quite in line with Christmas suggestions, was the exhibit of "How to make" books in the Minneapolis Library. At the beginning of December a number of pamphlets containing suggestions for making Christmas gifts was placed on the circulation counter. Hints for everybody on how to make every imaginable kind of present were contained in these leaflets. All that was necessary was to ask the library for a "How to" book. They had scores of them, on such diverse subjects as silver-work, metal-chasing, illumination, lettering, embroidery, cross-stitch, art-leather-work, lace-making, worsted-work and brass-etching.

#### THE A. L. A. CATALOGING TEST AT YALE AND COLUMBIA

WHEN the results of the A. L. A. cataloging test were published last year, a surprising range in the cost per title was shown in the tabulated statistics. It has been felt by many catalogers that the tabulated results could have been more useful if the identity of the libraries making the test had been attached to the results as reported, in many cases furnishing a clue to the reason why such apparent discrepancies in results could exist.

At the meeting of the Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University during the Thanksgiving recess, this question of the cataloging test and its true value was discussed. Columbia and Yale libraries were two whose record was unexpectedly low in the test, and the discussion of their figures as given by the head catalogers in the two institutions, seems worth printing in full.

##### THE TEST AT COLUMBIA

Commenting on the test at Columbia, Miss Harriet B. Prescott said:

"The surprise at Yale in finding that the

100-book cataloging test resulted for them in an average cost per title of 17½ cents, was surpassed at Columbia when we found that our average was 9½ cents! For a long time we had labored under the delusion that our average cost was 47½ cents, and we had always reported those figures whenever we were approached on the subject of the cost of cataloging. Then, one day, some student statisticians came along, told us that our methods of reckoning were all wrong, that we should divide the salary roll by the number of titles cataloged, and that our average cost was really 90 cents per title. And now, altho we know that we are doing more careful bibliographical work than we ever did before, we are dropped far below our own figures to the incredible price of 9½ cents per title.

"As a matter of fact, these varying results seem to me to point out very plainly that any cataloging test must necessarily fail to give us definite practical figures, because of the varying nature of books, the varying nature of libraries, and the multitudinous varying details which must be considered. The cost of cataloging depends very much on the available funds. We can make a very simple author card if we must; we can fill it with valuable bibliographical information and multiply subject cards if funds permit.

"A catalog test, therefore, which has as its aim to give the average cost of cataloging per title in any library or in any number of libraries cannot but fail in its mission, but a test which, to quote Dr. Josephson, 'leads to the extension of the central cataloging work of the Library of Congress and the possibility of organizing the work in the individual library *so as to utilise to a larger extent than is now the case the special interests and the special knowledge of the individuals*, will more than pay us for the time and labor we spend upon it."

##### THE RESULTS AT YALE

"We were rather surprised at Yale," said Miss Sara G. Hyde, "to find that the 100-book cataloging test resulted in so low an average cost per title for us as 17 1/3 cents. For several years we have kept a record of cataloging statistics, but until the spring

of 1913 it was not very full nor exact as to time spent upon work other than cataloging, and we had a very indefinite idea as to the cost of cataloging a single title; we vaguely supposed it was somewhere between 35 cents and 60 cents, for various library authorities had estimated it to be all the way from 16 cents to 60 cents per volume. As ours is a large library, and the catalog is necessarily detailed and intricate, we had supposed that titles cost us nearer 60 cents than 16 cents. When the result of the test was published we were naturally much gratified to learn that we *could* catalog 100 books when our time was uninterrupted at so low a rate, but we had the feeling that the cause of this cheapness was due to abnormal and extraordinary conditions while carrying on the work. On thinking over those conditions now there seem to be two respects in which they were unusual.

"First: The books selected did not present so many difficulties as our average books; their classification was easy and simple and took less time than usual.

"Second: The time counted was the actual time spent upon the work—all interruptions being carefully discounted.

#### *The Choice of Books*

"In accordance with our interpretation of the directions for taking the test, we chose from the accessions books which looked simple and straightforward, and such as we thought would not be likely to make complications with headings already in the catalog. In checking them up we find that 76 per cent. of them are in English, and that for 55 per cent. of them we found printed cards. We keep no statistics as to the language in which works are written, but for comparison's sake we have counted the English and foreign titles in public finance and commerce which we are now classing and cataloging; we find that we have 61.7 per cent. of English titles and 38.3 per cent. of foreign. This probably is a fair ratio for our books in general; 61.7 per cent. is considerably less than 76 per cent., the proportion of English titles in the test. Our statistics for printed and typewritten cards for the year 1915-16 show

that we secured printed cards for a little less than 52 per cent. of our titles, as against 55 per cent., the number shown by the test.

#### *The Classification of Books*

"In November, 1914, when we did the work for the test at Yale, several of our catalogers were working on books for which no classification schemes had yet been made, and in order to make conditions for individual catalogers as normal as possible, their books in the test were of the same kind. One cataloger had only one letter to write to represent the classification for all her books, and others had only shelf numbers to assign; another had books very easy to class, such as general psychology and metaphysics. In fact, 24 per cent. of the books cataloged were actually unclassified. Our ordinary schemes of classification are quite detailed and involved, and it often requires some searching and consulting of catalogs and reference books to decide where to place a work. All this takes considerable time—sometimes hours for one title. The time recorded in the test for classing books varies from 1 second to 15 minutes, and in only 38 instances out of the 100 did the classing take over 1 minute. There is no doubt that this is much lower than our ordinary average.

#### *Actual Time Spent on the Test*

"It seems that several of the catalogers did not even count the time spent in going from one part of the library to another, but only the time actually working at desk or typewriter, at catalog or reference shelves. Some say that we were all trying to make a record, and one calls it a cataloging *race* rather than a *test*. In a large library like ours much time must be spent in the course of a year in consulting with others on various subjects, in unifying and revising entries in the catalog, in co-ordinating the processes of cataloging, in revising and working on classification schemes, in filing away pamphlet material, booksellers' catalogs, etc. Now, while working on the test no interruptions of any kind were included, the figures being based on the time actually spent on the work. Consequently, the cost

was much lower than the ordinary cost, which would be estimated on statistics for a full year.

"After the questionnaire was sent out by Mr. Josephson in 1913 we concluded at Yale that it would be wise for us to keep fuller statistics of cataloging, but only recently have we worked them out to arrive at the actual cost of our titles. For the fiscal year 1915-16 we find that the average cost per title was 50.12 cents. In estimating the number of titles we have included books cataloged, re-cataloged, and re-classed. In estimating cost we have included the whole salary of three revisers, and the salaries of all others who have worked in the catalog department for the time that they have worked on cataloging. But by cataloging is meant the classification of the book as well as all the regular cataloging processes, the filing of the cards in the catalogs and shelf-lists, including those in departmental libraries and L. C. depository catalog, and the annual reading of shelves in departmental libraries, the ordering, checking, and cost of all printed cards, and the marking (and in many instances labeling) of the book and placing of it upon the shelves. The ordering, accessioning, plating, and collating of the book have not been included, nor reference and desk work, nor A. L. A. indexing.

"Altho we find that the cataloging figure taken from the test is so far afield from our annual average cost per title, we feel that the work done was of no little value to us. The questionnaire sent out in 1913 showed up the weak points and the omissions in our method of keeping statistics and was very helpful in revising our scheme. The result of the test has brought home these questions to us: Since we can catalog 100 books at such a surprisingly low cost under ideal conditions, can we not by greater systematization and classification of work in our cataloging department finally hope to reach an annual figure more nearly approximating this ideal one? Is our staff working for greatest possible efficiency? Is each member doing the work best suited to her taste and ability?

"Doubtless other libraries have also received helpful suggestions of this nature

and will improve their methods of work and of keeping records. The wide range of cost shown as the result of the test (from 8 to 81½ cents per title) is probably due not only to the various degrees of fullness of cataloging in the different types of libraries and to the difference in the salaries paid, but also to the variety in the manner of keeping statistics, and to the individual interpretation of the instructions sent out by the committee (concise and detailed tho they are).

"Certainly all the co-operating libraries feel very grateful to the committee for their long and painstaking labor in compiling the admirable questionnaire and in computing and tabulating the answers and the results of the cataloging. Such a test, taken every four or five years, would be of great service in unifying methods for American libraries, and if it leads finally to the establishment of a co-operative cataloging bureau as a branch of the Library of Congress cataloging division, we shall feel that the millennium is really in sight."

#### CREDO!

I dare not think that when I die  
My cherished books will perish too;  
That, underneath the golden sky  
That spans the World of By-and-By,  
I may not turn their leaves anew.

I rather think the books I love  
Have Other-World editions rare.  
That all the best I know will prove  
Prolonged, intensified, above  
In some celestial Otherwhere;

Where tier on tier the volumes span,  
Most fairly printed, richly dight,  
There where the Great Librarian  
Cries, while my eyes the glory scan.  
"The time to read is infinite."

Where every noble scribe of earth  
Pursues his perfect industry,  
And brings to more than royal birth  
Old dreams, enhanced beyond all worth,  
Where myriad, myriad readers be.

So half the western clouds are riven,  
And, fortified, I take my way:  
Since unto me the thought was given  
Of endless libraries in Heaven,  
And never-ending reading days.

—ROBERT JOHNSON.

## American Library Association

### COUNCIL

The A. L. A. Council held two sessions in Chicago during the recent mid-winter meetings. President Walter L. Brown presided, and 40 members of the Council, as well as a considerable number of non-members, were present. The first session was held Thursday morning, Dec. 28, in the ballroom of the La Salle, and the time was divided between a discussion of the valuation of library books and consideration of what more the Publishing Board can do.

#### VALUATION OF BOOKS IN A LIBRARY

The first discussion was opened by Samuel H. Ranck, who said:

"The minute a book is stamped with the library's marks of ownership and has placed in it and on it the things to facilitate its use, along with the cataloging, etc., its value as a commercial product is very much less than it was before it entered the library, but its value to the library is much increased by this work. Therefore it seems to me libraries must consider cataloging and other elements of labor that are put upon a book for the use of the public as a part of the value of the book. The minute this work is completed, however, and the book is placed in the hands of the public, that minute most books in a public library begin to depreciate in value, and the more popular the book the faster the depreciation.

"In an attempt to set a valuation on the books in the library at Grand Rapids, we finally arrived at this formula: The value of our book collection equals the average cost of the books (purchase price), plus the average cost of getting them into the library (order department work), plus the average cost of getting them ready for the public (cataloging, etc.), plus the average cost of getting obsolete and worn-out books out of the collection, minus wear and tear, minus obsolescence. The cost of getting worn-out and obsolete books out of the collection adds to the value of the collection as a whole, tho in the case of the individual book of that character it lessens its value.

"For the books in the library we allowed a dollar a volume. . . . Our maps are estimated at 25 cents each. . . . This includes only the books, maps, pamphlets, etc., which are cataloged. An important element is the character of the reference collection, which may contain

much material not definitely classed as books, but nevertheless exceedingly valuable, such as manuscripts, prints, etc. Some of this material it is almost impossible to value, in the sense used in this paper. . . .

"There are two or three things that it seems to me the library profession of America should insist on in the valuation of library books. Among these elements, in the first instance, is that the cost of placing a book on the shelves of the library is part of the cost of the book. This will mean that our card catalogs should be valued at more than the mere blank cardboard on which they are written. Second, the books in the library as a going concern should be valued at their replacement value, which includes cataloging and the preparation of books for public use, rather than at what they would bring if they were sold on the open market (selling price) when many of them would be considered only as salvage or junk."

Matthew S. Dudgeon, chairman of the committee on insurance rates, continued the discussion. He said it was the general practice of insurance companies to consider a catalog as so much cardboard, unless there is a special value fixed in the policy. Account books also are valued at the value of the material that go into them, as blank cards or blank books, unless a special value is put on them. The only safe way of getting any insurance on a card catalog is either to fix it at a special value or to have a clause to the effect that the value of the card catalog should be the cost of production.

Dr. Hill said that the Brooklyn Public Library had been able to get its books insured without the cost of cataloging included and to get insurance on the card catalog.

H. W. Wilson said that with his company the cost of the cards and the card catalog had been made separate items. He said there was another problem which might have been discussed by Mr. Ranck at an earlier time, namely, that most insurance companies offer an 80 per cent. co-insurance clause. In that case, it is just as important that the valuation be not too low as it is that it be not too high, because with a co-insurance clause if the loss is larger than the insurance carried, the owners must share their proportion of the loss. It seemed to him very desirable for the committee to have printed a general standard form for library use.

Dr. Andrews said that fifteen years ago he read a paper before the Chicago Literary Club on books as merchandise. Recognizing that the moment a library puts its stamp and

shelf marks on a book it depreciates the selling value, he suggested an immediate depreciation of 50 per cent., and then a depreciation of 5 per cent. a year for a certain length of time except in the case of periodical sets. A periodical set does not depreciate in value as much as books, and, therefore, he proposed that after the 50 per cent. of depreciation had been written off to carry the periodical sets at their original cost indefinitely, supposing that the library was regularly subscribing and keeping them up to date. Since any blanket depreciation would mean eventually that the library was not becoming any more valuable from year to year, he proposed that the rate of depreciation should change. A collection containing one per cent. of the literature on a given subject is not of very much value to the student, while one that contains ninety per cent. would be many times more than ninety times more valuable. He suggested, however, that with the growing size of the library the rate of depreciation decrease and finally cease to exist.

Dr. Bostwick sent a paper which was read by Mr. Bishop. For the purposes of this discussion he divided property into two classes: that which is consumed, or disappears in proportion to use, and that which is not. Books may belong in either class, but it is only those of the first class whose valuation gives special difficulty. "We will suppose that of the books of the kind under consideration, which we may regard as corresponding roughly with the circulation collection, the library has 50,000 and that of these 2000 wear out yearly. The average life of each book is then 25 years, altho the individual lives may be varying all the way from zero to a hundred years. . . . Now let us make the simplest possible assumptions: first, that the collection was started with 50,000 new books; second, that just 2000 different books were worn out and replaced in every year since. Then we have on the shelves exactly 2000 in every yearly class, from the new ones with 25 years' expectation of life down to those that are just tottering into the grave. The average value is half the total purchase price, or if the books cost a dollar apiece on the average, it is fair to give them an insurance value of 50 cents each." Since, however, growth, decrease, or irregular replacement in collections will affect the insurance value, "probably it will suffice to remember that in a stationary collection the insurance value is slightly below half the purchase price, and in an increasing collection it is somewhat above one-half, being the higher as the collection has increased the more rapidly."

The president said that in the Buffalo Public Library insurance companies have agreed to accept the average of 75 cents per volume, allowing for a certain number of books being in the hands of the public at any one time, the average number out of the library. In Cleveland, Mr. Brett said, they had taken the records of actual cost running over a long series of years, had added the cost of preparing a book as nearly as they could estimate it, with an allowance for deterioration and arrived at an average price in that way. They divided the books for insurance purposes into five classes, putting a different valuation on each, as follows: The juvenile books thruout the whole library system at 60 cents; the circulating books in the branches at 80 cents; the circulating books at the main library at \$1.00, because many of the more expensive books go into the main library only; branch reference books at \$1.50; and finally reference books in the main library, at \$2.00, highest of all. Two general policies cover the whole book collection, wherever it may be. Since the branches vary greatly in the resistance they would offer to fire, each has its rate fixed by the central inspection bureau, a rate on the building and a rate on the contents. Mr. Lydenberg in response to inquiries as to the practice of the New York Public Library, stated that the reference department was self-insured under the practice of writing into the accounts a specified reserve corresponding to insurance premium, while the books in the branch libraries were not insured as the City of New York is self-insured without including insurance premiums in its accounts.

#### WORK OF THE PUBLISHING BOARD

Henry E. Legler, chairman of the Publishing Board, introduced the discussion of the future usefulness of the board, with a brief review of its achievements since its organization thirty years ago. Some 200 of its publications—books and pamphlets—still remain in print, and a very large number of titles, important in their day, have gone out of print. It has always been the policy of the Publishing Board that when a commercial concern can be persuaded to undertake the publication of any bibliographical material not to enter into competition with that concern, but to undertake the publication of works which would prove of great usefulness to the library world, but from which financial returns were doubtful. Besides the various indexes, booklists, and propagandic material published, the most important publication is the *A. L. A. Booklist*, which must be of immense importance for



those smaller places where a new book is seen only after it is purchased. The Publishing Board also serves as a very large insurance policy which the American Library Association possesses against undue encroachment on the part of commercial concerns which may be issuing publications along similar lines.

Discussing this report, Dr. Bowerman made two suggestions. First, that there should be published by the Publishing Board, if it cannot be undertaken by some other body, such, for example, as the Bureau of Education, a library annual that would contain some descriptive as well as statistical material concerning the larger libraries, at least. He cited two instances where two very important publishing bodies—the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace—had sought such information in making up their lists for distribution. Dr. Bowerman has made two tentative propositions to Dr. Claxton of the Bureau of Education for the publication of such an annual, and to either of these Dr. Claxton will agree. One was that the A. L. A. secretary's office should collect the information by use of the frank of the Bureau of Education, do all the editorial work, and furnish completed copy to the Bureau of Education to publish. The other was that the American Library Association should go ahead and get out at least one library annual, just the sort of thing it would most like to have, put it before the Commissioner of Education, and then let him see if he liked it and would take it off their hands. Another suggestion made by Dr. Bowerman was that in addition to the selected lists of foreign literature published from time to time, either a separate periodical publication should be devoted to foreign books or supplements listing foreign literature should be printed with the present *Booklist*—two or three French supplements in the course of the year, one or two or three German, one or two Italian, one Spanish, or Spanish and Portuguese combined, etc. In this way it would not be necessary to wait for a list to be issued covering one entire language from the beginning to the present, and current foreign books could be added to a library while still up to date.

Both Miss Rathbone and Dr. Bostwick suggested the desirability of a library Who's Who, which would give the professional record of members of the association; not only the positions held by them, but their other educational experiences as well which have a bearing upon their fitness for certain kinds of work.

Dr. Hill suggested that in place of the bulky and inconvenient library plans which the headquarters office had been collecting, photographs of these plans be obtained. He thought a committee might be appointed to select certain libraries or types of libraries and ask the respective librarians to supply photographs of the exterior and interior plans, have these photographs all of the same size, mounted and deposited at A. L. A. headquarters, whence they could be borrowed as needed. Discussion developed a considerable difference of opinion regarding the cost of such photographs and the willingness of libraries to furnish them if the cost proved very considerable. It was finally voted that the matter of reproducing plans for the use of librarians be referred to the Publishing Board with the approval of the Council, and the meeting adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION

The second meeting was held Friday morning, also in the ballroom of the Hotel LaSalle, but was quickened and shortened toward noon because the management of the hotel had provided for the luncheon of another organization in the same place at the noon hour. President Brown who presided, called attention at this meeting to a subject not on the program, but on which exchange of opinion was especially desirable. He referred to the sliding-scale price method proposed for the nine-year cumulation of the Wilson "Readers' Guide," for which the libraries were asked to pay as much as \$88, corresponding to their periodicals, indexed, while small libraries with a few periodicals indexed were given a price of \$12. Mr. Wilson personally explained the plan adopted by his company and the method by which the respective prices were reached, and Mr. Bowker, speaking also as a publisher of bibliography, emphasized the fact that most enterprises of the kind had been published at a serious loss, which Mr. Wilson's plan aimed to overcome. Dr. C. W. Andrews and others criticized the method as involving unfair inequalities, while W. H. Brett and others spoke in defense or explanation. Later it was voted that further action on the subject be referred to the Executive Board.

#### STANDARDIZATION AND CERTIFICATION

The Council then proceeded to the discussion of standardization and certification, which was the main topic of the morning. Miss Electra Doren presented a careful paper on certification. "From the best information and opinion that our committee was able to assemble thru replies to questionnaires sent to libraries, library commissions, and library schools," she said, "the consensus of opinion

and experience is to the effect that general civil service as now formulated is an inadequate and unsatisfactory method for testing and securing efficient library service, and that where it already exists amendment is desirable and necessary. Librarians themselves must seek to bring about the necessary legislation to ensure and safeguard the best development of library service.

"Summing up the present status of the subject, we find that of the twenty-six states replying to the questionnaire, ten have definitely turned their attention toward standardization by definite test and evaluation by certificate for all who seek to engage in library work. No complete statistics as to the actual number of library workers now active in the country seem to be available from any official source. Sixteen states report a total of 5606 active library workers; five library schools report a total of 2405 students since foundation. Students in summer library schools, normal schools and local training classes are not included in this number."

Miss Hopkins, of the Brooklyn Public Library, was quoted by Miss Doren, as follows:

"Instead of trying to bring about a general standardization of grades of service, hours, pay, etc., why not try to establish a single standard which would receive universal recognition and support, as the *minimum* of trained service, in the state; establishing the requirements for admission, educational fitness, etc., plus training; conducting an examination, giving a certification, and establishing the rate of pay which that certificate could command. Then the libraries in the state would grade themselves from that standard. Large libraries might have it almost as their minimum; some small libraries, which could not afford to pay high salaries, might have it as their maximum; but it would be a point from which to work, in either direction. And it would undoubtedly tend to raise standards and salaries generally."

This topic called out considerable informal discussion. A motion as finally shaped, provided for a committee on standardization, certification and definition, on which the League of Library Commissions was to have representation.

#### SPONSORSHIP

The other stated topic was that of sponsorship, in which discussion was to be led by Mr. Bowker. He confined himself, in view of the preparations at the banqueting end of the hall, to a brief statement of G. W. Lee's plan, and called upon Mr. Utley to read the proposed preliminary regulations which had been worked out by a voluntary committee com-

prising Mr. Lee, Mr. Bowker and Mr. Utley. On Mr. Bowker's motion the president was authorized, in consultation with the Special Libraries Association, to appoint a committee of five which should consider the general scheme of sponsorship and to complete the selection of sponsors for important subjects.

The suggested regulations for sponsorship were as follows:

1. Sponsors are libraries or individuals with special knowledge or special facilities to give reference on the indicated topic.
2. Sponsors cannot be expected to give, except in simple cases, the full information desired, as a lawyer or engineer would do, but rather reference to such books or articles or such persons as could best furnish the actual information.
3. Inquiries should not be sent to sponsors from any library on questions which may be answered from the resources of that library, either by the librarian or by referring the inquirer to the proper books, periodicals or other sources.
4. Inquirers should be expected to pay a fee of ten cents to cover postage and other expense, or larger fee in special cases, where circumstances of the inquirer or the fulness of the reply justify. (Question of fees subject to further discussion.)
5. Sponsorship is a library service and inquiries are not to be made from sponsors except thru inquirer's local library, which can vouch for good faith and absence of trivial reason.
6. Sponsorships are classified on the D. C. system—for the large general divisions where inquiries are not likely to be specialized—and in minute subject divisions where inquiries, as on modern scientific and industrial subjects, require specialization.

Mr. Lee had prepared a very full and clear explanation of the entire plan, its scope and proposed operations, but owing to lack of time this could not be read.

In the absence of C. H. Gould, chairman of the committee on co-ordination, N. D. C. Hodges, a member of that committee, presented a suggested code of practice for inter-library loans which defined the purpose and scope of such loans; material which should not be applied for or which should be lent only under exceptional circumstances; conditions governing music loans; method of negotiating loans and their duration; the responsibility for carriage expenses and for safeguards in transit and in the borrowing library; the responsibility of the borrower; and general provisions and suggestions.

The advisory committee on decimal classification, thru Dr. Andrews, its chairman, reported that after holding two meetings at the Asbury Park conference a plan of organization was adopted, a circular drafted asking the needs and suggestions of the libraries, and a sub-committee on the expansion of the number assigned to the European War was appointed. The circular was sent out during August to some 750 libraries, and replies have been received from 130 libraries. These replies brought out several points of interest, and additional sub-committees have been formed to take charge of the most important of these. The

committee have in preparation a comparative table of the Decimal and the Library of Congress classifications. The replies to the circular indicate the desirability of publishing this table and they hope that the Publishing Board will see its way to issuing the work.

On a motion made by Mr. Watson, it was unanimously voted that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to submit a report on legislation covering the whole country at the next meeting of the Council, to take the place of the report which has previously been compiled by the New York Library Association.

Dr. Bowerman made a short report for the committee on library administration, urging librarians to use and criticise the blank form to be sent out soon for uniform library statistics, so that a satisfactory basis for comparison in the projected standardization of libraries may be furnished. The loose-leaf manual on the subject of labor-saving devices for libraries, the result of the investigation which was begun two years ago, was expected to be ready for publication by the end of the present year. The work has been unavoidably delayed, however, but it is hoped that it will be possible to push the work during the next few months.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the American Library Association met at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Thursday evening, Dec. 28, 1916, with President Brown, Vice-Presidents Craver and Locke, Miss Rathbone, and Messrs. Dudgeon, Rank and Bailey present.

The report of Carl B. Roden, treasurer, was read in his absence by the secretary and accepted as audited. The report was as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER—JAN.-DEC., 1916

##### Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1916 .....	\$3,957.57
Membership dues .....	8,353.57
Trustees Carnegie Fund, income .....	4,500.00
Trustees Endowment Fund, income .....	399.90
A. L. A. Publishing Board, installment on headquarters expense, 1915 .....	500.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, appropriation for headquarters expense, 1916 .....	2,500.00
Interest on bank balance, Jan.-Nov. ....	81.92
	<b>\$20,292.96</b>

##### Expenditures

Checks no. 80-95 (vouchers no. 1224-1473 incl.) ..... \$11,038.69

Distributed as follows:

Bulletin .....	\$1,750.00
Conference .....	735.10
Committees .....	374.04
Headquarters:	
Salaries .....	5,260.00
Additional services .....	726.73
Supplies .....	463.96
Postage and telephone .....	438.36
Miscellaneous ..	561.68

Contingencies .....	201.83
Travel .....	326.99
Trustees Endowment Fund .....	200.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie Fund income .....	4,500.00
Balance due from A. L. A. Publishing Board 1915, cancelled by action of Executive Board Dec. 29, 1915 .....	500.00
	<b>\$16,038.69</b>
Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago .....	4,254.27
G. B. Utley, Bal., National Bank of the Republic .....	250.00
	<b>\$4,504.27</b>
<i>James L. Whitney Fund</i>	
Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1915 .....	\$226.89
Interest, Jan. 1, 1916 .....	3.33
Sixth installment, Jan. 15, 1916 .....	22.86
Interest, July 1, 1916 .....	3.73
Seventh installment, July 26, 1916 .....	25.17
	<b>\$281.98</b>

Respectfully submitted,

CARL B. RODEN, Treasurer.

Chicago, Dec. 26, 1916.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE

The following report of the finance committee was presented by the chairman, Harrison W. Craver, and upon motion was accepted, the embodied budget for 1917 being duly adopted:

The income of the association during 1916 was as follows:

Membership dues .....	\$8,353.57
Income Endowment Fund .....	399.90
Income Carnegie Fund .....	4,500.00
Interest, Jan.-Nov. ....	81.92
Sale of publications (to 19 December)....	10,550.58
	<b>\$23,885.97</b>

The following budget exhibits the probable income and expenditure during 1917:

##### Estimated Income

Membership dues .....	\$8,500.00
Income Endowment Fund .....	400.00
Income Carnegie Fund .....	4,500.00
Interest .....	80.00
Sale of publications .....	11,000.00
	<b>\$24,480.00</b>

##### Estimated Expenditures

Executive office:

Bulletin .....	\$1,850.00
Conference .....	700.00

Committees:

Public documents .....	\$10.00
Co-operation with N. E. A. ....	25.00
Library administration .....	75.00
Library training .....	25.00
Bookbuying .....	50.00
Bookbinding .....	50.00
Federal and state relations .....	25.00
Travel .....	50.00
Work with the blind .....	10.00
Code for classifiers .....	15.00
Institution libraries .....	50.00
Publicity .....	100.00
Miscellaneous .....	65.00

	<b>\$ 550.00</b>
Salaries .....	5,720.00
Additional services .....	800.00
Supplies .....	400.00
Postage, transportation, telephone .....	400.00
Miscellaneous .....	400.00
Contingencies .....	660.00
Travel .....	300.00
	<b>\$11,780.00</b>

Publishing Board:	
Carnegie Fund interest .....	\$4,500.00
Sale of publications (\$11,000.00), less \$2,800 appropriated to Ex- ecutive Office expenses .....	8,200.00
	<u>\$12,700.00</u>
	\$24,800.00

Your committee is prepared to approve appropriations, in accordance with this budget, of the sum of \$11,780 to the general expenses of the association, and to the use of the Publishing Board the sum of \$4500 and the total amount received from the sale of publications, except the \$2800 agreed upon by the Publishing Board as its appropriation towards the support of the Executive Office, the total for the Publishing Board being estimated at \$12,700.

At the request of the chairman, Dr. C. W. Andrews has examined the accounts of the treasurer, the secretary as assistant treasurer, the A. L. A. committee on the exhibit at the Leipzig fair and the A. L. A. committee on the Panama-Pacific exhibit. His audit finds these accounts of the exhibit committees correct and properly vouched for as shown in the printed reports of the committees (*Bulletins*, July, 1914, p. 122 and July, 1916, p. 366). The reports of the treasurer and assistant treasurer are correct and properly vouched for so far as can be determined before the receipt of the report of the trustees of the Endowment Fund. Dr. Andrews' final report, together with a report on the audit of the Trustees' accounts, will be given in the formal report of this committee to the association at its annual meeting.

On motion of Mr. Craver it was voted that in accord with the report of the finance committee there be appropriated for the use of the Publishing Board the income of the Carnegie Fund estimated at \$4500 and all proceeds from sales estimated at \$11,000 excepting the amount of \$2800 agreed upon by the Publishing Board as its appropriation towards the support of the Executive Office of the Association.

#### COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS AND REPORTS

Messrs. Frank P. Hill and C. W. Andrews appeared before the board as representatives of a special committee on the importation of books from countries at war with Great Britain and her allies. Dr. Hill presented the following report on behalf of the committee:

The undersigned, appointed late in October as a special committee to co-operate with the Librarian of Congress in an effort to facilitate the importation of German publications, beg leave to submit the following report of their activities to date:

Immediately after appointment, they proceeded to Washington, and spent three days in conference, visiting the Librarian of Congress, officials of the State Department, and of the British Embassy. Subsequently, the committee met in New York, and, after certain inquiries made of importing and shipping agencies, drew up and submitted to the State Department the memorandum, a copy of which accompanies this report. This was forwarded to the British Embassy and in turn remanded to the Foreign Office. It was crossed en route by a cabled proposal from the Foreign Office to the British Embassy that orders and remittances be made thru the Stationery Office. This Dr. Putnam answered, adding a summary of the procedure suggested in this committee's memorandum. Both of these documents now lie before the Foreign Office, from which a response is daily expected.

When the situation is cleared, as the committee have reason to expect, libraries will receive a circular of advice as to the procedure deemed best for adoption.

While contenting themselves for the time with this briefest résumé of their operations, the committee would not fail to record their appreciation of the elaborate preparation made for their coming, and the constant assistance in their deliberations given by the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Herbert Putnam; of the unreserved and intelligent attention accorded to their representations by Mr. Marion Letcher, Acting Foreign Trade Advisor of the State Department, and his associate, Mr. Linard; of the frank and sympathetic hearing granted by Sir Richard Crawford, Trade Advisor of the British Embassy.

The appointment of the committee was timely, and good results in the near future seem assured, particularly in view of the prospective presence of a representative of the Library of Congress in Rotterdam.

The report was accepted as a report of progress.

The nominating committee of five in accordance with Section 2 to the By-laws to the Constitution was appointed as follows: H. C. Wellman, librarian City Library, Springfield, Mass.; Gratia A. Countryman, librarian Minneapolis Public Library; Fannie C. Rawson, secretary Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort; Charles H. Brown, assistant librarian Brooklyn Public Library; Everett R. Perry, librarian Los Angeles Public Library.

In a communication addressed to the board Dr. Andrews, as a member of the finance committee, recommended that the finance committee be appointed for the period covered by the budget which it has authorized. He sug-

gested that this be accomplished by amending Section 1 of the By-laws so that the third paragraph shall read as now "The fiscal year of the Association shall be the calendar year," with the addition of the words "and the appointment of the Finance Committee under Section 12 shall be for this fiscal year."

It was voted that the recommendation be adopted and the preparation of the proper procedure be referred to a committee of two, Messrs. Craver and Ranck and the secretary.

The board discussed the advisability of appointing a committee, either special or standing, on library work with foreigners. After some discussion it was voted that the question be laid on the table.

The committee on cost and methods of cataloging reported that this work had been performed, its final report submitted, and that it wished to be formally discharged. On motion of Mr. Craver it was voted that the committee be discharged.

#### CONFERENCE OF 1917

W. T. Porter, N. D. C. Hodges and representatives of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce appeared before the board and extended a cordial invitation to the American Library Association to hold its 1917 conference in Cincinnati. Bennett H. Young, George T. Settle and Fannie C. Rawson appeared and presented similar invitations on behalf of Louisville. C. J. Holden, manager of the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, appeared in behalf of Mackinac. After extended discussion and failure to arrive at a unanimous decision the subject of a meeting place was postponed until a board meeting on the following day, it being voted that a referendum on choice between Cincinnati and Louisville be taken of those members of the association present at the Council meeting on the following morning. This referendum resulting in favor of Louisville, it was unanimously voted at the second session of the board that the thirty-ninth annual conference of the American Library Association be held at Louisville. The date was later fixed as June 21 to 27, 1917.

#### SECOND SESSION

The Board met again on Friday, Dec. 29, 3:30 p. m., at the Hotel La Salle with the same attendance as the day before.

After the place and date of the next conference had been decided upon, the secretary read the report of the publicity committee, which had been prepared by the chairman, W. H. Kerr. This outlined the projects before the committee at the time of its appointment—

to consider the making of a publicity survey and the preparation and recommendation of a comprehensive publicity plan. After summing up the work of the year, the committee recommended that the survey should be made, securing from other organizations and from successful advertising magazines suggestions for publicity methods; from leading citizens in a number of towns and cities an expression of opinion on the value of the advertising now being done in those communities; and from all the libraries possible a description of the present methods in use. Mr. Kerr believed that the results obtained from this survey would furnish the surest ground for obtaining financial support for a permanent publicity officer, who might do much in the way of conference publicity, the editing of a *News-Bulletin*, and the management of co-operative printing.

Taking up the report for consideration it was voted that the present committee be re-appointed for the year 1917, and that in addition, to the amount of \$100 allowed in the budget, there be appropriated to the use of the committee the unexpended balance from the 1916 budget amounting to \$118.67, for the purpose of carrying out the purposes recommended by the committee.

No definite action was taken relative to the recommendation that a campaign be conducted to secure funds for the employment of a publicity expert. The committee and the secretary were asked to obtain more definite information as to what the cost of a publicity expert would be and a more detailed outline of what such a person could do, so that if the association undertook to move in the raising of funds, it could have comprehensive data to present to those who would be asked to furnish money. The board looked with favor upon the proposed library publicity survey and recommended that the committee undertake it.

Acting on the question referred to it by the Council the board voted that the president be authorized to appoint a committee of three to consider the method of periodical publication subscriptions and prices charged by the H. W. Wilson Company.

In response to a request from the head catalogers in meeting at the Asbury Park conference it was voted that a special committee on catalog rules and methods be appointed by the president.

It was voted that the secretary as editor of the conference Proceedings be authorized to publish summaries instead of full papers as far as he deems it feasible, the degree of condensation to be in the discretion of the secretary.

## LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The annual meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held at Chicago at the La Salle Hotel, on the afternoons of Dec. 28 and 29, 1916.

## SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOLS

The first paper of the afternoon was by Clara F. Baldwin, of Minnesota, on "Summer library schools; training given by library commissions." Miss Baldwin confined her paper to a discussion of the methods and conduct of summer schools from the library commission standpoint, leaving questions of policy and of professional training to the A. L. A. committee which is undertaking an investigation of summer schools. Miss Baldwin emphasized the distinct field for summer schools and the importance of restricting the attendance to people already in the work and holding paid positions. She reviewed the standard set by the A. L. A. committee on library training in 1905, and those set at the round table on summer school problems held by the League at Asheville in 1907. There are at present but seven summer schools entirely under the direction of library commissions, including those of New York State and Wisconsin. Two regular schools, Simmons and University of Illinois, offer summer library courses and seven universities offer summer library courses. Chautauqua and Riverside are independent of any state supervision. As a result of investigation, Miss Baldwin found that most of the schools are generally obtaining the standard set in 1907. With one exception, schools offering six-week courses require the student to have a library position or definite appointment, and the majority of them require a high school education. The general standard seems to be three hours a day devoted to lectures with an average of two hours of preparation or practice work in each subject. From 25 to 40 hours are devoted to cataloging and classification in the six-week course, the usual hours being 30 or 32. Book selection and reference receive from 20 to 31 hours, showing that the recommendation of one hour per day for book selection, including bibliography, book selection and binding is too high, even when children's work is included. Reports indicate an increase in the amount of work done, and the danger seems to lie in over-crowding rather than otherwise.

Special attention was called to the policy of New York State summer school in offering in alternate years two elementary courses of three weeks instead of a general six-week course. One course dealt with classification and cataloging, the other with reference,

trade and subject bibliography, and government documents. At Simmons College the summer courses are also arranged in two- or three-week periods. At Columbia University five separate courses are offered, each consisting of lectures five hours a week, with outside problems. Each student may take three courses and the cataloging is restricted to librarians, library assistants or librarians under appointment.

The special work of other summer courses was noted. Miss Baldwin noted the increased attention which is being given to the training of school librarians and teachers in charge of high school libraries and indicated what is being done by individual states. The increase in the number of students at summer schools was also noted and it was shown that four commission schools are limited in attendance to those living in their own states. The A. L. A. standard of one instructor to every fifteen students is being followed by every school reporting.

The practice in regard to giving pass cards and certificates varies, but the usual form is a statement that the student has completed the course and that records may be had upon application. There seems to be danger in issuing any kind of a certificate, that inefficient persons will use the certificate to impose upon library trustees and the general public who are ignorant of what library training implies.

Other methods of instruction are given by library institutes, and by courses in normal schools. Twenty-one commissions give instruction to students in their own libraries.

In concluding Miss Baldwin thus sums up the problem:

"If this problem is to be solved, we are agreed it is of the utmost importance that summer courses should either be under commission direction or closely affiliated with them. Instruction given by members of a library commission staff has the advantage of better knowledge of library conditions and the possibility of follow-up work.

"The problem of training for work in small libraries still remains to be solved by each commission for its own state. It is to be hoped that the discussions on standardization of library service and certification of librarians may throw further light on the question, and open the way to better service."

The discussion centered around two points: The division of the courses into two parts as practised by Albany and Simmons, and the question of admitting students who do not hold actual library positions or appointments, as is done by one university summer school.

Mr. Watson, of New York, and other advocates of the two- or three-week courses, pointed out that no less training was received because the work in particular courses was concentrated and there was the added advantage that some persons who could not come for the six weeks could come for three and take training in those subjects in which it was particularly needed.

In defence of the admission of students not holding positions, the university librarians present maintained that the library course had to be offered upon the same conditions or requirements as other university courses; that the grade of students was usually high, generally with a previous college education; and that there might be an advantage to a town with an incompetent librarian in having some other resident of the town take the summer library training in the hope of supplanting the inefficient librarian. Those engaged in commission work felt that the position requirement was a protection to the general library interests of the state because summer school graduates without positions claimed library training when applying for positions. The purpose of the summer course was not to train persons who wish to enter the library profession, but to give assistance to those who are actually doing the work. Miss Downey pointed out also that such a requirement was a protection to the regular library school.

#### CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

Following this discussion, P. L. Windsor of the University of Illinois outlined the problem of the certification of librarians. Mr. Windsor first pointed out the distinction between civil service and certification. The former provides both for fitness at the time of appointment and protection after appointment. Certification provides no protection but assures competency for certain grades of service. So far in library work the only system of certification of librarians has been in connection with county libraries, as in California. Civil service is local, certification is state wide. The advantages of the certification are that it would limit the choice of library boards to qualified individuals and it would protect the library against the unfit. Library boards with high standards would be upheld and those with low standards would be blocked. The certificate system is aimed at the average library or the library below standard. Certification of librarians is sure to increase the influence of the state commission over the libraries of the state, and will serve this purpose better than state aid. Perhaps the most potent argu-

ment of all for a state-wide certification is that it will forestall a civil service law. The experience of small cities at least has proved that civil service in the library is unsuccessful.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Windsor's remarks Miss Tyler and Miss Doren outlined the steps that have been taken in Ohio. Miss Doren questions whether she personally would like to choose her assistants from a certified list but sees no insuperable objection. She called attention to the merit system as explained in *New York Libraries* for November, 1916. Mr. Hodges of Cincinnati explained that four years ago there was nearly passed by the Ohio legislature a law for civil service in libraries and that such legislation was avoided by the argument that trustees of local institutions should not be handicapped in their rights in looking after the best interests of the library. Further discussion brought out questions as to whether certificates should be granted on purely educational qualifications and whether there should be promotional certificates from lower grades to higher. All seem to agree that such a plan of certification would involve the standardization of libraries themselves or rather the classification of libraries according to certain standards. Mr. Brett outlined to some extent the provisions of the bill which the Ohio State Library Association is trying to formulate.

As a result of this discussion, Miss Wales in response to a request from the president of the American Library Association that the discussion of this association be reported to the Council, moved the following resolution which was seconded and passed: That the Council of the American Library Association be asked to consider the matter of the certification of librarians considering particularly the following points: the classification of libraries as to standardization; who shall be required to hold a library certificate; shall certificates be granted for technical or general education; what is the definition of assistant librarian?

#### PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING COMMISSION WORK

The final topic of the afternoon was "Aims and underlying principles of commission work," introduced by Henry N. Sanborn. The paper was in the nature of an editorial comment on the new edition of the League Handbook. It seems that some commissions have evolved further than others from extensive to intensive work, even tho some of the extensive workers are spending more money and employing more persons. Quoting previous editions of the handbook, "The common aim (of a library commission) is to inspire com-

munities with a desire for library service, to foster zeal in library work and to promote the efficiency of libraries already established."

A few sentences from the paper will give the important points:

"The traveling library idea, which at the very first had no place among library commission aims, has grown until it is the chief work of about a third of the existing commissions. . . . Traveling libraries are spectacular, they appeal to the imagination, they make a showy and tangible record, and they count tremendously with legislators in getting increased appropriations . . . but Miss Titcomb wisely concluded her paper at Asbury Park with the opinion 'that a traveling library should go no farther than to promote a desire for a library for the community.'

"The modern conception of a state library—now almost general—is of a library to serve all inhabitants of the state. It will need a well equipped reference department, both in staff and books, if it make any real attempt at service. It seems useless then, for a commission in the same state, to attempt to do reference work and to employ reference librarians and build up open shelf reference collections.

"The same criticism may be made with justification, I believe, of the work with study clubs. It would seem that the specialist connected with the university extension divisions of the state universities should be better able to make out study outlines in his own subject than can the reference librarian of the traveling library department.

"If these criticisms are fair, the conclusion seems to be that where library commissions are independent of other state supported educational institutions and maintain traveling library departments, they should not try to do work which other institutions can do better or as well, but should use the traveling libraries to furnish general reading; to supply books to study clubs in co-operation with other institutions directing the work; to furnish general reading to rural schools, and to lend books to small public libraries as a help to supply the demands upon them. Traveling libraries are a temporary substitute for public libraries. If the commissions do their work well, traveling libraries will in time become unnecessary, and every commission should bend every effort towards doing away with the need of traveling libraries. . . .

"The importance of field work cannot be exaggerated. The growth in field work in contrast to the growth in traveling library work is a healthy growth. Public library efficiency and support seem to bear a very di-

rect ratio to the amount of attention the libraries receive from the state body supposed to look after their interests and standards.

"Another question is whether we are not undertaking too many things and so dissipating our energies.

"Our principle is to start any movement that is good for the libraries to undertake and to give it the backing of our approval and service, but as soon as a movement is well under way to give it over to any other organization that can manage it better than we. . . . A commission should undertake nothing that any one else can do as well or better.

"A fact too often overlooked in our League discussions is the fact that we really have as a League only a very slight common basis for comparison. Have we not as individual commissions been too prone to model our work on other commissions rather than adapt our work to our own peculiar conditions?"

Those who discussed the paper seemed to be laboring under the misunderstanding that traveling libraries were attacked as of no importance. The opinion was expressed that there would always be certain sections of the state which would need traveling libraries and several expressed the opinion that traveling libraries were necessary in the beginning of state commission work. Several beside the speaker felt that a system of county traveling libraries would be superior to a state traveling library. Kansas said that there was a bitter feeling between those who were working for county library and the Public Library Commission.

Dr. Locke of Toronto expressed the opinion that the farmers of Ontario were not getting any benefit from the traveling libraries because they felt that they were getting something for nothing. He is attempting to evangelize the province so the localities will establish their own libraries rather than depend upon the provincial traveling libraries.

#### STATE LIBRARY EXTENSION

At the second session on Friday afternoon, Miss Mary E. Downey read a paper on "State library extension," in which she outlined very completely the many ways in which a state commission can help in establishing libraries and in increasing the efficiency of the libraries of the state, college and institutional, as well as the public. The threefold purpose of state extension was expressed as increased efficiency of libraries already established, a free public library in every community, and proper library facilities thruout the public library system.

She called attention to the possibilities of a



library commission as a bureau of information. The visits of a library organizer or secretary of the commission could be of value in any conceivable activity of the public library, from advice to library boards to advice on janitor service. She showed the possibilities of co-operation of such organizations as the state library commission with a system of district meetings or institutes and the state federation of women's clubs. State traveling library systems are not practicable in all states but the county library systems are feasible. Great emphasis was laid upon the opportunity of library commissions to endorse and control the state library movement which is so rapidly growing to-day, with the prediction that if the commissions do not secure this co-operation soon, they will lose it entirely. She enlarged upon the possibilities of the schools as distributing centers and as guides in children's reading and the fact that teachers with proper training and instruction were the most logical and efficient agents in developing the children's taste for reading.

Attention was called to the need of a general list of libraries in the United States, so that trustworthy comparisons could be made between libraries of the same class. In line with this suggestion, Miss Downey recommended a committee of the League to standardize its own work, setting forth the best things being done by the League, and making a classification and standardization of libraries according to size and service.

She criticised the extravagance in state library work, especially in maintaining a state library which was but little more than an added library to the capital city and which did not extend its service to all the inhabitants of the state. Other problems treated particularly were the extension of city libraries by means of branches, Good Book Week, and the work of library schools in following up their graduates.

In the discussion on standardization suggested by Miss Downey, it was pointed out that small libraries will always have a larger per capita circulation than libraries in larger towns. Miss Ahern said she never was in favor of judging the usefulness of a library by its circulation. It should be by the proportion of inhabitants who were users of the library. Some reported that the large amount of fiction read in smaller towns accounted for the increased circulation and Miss Robinson reported that the percentage of fiction read was likely to be less in a small town.

Following this discussion, the reports of the various committees were read. Mr. Watson, as chairman of the committee on aids to

new commissions, reported that they had used various publications of the different commissions and the model law printed by the League. He pointed out that the committee worked in the dark because it does not know local conditions nor who is behind the local movement. He said the committee had urged the commission as the best form, altho the ideal is to have all state library activities under one agency. He said the committee had in hand the material for a handbook to aid new commissions.

The report of the committee on publications, Asa Wynkoop, chairman, called attention to the publication of a list for prison libraries, published by the New York State Library, with the formal approval of the League of Library Commissions. The first part is already issued and the second part is ready for the press. He recommended the publication in pamphlet form of a report on qualifications of librarians presented by a special committee of the Indiana Library Association printed in 1911 in the *Library Occurrent*. He also suggested that the publication committee act as a clearing house for all commission and other publications of importance to libraries and to put each of the commissions into immediate communication with the particular commission or agency issuing these publications.

Miss Baldwin suggested that this committee also try to secure information ahead of publication, so as to avoid duplication by any publishing agency. A motion was made and carried that the Publishing Board should act as such a clearing house, and Mr. Watson suggested that the A. L. A. be used as a medium for printing this information.

Following Miss Downey's report on Good Book Week, she made a motion that a paper be given at the next League meeting, giving an account of some of the methods used by public libraries during Good Book Week.

The report of the nominating committee was unanimously accepted, making the following members officers: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Indiana; first vice-president, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, North Dakota; second vice-president, Rebecca W. Wright, Vermont, and member of the Executive committee for one year, Minnie W. Leatherman of North Carolina. The secretary holds office for another year.

HENRY N. SANBORN, *Secretary*.

#### ROUND TABLE OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

The annual round table of the university librarians of the Middle West was held at Hotel La Salle on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1916.

Mr. Drury of the University of Illinois

opened the program with a talk on library codes or staff manuals. He described various manuals in use, their arrangement, form, style, advantages, etc., and emphasized the importance of recording decisions, library practices and department routines. He also called attention to a lack of a uniform nomenclature for university library work. The motion was passed that Mr. Drury be requested to communicate with the Eastern college librarians with a view to the joint preparation of a code to secure uniform nomenclature and of a statement of various routines, practices, etc., as a basis for comparison and study.

The subject of the importation of books and periodicals from the central powers of Europe was opened by Mr. Bishop of the University of Michigan, and continued by Dr. Andrews of the John Crerar Library. Dr. Andrews, who is a member of the A. L. A. committee on this subject, told of the conferences between the committee, the Librarian of Congress and the British Embassy, which it is hoped will result in making the importation of books more satisfactory and successful. In particular, it is the aim to secure a modification of the present rule by which all permits lapse in 60 days, and to enable libraries to receive periodicals regularly. A representative of the Library of Congress is to go to Rotterdam to facilitate the process of importation for American libraries.

At the afternoon session H. W. Wilson explained a tentative plan for issuing union serial lists. The basis of this plan would be the publication by the H. W. Wilson Co. of a magazine checklist of 10,000 or 15,000 titles chosen from the principal serials in the large libraries of the United States. This publication would contain the bibliographical data most necessary for the completion and arrangement of the files of periodicals, such as inclusive dates and volumes, changes of title, combinations, etc., with cross references from earlier titles. With this as a foundation, there could be issued, for various districts or groups of libraries, union lists giving abbreviated title entries and indicating inclusive volumes to be found in the libraries of the district. For titles not included in the foundation list, full bibliographical data would be given in the union serial lists. The discussion of this subject disclosed the fact that the Universities of Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin have serial lists ready for publication and that the University of Illinois has the revision of its printed list practically ready. The importance of issuing one union list rather than four separate lists was emphasized and the suggestion was made that the Chicago and other

Middle Western libraries might join and make possible at this time a union serial list for the Middle West. The motion was passed that the matter of issuing such a list be referred to a committee composed of the librarians of the Universities of Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin.

The committee on instructing freshmen in the use of the library had no report to make and was continued for another year.

W. W. Bishop was elected as member of the committee on program.

After a short discussion on accession records, reserve books and fines, the meeting adjourned.

MALCOLM G. WYER, *Chairman.*

#### ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIBRARY SCHOOLS

The third meeting of the Association of American Library Schools was held December 30, with morning and afternoon sessions. June R. Donnelly, principal of the Simmons College Library School and president of the association, presided. The subjects discussed were "Placement," Mary E. Hazeltine; "Initiative and spontaneity," Sarah C. N. Boyle; "Instruction in printing," Frank K. Walter; and "Magazines," Miss Howe. Besides the usual routine of minutes and reports, the following resolution, presented by Josephine A. Rathbone, was unanimously adopted:

MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER

Charter and active member of the Round Table of Library School Faculties and later of this Association.

*Resolved:* That the Association of American Library Schools desires to record its appreciation of the value of Miss Plummer's services to the cause of professional training in librarianship. Herself a graduate of the first class of the first library school, she was identified with the raising of professional standards by training thruout the whole course of her career.

To her the Pratt Institute School of Library Science owed its development from a local training class to a library school of recognized standing.

Due to her prestige and under her experienced direction the New York Public Library School took place at once among the schools of first rank.

She was one of the first to see the dangers of pseudo-training and as a member of the A. L. A. Committee on Professional Training she worked earnestly and effectually for the establishment by the A. L. A. of such officially recognized standards as should make it possible to define the status of schools purporting to send out trained librarians.

She was influential in establishing the Section of Professional Training, thereby ranging the subject of training among the major interests of the Association, and she was chairman of its program committee for several years.

She was interested in the Association of American Library Schools from its first informal and tentative meeting. She served as its chairman, attended all of its mid-winter meetings and contributed by suggestions, by papers or by discussion to its programs.

Great as is her loss to the whole profession, we feel that it falls heaviest upon this group of her co-workers who have profited most by her breadth of vision, her sagacity and her measured judgment.

## Library Organizations

### KANSAS—OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

The Kansas and Oklahoma Library Associations met in joint conference for the first time at Arkansas City, Kan., in the assembly room of the Public Library, on Oct. 31–Nov. 2. Altho the members of the two associations were almost altogether strangers to each other, the interstate meeting was thought by all to be a great success. A second joint session has, in consequence, been suggested for 1918, probably at Tulsa, Okla. The total registration was 97, 68 coming from Kansas, 24 from Oklahoma, two each from Missouri and Illinois and one from New Mexico. The interesting program, the fraternal spirit which was everywhere in evidence and the wonderful autumn weather combined to make this a memorable gathering. Several who are familiar with the annual meetings of the A. L. A. agreed that the session on the afternoon of Nov. 1 equaled in interest the best A. L. A. session they had ever attended.

After the preliminary registration, Albert Faulconer, vice-president of the Arkansas City Library Board, welcomed the visitors to the city. Responses were made by Miss Hattie Osborne, president of the Kansas Association, and by Mrs. J. R. Dale for Oklahoma. Answers to the roll call, "How we advertise our books," brought forth many excellent suggestions, which, if followed, should be of very material help to those present.

In the afternoon, after separate business sessions, the topic which is at present of paramount interest to the library people of both states—that of county libraries—was discussed with much zeal and earnestness. Mrs. Sara J. Greenman, of Kansas City, Kan., was the leader of the spirited discussion, and with the exception of one or two reactionary voices, the sentiment was unanimously in favor of a campaign for such library legislation as will provide adequate rural service for both states. In the absence of William Allen White, of Emporia, Kan., who was scheduled for an address in line with the afternoon's discussion, the question box on publicity, postponed from the morning session, was ably conducted by George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., who had come from Chicago as the guest of the two associations.

At the evening session, which was held in a neighboring church, so that there might be seats for members in attendance, Mr. Utley spoke on "The things that count." The ad-

dress was full of practical, helpful hints, with especial emphasis on the importance of personality in the equipment of the librarian. A delightful social hour, at which Mrs. Ranney and Miss Hull, librarian and assistant librarian of the Arkansas City Public Library, and the Library Board were the hosts, followed Mr. Utley's interesting talk. Music was furnished by the High School orchestra.

A fine automobile ride at 8.30 the next morning, across into Oklahoma over good oiled prairie roads, thru fields green with wheat, brought us to the large Indian school of Chilocco. Here a tour was made of the grounds, class rooms and laboratories were visited, and many an Indian souvenir carried away.

On the return to Arkansas City at 11 o'clock there was a book symposium, consisting of three-minute book notices on a wide variety of subjects, with the emphasis on the tool used in selecting the particular book. This naturally led up to the next number, a discussion entitled, "What shall we do with book agents?" by Willis H. Kerr. It was generally agreed that we must "do" the book agent and that he must not "do" us. Surely there will be less waste of public funds if the advice of Mr. Kerr and of the others who gave of their experience in book-buying is followed.

The afternoon session reached the high-water mark of a Kansas or Oklahoma library meeting. Grace E. Derby gave an illuminating talk on "Books: the quick and the dead," showing what was vital or otherwise to a particular library. Mrs. Cora Case Porter followed with an excellent paper, touched with humor, on "Oklahoma literature." "There ain't no Oklahoma literature," said the speaker, and then proceeded to narrate the surprising amount of good material written about Oklahoma and by Oklahomans, both those resident in the state and those who had removed to other states but who belong to Oklahoma by early training. The Hon. J. C. Ruppenthal, a Kansas judge and library trustee, spoke eloquently on "Kansas literature," and recited with much feeling and appreciation some of the choicest bits written about Kansas or by Kansas authors. After a short recess, Miss Alma Reid McGlenn gave a critical paper on "Books for children," which was full of the wise discrimination of the trained children's librarian. Miss McGlenn's elimination of a number of titles which are found in nearly all children's libraries led to a spirited discussion, which brought forth much divergent opinion.

After separate business sessions, at which resolutions were adopted, officers elected and legislative and other committees appointed, round table discussions were held at three sectional meetings. Among other resolutions, the Kansas Association passed one deprecating the continued appearance of cigarette advertising in standard magazines. A trustees section, the first to be held in either state, was presided over by Mrs. Jacob Seyfer, of Arkansas City. The school and college section was led by Miss Anna LeCrone, and the public library section by Julius Lucht.

The dinner given by the Arkansas City Library Board on Wednesday evening was one long to be remembered. The service was excellent, and the library workers of the two states were brought together in a more intimate way than at the regular meetings. James L. King was a genial toastmaster, and everybody responded with a bit of "library humor." The "funny stories" were not exhausted at a late hour.

The following officers were elected for Oklahoma: President, Mary Radford, Muskogee; first vice-president, Mrs. J. R. Dale, of Hobart; second vice-president, Edith Allen Phelps, Oklahoma City; secretary, Mrs. R. M. Funk, Shawnee; treasurer, Mrs. N. F. Horne, Enid.

For Kansas: President, Mrs. A. B. Ranney, Arkansas City; first vice-president, Hattie Osborne, Baldwin; second vice-president, Mrs. T. G. Randolph, Pittsburgh; third vice-president, Garnette Heaton, Junction City; secretary, Truman R. Temple, Leavenworth; treasurer, Julius Lucht, Wichita.

At the close of the last session on Thursday morning, a special car attached to the Santa Fé train for the north carried about 60 of the librarians to Wichita on a post-conference trip. After refreshments in the City Library and an interesting talk on the mural paintings and color scheme of the new building by Mrs. Will K. Jones, of the Wichita Library Board, an automobile tour thru the attractive parks and residential districts of the city brought the visitors to Fairmount College, where Miss Alice Isely, librarian, received in the Carter room of the Morrison Library. Tea was served in the new house of President Rollins by Mrs. Rollins. Later the company, on the return to the city, sat down to an informal supper at the Kansas Club, and the day's program came to an end with a musical program in the City Library by faculty members of the Wichita College of Music.

EDITH ALLEN PHELPS,  
JULIUS LUCHT.

#### ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Alabama Library Association was held Nov. 21-23, 1916, in the city of Birmingham.

The first afternoon the members of the association were the guests of the Birmingham center, Drama League of America, at a reading by the Rev. W. W. Memminger, Atlanta, of "Michael and his lost angel." In the evening they were extended the courtesy of a lecture by Champ Clark thru the Lyceum lecture committee.

The first session of the second day was held at 9.30 in the Woodlawn branch of the Birmingham Public Library, with the general subject, "College, high school and reference library problems," under discussion. J. R. Rutland, librarian of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and first vice-president of the Alabama Library Association, presided. Dr. Charles A. Brown, of the Central High School, Birmingham, gave a most instructive and interesting talk on "Training in the use of books and libraries." Others discussing branches of the subject were: Frances Pickett, librarian, Judson College, "Pamphlets"; Emily Miller, reference librarian, Birmingham Public Library, "The best reference books of 1915-16"; Mary E. Martin, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, "Student help"; Sarah Alison, Birmingham Public Library, "Documents." A most lively and interested exchange of ideas followed the discussion of the several topics.

One of the papers of the morning was by Olive Mayes, librarian of the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute, on "Needed library legislation."

Upon the adjournment of the morning session, a luncheon was served the delegates by the Birmingham library board and Birmingham librarians.

The afternoon session convened at 2.30 at the Central Library, with Carl H. Milam, director Birmingham Public Library, presiding. The first speaker was Mrs. B. F. Wilkerson, of Birmingham, Alabama representative of the Drama League of America, on "The Drama League." Mrs. Wilkerson described the work of the league and told of the enthusiasm and interest shown by the Birmingham center. She also urged upon the librarians the value of the work of the league and asked them to co-operate with the league thru the various clubs in their locality.

This was followed by a talk by Bessie Merrill, teacher of English, Central High School, Birmingham. Her subject was "Library work from the English teacher's viewpoint." Mrs. W. W. Bussey, president of the Birmingham

Association for the Blind, told of the work being done by the association in furnishing books to the blind, reading stories to them, etc. Miss Myra Bachelder, secretary of the Birmingham Sunday School Association, gave an outline of the efforts of both the state and the Birmingham associations to reach the out-of-the-way Sunday schools with good books.

At 4 o'clock the delegates were the guests of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce for an auto ride.

The evening meeting was held in the ball room of the Tutwiler Hotel, with Dr. Thomas M. Owen, president of the Alabama Library Association, in the chair. After a brief introductory address by the president, J. R. Hornady, member of the City Commission in charge of education and health, welcomed the association to Birmingham. He also gave a short account of the growth of library work in Alabama, and particularly in Birmingham.

The speaker of the evening, George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, was then presented. The subject of Mr. Utley's address was "Quality first." He described librarianship, the cultural value of books and problems of the library and the librarian. He appealed for a wholesome and sane appreciation of values, urging the librarians to a consecration to tasks, while at the same time warning them against a too serious view of their business. Thruout the entire evening Mr. Utley had the close and sympathetic attention of his audience.

At the morning session of the third day, held in the West End Library, the subject, "General circulation work—adult and juvenile," was dealt with in a wholly informal way. Dr. Owen presided. The various subjects were announced and without previous notice the members were called upon. The full and sympathetic responses indicated the zeal and enthusiasm of the entire membership. No one declined and the whole company, consisting of more than thirty, shared in the discussions. Among the topics presented were: "Apprentices," Lila May Chapman, associate director Birmingham Public Library; "Fines—getting books back on time," Frances Hails, Montgomery Carnegie Library; "Re-enforced bindings and rebindings," Mrs. C. P. Engstfeld, Birmingham Public Library; "Teen-age reading problems," Mary E. Martin, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; "Special displays," Miss Randolph Archer, Talladega Carnegie Library; "Is story-telling worth while?" Annie Jungermann, Ensley branch, Birmingham Public Library.

During the business session which closed the meeting of the association, telegrams and letters of greeting were read from Henry N. Sanborn, secretary Indiana Library Commission; Katherine H. Wootten, Smithsonian Institution Library, and Dr. Thomas W. Palmer, Alabama Girls' Technical Institute.

It was unanimously voted that the association place itself on record as favoring a meeting of the American Library Association in the South in 1918.

Officers elected for the ensuing year, 1916-1917, were: President, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery; vice-president, J. R. Rutland, Auburn; second vice-president, Miss Alice S. Wyman, University; third vice-president, Carl H. Milam, Birmingham; secretary, Miss Gertrude Ryan, Montgomery; treasurer, Miss Laura M. Elmore, Montgomery. Executive council (in addition to the officers): Joseph A. Boyd, Troy; Olive Mayes, Montevallo; Frances Pickett, Marion; Lena Martin, Gadsden; Randolph Archer, Talladega.

GERTRUDE RYAN, *Secretary*.

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at the Hotel Severin, Indianapolis, on Nov. 8-10, with many librarians and trustees present, as well as a number of citizens of Indianapolis.

The first meeting was a joint session of trustees and librarians, and was held on the thirteenth floor of the hotel. Mr. Llewellyn of Mt. Vernon, president of the Indiana Library Trustees Association, opened the meeting, giving a most helpful and stirring talk on the qualifications of librarians and trustees. Matthew Dudgeon of the Wisconsin Library Commission, gave a talk on "Fitness first." Mr. Dudgeon maintains that the average public not only does not realize the full scope of the function of the library, but has hardly awakened to the fact that the library *has* a function. Its prime object is to reach every individual in an industrial, an educational, a recreational or a moral way. In order to accomplish this, the librarian and the trustees must be endowed with fitness.

Miss May Massee of Chicago, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, made a plea for the reading of good fiction and gave an instructive talk on "Choosing fiction for public libraries." Miss Massee feels that to-day, all the important social developments are to be found in our modern novels, and the people who disdain to read fiction lose a vital means of becoming familiar with these various changes and developments. Miss Massee's talk was followed by a general discussion.

At 4 o'clock, the associations separated, and held business meetings relating to each organization. Miss Margaret Colerick, president of the Library Association, called the meeting to order. Henry Sanborn, secretary of the Public Library Commission, gave a report of the work done at the district library meetings during the last year. Nine districts have held fourteen meetings; District I has had three meetings and District F no meeting. Several of the districts have held two meetings. Since the districts were established in 1910, 77 new libraries have been added and this has so changed conditions that it is necessary to redistrict the state. The attendance has continued good and the increasing number of trustees in attendance is encouraging. Mr. Sanborn's report was followed by Mrs. H. B. Burnett's report on the work done by the Library Art Club, and the use made of the exhibits sent out by the Public Library Commission. A general discussion took place, at the close of Mr. Burnett's remarks. Some of the librarians felt that the exhibits were not entirely satisfactory, and many librarians spoke in their favor. It was the consensus of opinion, however, that the exhibits should be arranged hereafter with a view of serving only the smaller libraries.

Wednesday evening, the two associations met in Caleb Mills Hall. Miss Colerick presided, and gave, in her address as president, many points of interest to those in the audience not engaged in library work, and inspiring to those serving as librarians or trustees. She impressed upon her audience the fact that the library is one of the most influential elements in intellectual and educational life of the state, and that the Library Association stands for the best interests of everybody in the state. Miss Colerick then introduced to the audience Vachel Lindsay, who gave a talk on the photoplay, with blackboard illustrations or diagrams, to emphasize certain points. He spoke at length on the construction of a good photoplay, and of its power of bringing the gospel of beauty in all things to the eyes of the public. At the close of his lecture, Mr. Lindsay recited a request program of his own poems, giving interpretations which were greatly appreciated by his many friends.

Thursday morning from 9 to 10:30 was devoted to two round tables. The College and Reference Round Table, conducted by Mabel Tinkham of the Gary Public Library, was held in the private dining room and was well attended. Orpha Peters of the Gary Library opened the session with a fifteen minute talk on "The purpose and scope of instruction for high school students," her main point being

the fact that this instruction made more intelligent users of the library. Miss Jayne of the Bluffton Library led the discussion, and expressed the belief that library instruction gives the children more respect for the library.

Mr. Hepburn of the Purdue University Library, in speaking of the "Need for and methods of instruction for college students," said that this question was a large part of the faculty's problems. College students do better work from having had library instruction in high school. The college schedule is so full that it is difficult to find time to give instruction in college. Mr. Hepburn emphasized the value of the work the libraries are doing with high school students. Harlow Lindley of Earlham led the discussion of this topic and referred to the methods employed by the Earlham College Library. "Municipal reference work thru the administration of the public library" was ably discussed by Miss McCullough of the Evansville Public Library. The discussion following this talk was general and was taken part in by Miss Thiebaud, Miss Peck, Miss Tutt, and others. Florence Venn, of the State Library, told of the valuable maps and lantern slides available in the State Library. Miss McCrea of the Brazil Library discussed "Pictures" and Miss Ticer of Huntington gave a short talk on "Clippings." Miss Stevens of Logansport led the discussion.

The round table for librarians of small libraries (incomes less than \$3000) was held on the thirteenth floor, from 9 to 10:30. Mayme Snipes of the Plainfield Public Library conducted this round table. The general topic was "Children's work in a small library." Mrs. Charni opened the discussion with the question "Is the small library reaching many young people, or but few?" Miss Wade discussed "The best books neglected for the newest books." Mrs. Clodia Scott talked on "What a small library can do for the schools." An hour was devoted to these topics and a half hour to general topics, the main subject being Good Book Week.

At ten-thirty a joint session was held in the ball room, where both associations were fortunate in hearing Dr. Arthur Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Library, read a valuable paper on "The encouragement of good reading." The pulse of the people differs in various localities, and the wise librarian studies the taste of his public, and encourages the public to a free expression of its desires in books and literature. It is the province of the librarian to furnish the best books on the line of public taste. Mr. Bostwick's paper was scholarly and inspirational.

Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock Harry Tip-

per of New York City, author of several books on advertising, and lecturer at Alexander Hamilton Institute and New York University, delivered an address before a large audience of trustees, librarians, and citizens of Indianapolis. His subject was "The business man and the library." Mr. Tipper advanced the theory that the business man needs the library as much as any other individual, and possibly more. It has been proved that experience is now only ten per cent. of a man's education. He gets industrial skill by practice. Judgment comes from a knowledge of conditions—which is to be found only in an accumulation of experiences. Knowledge gained from books is as necessary as learning gained from experience. The library should be arranged so as to be intelligible to the business man. The best way for a librarian to know business, is to know business men. The business man is, for some reason, suspicious of the library, and the first aim of librarians should be to remove this suspicion. Mr. Tipper's lecture was followed by a spirited discussion, led by Henry Sanborn of the Public Library Commission, in which part was taken by Mr. Melcher of W. K. Stewart Co., with his ever-ready humor; Dr. Bostwick, Miss McCollough, Miss Ahern of Chicago, Miss Snipes, Miss Colerick, Miss Jayne, Miss Lewis, and others.

At four o'clock the two associations joined in a legislation discussion. Edmund Craig of Evansville, chairman of the legislative committee, presented to the associations a bill to codify the twenty-eight library laws now existing in the state. Following the reading of this proposed bill, Mr. Bailey made a motion, seconded by Miss Browning, that this bill be discussed by sections. Motion lost. Mr. Sanborn moved that the chair ask some in the room to explain the points wherein the bill differed from the one presented two years ago, and this motion was carried. Mr. Craig asserted that all reference to county library law was new. The discussion that followed was taken part in by Miss Scott of the commission, Judge Wildermuth of Gary, Mr. Hepburn, Miss Colerick and others. Mr. Sanborn moved that the sections of the new law relating to county laws be left as they were last year, and presented to the Legislature, and this was seconded by Mrs. Thompson. Judge Wildermuth offered an amendment that the sections having reference to county libraries be presented as a separate bill. This motion with amendment was carried. The motion made by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, that the section of the proposed bill relating to qualifications for librarianship be made a separate bill, was carried. Judge Wildermuth moved

that the legislative committees of the two associations be empowered to revise and construct this proposed library law. The motion carried, and the bill was left in the hands of the joint committee. It was voted to send the conclusions of these two committees in printed form to every library board in the state, and Mr. Sanborn offered to print the same in the *Library Occurrent*, which reaches every librarian and every trustee, thus saving the extra expense which would otherwise occur. This was satisfactory to the associations.

Thursday evening at eight o'clock, the Little Theater Society of Indianapolis repeated its program of scenes taken from the books by Indiana authors before an audience of over three hundred persons.

On Friday morning, Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, conducted a round table for librarians and trustees of libraries with annual incomes of \$3000 and over. Miss Ahern opened the discussion with a most helpful talk. Lack of funds is one great stumbling block, and the librarian must make so good a library that the people will want to give to it. From the librarian's point of view, one important thing is to interest the board; from the trustee's point of view, the principal thing should be the budget. Miss Ahern's opening speech was followed by talks on related topics by Miss Wilcox, Miss Spreckle, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Byers, Miss Stingly, Miss Chillers, Miss Waller, Miss Corwin and many others. Many trustees took part in the general discussion and both associations felt very much indebted to Miss Ahern for the excellent round table.

Following this round table, Mr. Hirshberg, librarian of the Toledo Public Library, gave an illustrated lecture, "Making the library known." Mr. Hirshberg believes that librarians are among the pioneers in beginning to employ advertising for the purpose of swaying people's minds in a fundamental fashion for permanent purposes. All sorts of devices should be employed to encourage the people to "browse." Much valuable information is gained by the mere handling of books. If the library patron does not want to read, he soon gets the taste for it by book-browsing. Membership in as many clubs and organizations as possible should be required of every librarian. Every club membership leads to enlarged acquaintance and indirectly enlarged opportunities for service. Mr. Hirshberg advocates the sending out of articles by the state and national library organizations. Good newspaper articles take more gray matter than writing the ordinary sort of poster copy and if the national or state organization systema-

tically sent out proof for general newspaper publication it would be splendid help to local libraries in placing their resources before the public. Newspapers are usually very generous with space in their news columns, but no one can always secure space just when he wants to advertise, and a moderate amount of paid advertising would put the libraries in better position to get space for news articles. After the lecture, Mr. Hirshberg showed slides giving examples of co-operative printing, window displays in stores, posters in hotels, railway stations, building lobbies, etc. A number of slides were also shown picturing the Library Week campaign conducted by the Toledo Commercial Club.

At the close of this lecture, a business meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mayme Snipes, Plainfield; vice-president, Harlow Lindley, Earlham; secretary, Cerene Ohr, Indianapolis; treasurer, Olive Brumbaugh, Frankfort.

The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$126.21 on hand, and a membership of 159. With the adoption of the usual resolutions of thanks to the speakers and to those otherwise responsible for the success of the meeting, and an expression of regret for the death of Miss Plummer, the meeting adjourned.

WINIFRED FLEMING TIGER, *Secretary*.

NEW MEXICO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
—LIBRARY SECTION

The Library Section of the New Mexico State Educational Association met at Santa Fé, Nov. 29, 1916, at the Palace of the Governors, and in the Library of the State Museum. Myrtle M. Cole, of Raton, presided, and Mrs. Blanche Parrett, of Estancia, acted as secretary *pro tem*.

The first matter of business was election of officers, and the following were elected: Myrtle M. Cole, librarian of the Public Library at Raton, was re-elected president; Mrs. Willa L. Skipwith, librarian, Carnegie Library, Roswell, vice-president; Floy E. French, librarian, State Agricultural College, State College, N. M., secretary. Members of the Educational Council are: Rose Henderson, of the Silver City Normal, for the three-year term; Pauline Madden, librarian, Albuquerque, for the two-year term; Mrs. Lola Armijo, legislative librarian, Santa Fé, for the one-year term.

Then followed a spirited discussion of needed library legislation. The section determined to make a great effort to secure legislation authorizing communities to levy an ample tax for the maintenance of public li-

braries. An enabling act is also to be asked for that will enable counties to buy library service from a centralized library. At present there are only five libraries in the state with buildings of their own. The other small libraries are conducted by women's clubs. As library work is in its infancy in the state, it will expedite matters for even two or three counties to have service from one well-established library. A legislative committee was appointed to work with a legislative committee from the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The general subject for the meeting was a "Symposium: the library in educational extension." Miss Rose Henderson, of the English department of the Silver City Normal, read an able paper treating of libraries from the standpoint of a teacher of English. She pointed out the usefulness of libraries to every element in the community, and the intensely practical service that books in the hands of a skilled librarian may render to the worker in every field of activity.

Alvan N. White, superintendent of public instruction, spoke of the importance of the library section to the educational association, and dwelt upon the necessity of library training, or lessons in library science, for public school teachers.

Mrs. A. B. Renehan, president of the Santa Fé Women's Board of Trade, read a most interesting paper on "Practical means of providing funds for library uses." She told of the founding and work of the Women's Board of Trade, which, without outside contributions, built a beautiful library and has maintained it without assistance from any public source for years.

Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund, recently president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and formerly librarian of the New Mexico State University, discussed the above paper most interestingly. She also stated that the State Federation had raised a fund of \$50 to establish the beginning of traveling libraries which are to be sent out from the State University to clubs in towns having no libraries.

Mrs. Josie Lockard, of Raton, and county superintendent of schools for Colfax county, spoke on the subject from the point of view of the county superintendent. She was most enthusiastic over library extension and advocated a central library plan from which the rural schools and even the remotest communities can be supplied with reading matter of the right kind. That is the help the New



Mexico teachers in the many isolated districts need.

Prof. Van Horn, professor of Latin and librarian of the New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas, made a plea for trained librarians for the state educational institutions. He strongly urged the addition of courses in library science for our young teachers.

Mrs. Harry L. Wilson, librarian of the School of American Archaeology at Santa Fé, gave a practical talk on the use of a reference and science library such as that in the Museum of New Mexico. Her talk was followed by a practical demonstration by showing to those in attendance the many 'valuable manuscripts, etc., under her charge.

Miss Cole, librarian at Raton, gave an interesting and helpful talk on the methods and progress of the Raton Public Library.

Mrs. Abreu, of Springer, president of the board of education of that place and member of the club that established the little library in Springer, showed how closely the library is linked with their school and what splendid results have been obtained by the co-operation of their women.

In conclusion, the librarians present gave a brief report of the work done by their libraries and reports were read from those who could not be in attendance.

BLANCHE PARRETT, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### IDAHO STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The second annual meeting of the Idaho State Library Association met at Caldwell, Jan. 1-2, in the Carnegie Library.

Many practical and instructive papers were given by the librarians and others interested in the work. The round table which followed showed that the Idaho librarians are thoroly interested in the work, which is necessarily of a pioneer nature at present. All were unanimously in favor of a campaign to secure a state organizer. Caldwell and Pocatello had to send out of the state for help during last year, and Della Ellinwood, of Rose, N. Y., spent four months with these two libraries.

The Forward Club, of Caldwell, entertained the visitors at a reception and luncheon in the club rooms of the library, and the invitation to meet in Pocatello next year was accepted.

The following officers were elected for 1917: President, Gretchen Louise Smith, of the Idaho Technical Institute, Pocatello; vice-president, Ethel Mitchell, of Boise Carnegie Library, Boise; secretary, Lalla Bedford, of

Caldwell Public Library, Caldwell; treasurer, M. Snowden Reed, of Traveling Library Commission, Boise.

LALLA BEDFORD, *Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The January meeting was held in the Auditorium of the Brooklyn Museum Thursday, Jan. 11, 1917, at 8.20 p. m., Miss Susan A. Hutchinson, vice-president, in the chair, and present also 195 members and guests.

After the election of 55 new members the program of the evening which had been arranged by Dr. Frank Weitenkampf was taken up. The subject was "The art library and the designer" and was most interestingly treated by eight eminent speakers. Their addresses are summarized and printed in the front of this issue.

After the meeting was adjourned there was a pleasant informal gathering in the library, where refreshments were served.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary.*

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The District of Columbia Library Association held its regular bi-monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, Dec. 13, in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library. The meeting was called to order at 8:15 by the president, Wm. A. Slade. The election to membership of Margaret Welch, of the Weather Bureau Library, was announced.

The association then listened to a very interesting lecture by Walter T. Swingle of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who spoke upon the collection of Chinese printed books in the Library of Congress. An extended report of his lecture is printed elsewhere in this issue.

A number of slides were shown illustrating the method of housing the collection, the form of catalog entry used, the shelf list and examples of some of the more notable works of the collection.

At the close of the lecture Mr. Slade read the following letter from Dr. Herbert Putnam, of the Library of Congress:

I was exceedingly glad that Dr. Swingle had consented to give to the Association a description of our Chinese collection, and regret proportionately that I cannot share the pleasure and profit of listening to it. Apart from the interesting particulars, there will, I know, remain from it in the minds of the audience three main impressions. The first—as to the voluminousness of the literature produced by China, and the antiquity of the printed records—is not unfamiliar. But the

other two may be. They are: that this literature covers so wide a range of subject-matter, and that included in this is so much of definite practical value to the affairs of the Occident to-day.

The evidence of this last is in the fact that the investigators here who have discovered its importance and are utilizing it, are the experts of our Bureau of Plant Industry.

And you will all feel, as I have long felt, how fortunate a circumstance it is that in that bureau there was—and is—an expert whose own wide range of knowledge and sweep of intelligence could appreciate its significance, and whose remarkable initiative, energy, industry and method could be applied to the development of the collection and the systemization of it, as well as to the utilization of it in the practical work of the bureau.

For its origins the library is indebted to several friendly sources; but as it stands and will eventually stand its most signal debt will be to Dr. Swingle.

ALICE C. ATWOOD, *Secretary*.

#### PUGET SOUND LIBRARY CLUB

The Puget Sound Library Club held its first meeting of two sessions on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 28, at the University of Washington, with an attendance of 86. The program for the afternoon consisted of a paper by W. E. Henry, University of Washington Library, upon "The nature, scope and personnel of our profession," and an informal presentation of the topic, "Library publicity," by Charles H. Compton, reference librarian of the Seattle Public Library.

The evening program consisted of an extremely interesting address by Prof. Dallas Johnson upon "The completer socialization of educational institutions," followed by a spirited discussion.

The organization is in some ways rather unique. It may be fairly characterized as a one-man or rather, usually, a one-woman organization. Its organization is what may well be termed unconstitutional. It has no constitution, no by-laws, no membership, no dues or fees of any kind, no minutes and no proceedings. Its only officer is a president, and no person may ever serve twice in that office. The program is merely an excuse for coming together and in no sense the end or purpose of congregating.

The program being brief, much time was given to the pleasant pastime of getting acquainted informally. Between sessions the company dined together. A finer-spirited audience never assembled than this proved to be, and all concurred in the opinion that we had had a delightful and inspiring meeting.

Miss Zulema Kostomlatsky, head of the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library, was elected president for the next meeting, which will occur some time in the spring at the call of the president.

W. E. HENRY.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

A reception was given Dec. 29 by the Chicago Library Club to those attending the mid-winter meetings of the League of Library Commissions, the Council of the American Library Association, the Association of American Library Schools, the College and University Librarians, and the Bibliographical Society of America. The reception was held in the ball room of the LaSalle Hotel, and the only form of entertainment was music by an orchestra, which gave opportunity to those who wished to do so, to dance. It was the sentiment of the executive committee of the club that no form of entertainment could be provided that could compete with the operas, concerts, and theaters, which visiting librarians might wish to attend, but it seemed desirable to provide some opportunity for those who attended the meetings of the separate organizations, to come together for social intercourse. The reception was quite informal, and was attended by about two hundred, including members of the Chicago Library Club.

FAITH E. SMITH, *President*.

#### BERKSHIRE LIBRARY CLUB

Berkshire librarians met in Lenox Jan. 12 as the guests of the board of managers of the Lenox Library, and held one of the most enthusiastic small librarian meetings that many of the librarians ever attended. Out of the gathering was a general proposal to reorganize the Berkshire Library Club, and this was done formally. Meetings of the club will be held each spring and fall, the next meeting to be held in May at a time and place appointed by the president. The new officers elected were: President, Edith O. Fitch of Lenox; secretary and treasurer, Lydia Fuller of Housatonic; advisory committee, Leonora O. Herron of Pittsfield, Mrs. Caroline Flickinger of Dalton and Janet Waterman of Pittsfield.

After the reorganization of the club Leonora O. Herron of the Berkshire Athenaeum in Pittsfield spoke on "Book selection." Miss Herron read the act before the Legislature which calls for civil service examination for library assistants, and there was some discussion on the bill. Sarah Lewis of the Berkshire Athenaeum spoke on children's hours and interests, and Edith O. Fitch, librarian of the Lenox Library, on a like subject. Miss Fitch

made an exhibit of illustrated children's books and others which have been given to the Lenox Library.

Luncheon for the librarians was served at 1 o'clock in the Congregational chapel by the Ladies' Aid Society. Between every course there was speaking by visitors, Miss Fitch presiding. In the afternoon Seumas MacManus told Irish folk lore stories and myths. This meeting was open to school teachers and high school pupils of Lenox.

#### ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

The twenty-first annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City, March 2 and 3.

There will be three general sessions at the Hotel Chelsea, as follows:

Friday, March 2, 8.30 p. m., under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association.

Saturday, March 3, 11 a. m., under the direction of the Pennsylvania Library Club.

Saturday, March 3, 8.30 p. m., a general session.

A special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association will be held on Friday, March 2, 3.30 p. m., as follows: Chairman, Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, president of the New Jersey Library Association and librarian Princeton University. The topic is "Satisfactory supplies," and speakers will be announced.

The first session of the joint program, under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association, will be announced later.

For the second session, Saturday morning, the chairman will be John Ashhurst, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club and librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The program will include "Work of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission," by Anna MacDonald, consulting librarian for the Pennsylvania Commission; and "The Indians of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the literature concerning them," by Dr. George P. Donahoe, Connellsville.

The third session will be held Saturday evening, under the chairmanship of Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian, Pennsylvania. Speakers will be announced later. Announcement of the travel committee of the American Library Association will be made by Frederick W. Faxon at this meeting.

The rates at the Hotel Chelsea will be as follows:

One person in a room (without bath)...	\$3.50 per day
Two persons in a room (without bath)	(each) \$3.00 per day
One person in a room (with bath).....	\$4.50 per day
Two persons in a room (with bath)	(each) \$4.00 per day

Members desiring to obtain special rates for a week or longer are requested to correspond with the proprietor.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to be present and to take part in the meeting.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN,

*Secretary, Pennsylvania Library Club.*

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The executive committee of the New York Library Association met in Brooklyn, at the home of the president, Edward F. Stevens, on Tuesday, Jan. 9. The entire committee, consisting of the president, Miss Zachert, Mr. Walter, Miss Lauder, and Mr. Rice, were present, and by invitation Messrs. Spaulding and Gaillard attended to make special representations to the committee. The conference was prolonged and profitable. All of the standing and special committees, as already negotiated by the president, were confirmed, with the following members as chairmen:

Library institutes—Asa Wynkoop, Albany, N. Y.

Legislation—William R. Watson, Albany, N. Y.

Publicity—Franklin F. Hopper, New York Public Library.

Charitable, reformatory and penal institutions—James I. Wyer, Jr., Albany, N. Y.

Relations of libraries and schools—Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Merit system—William F. Yust, Rochester, N. Y.

Rural communities—Caroline M. Underhill, Utica, N. Y.

Hospitality—Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

In Mr. Hopper's absence from town, Mr. Spaulding presented the plan of campaign of the publicity committee which involves a statewide endeavor to double the association's membership. The plan will be presented in detail in the forthcoming issue of *New York Libraries*.

Mr. Gaillard urged the committee to take action to promote legislation to suppress the sale of stolen books. A special committee, with Mr. Anderson as chairman, was named to have charge of the matter.

The publication of a new Manual, incorporating the expected greatly increased new membership, was authorized to appear in time for distribution at the September conference.

An amendment to the constitution was acted upon requiring all payments for permanent institutional and life membership should be funded and not employed for current expenses.

Various places were considered for the location of the next conference and their claims discussed. The committee strongly favored Lakewood Farm Inn, at Roscoe, Sullivan county, N. Y., a new establishment accommodating 400 guests and equipped with all modern appliances and means of diversion. It is situated 2000 feet above the village of Roscoe, 136 miles by rail from New York City. The decision was left with the president, pending a visit to the locality to form conclusions at first hand.

Announcements of the membership campaign and of further plans for Library Week will be made as they mature.

E. LOUISE LAUDER, *Secretary.*

## Library Schools

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The thirtieth anniversary of the opening of the school was celebrated Jan. 5. Mr. Wyer presided. He called attention in his opening remarks to the fact that in thirty years, there had been but three directors and three vice-directors. Letters were read from both of the former directors. Mr. Dewey sent an interesting sketch of the difficulties which lay in the way of founding the school at Columbia College in 1887. E. H. Anderson sent greetings and affirmed his faith in the value of library school training. Telegrams were received from Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, vice-director from 1887 to 1905, and from other friends of the school. Brief addresses were made by Mary Casamajor, president of the New York State Library School Association, and by the two class presidents, Rachel A. Harris (1917) and Herman O. Parkinson (1918). The principal address was made by Pres. Charles A. Richmond of Union University. After the exercises, a reception was held for the guests, who included Pres. and Mrs. John H. Finley of the University of the State of New York, the former students now on the staff of the State Library and other libraries in the vicinity, many former students resident in Albany, Troy and Schenectady, and members of the university staff who have lectured to the school within the past two years. Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, Pres. and Mrs. Finley, Pres. Richmond, Miss Casamajor and Mr. and Mrs. Walter were in the receiving line. In connection with the exercises, W. S. Biscoe presented to the school 35 book-plates by E. D. French (not previously in the school's collection), Mrs. Fairchild sent a candle holder, and H. P. Whitlock of the State Museum presented an illuminated motto.

Substantial additions to the collection of children's books have been received as Christmas gifts from Caroline M. Hewins, Grace L. Betteridge and Edith Edwards.

Thru the courtesy of the Woman's Club of Albany, the students were invited to a lecture on story-telling given Jan. 9, by Mabel C. Bragg, assistant superintendent of the schools of Newton, Mass., and a well known speaker on the subject. A number of those who stayed in Albany during the Christmas holidays attended the formal opening of the State Museum, Dec. 29, at which Gov. Charles S. Whitman presided and Theodore Roosevelt was the chief speaker.

Vilhelm Slomann (1914) is secretary in charge of the special library department of the Danish Red Cross. Some 300,000 volumes in English, German, French, Hungarian, Russian and other languages have been sent by this department to prisoners of war. His chief assistant is Alfild Smith (1913-14), who is on leave of absence from the Public Library of Trondhjem, Norway. Prince Valdemar of Denmark is the honorary head and Prof. Harald Höfding, the eminent Danish psychologist, the active head of the organization.

Dr. James Sullivan, state historian, talked to the senior class on "High school libraries," Jan. 13. Dr. Sullivan was formerly principal of the Boys High School of Brooklyn and was one of the most active promoters of high school libraries in the entire state. Dr. Sullivan emphasized the peculiar needs and conditions of school library work and spoke strongly on the need of librarians trained in technic and alive to the special opportunities peculiar to school library work. This year eleven periods, including four lectures by school specialists, have been devoted to the discussion of school library work.

### ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS

The list of publications of former students for the past year has been rather longer than usual. In general periodical articles are found Frances J. Olcott's series of stories for children in the Saturday edition of the *New York Evening Post*, Arne Kildal's annual survey of Scandinavian books in the *Nation* (Apr. 13), and Edmund L. Pearson's usual "Librarian" column in the *Boston Transcript*. Mr. Pearson's monthly articles in the *Branch Library News* and his article on "Book reviews" in recent numbers of the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library should be included here. Joanna G. Strange's "To-day?" in the *Survey* of June 10 is the only example of drama.

Books not on library topics are Edna Adelaide Brown's "Archer and the 'Prophet'"

(Lothrop); Asa Don Dickinson's "Stories of achievement" (6v. Review of Reviews); Clara Whitehall Hunt's "About Harriet" (Houghton); Katherine B. Judson's "Early days in old Oregon" (McClurg); Frances J. Olcott's "Bible stories to read and tell" (Houghton); a reprint of Mary W. Plummer's "Seven joys of reading" (H. W. Wilson), and an enlarged edition of her "Verses" (privately printed); Fremont Rider's "New York city and vicinity" (Holt); Arthur N. Thomas's "Mater, ave atque vale," a collection of Colgate verse; and a translation, by Frances Dorrance, of Dr. Paul Sorauer's "Manual of plant diseases."

Library work in various lines is treated in Arthur L. Bailey's "Library bookbinding" (Wilson) and a second edition of his "Binding for libraries" (A. L. A. handbook, 5); Corinne Bacon's "Classification" (A. L. A. preprint); Edna Dean Bullock's "State supported library activities" (Nebraska); and Margaret McVety and Mabel E. Colegrove's "Vertical file" (American library economy series).

The list in bibliography includes Corinne Bacon's "Books for Christmas," "Children's catalogs of 1000 books" (also for 2000 and 5500); and "Selected articles on military training" (Debater's handbooks); Edna Dean Bullock's "Selected articles on trades unions" (2. ed.) in the same series; Elva A. Bascom's "List of books and pamphlets on infant welfare" [with Dorothy R. Mendenhall] (Wisconsin Library Commission); George Watson Cole's "Book collectors as benefactors of public libraries" (Reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the Bibliographical Society of America); Esther M. Davis's "Library aids for teachers and school libraries" (H. W. Wilson Co.); "Quarterly list of new technical books" issued by the New York Public Library and compiled by William B. Gamble; "Books for boys and girls," 4. ed. compiled by Clara W. Hunt and issued by the Brooklyn Public Library; and Rebecca Schneider's "Bibliography of Jewish life in fiction" (N. Y. S. L. S.). Mary W. McNair receives special mention for editorial work in connection with several bibliographical bulletins of the Library of Congress and Laura M. Sawyer is the anonymous compiler of a supplement to the "Special reference library of books relating to the blind," at Perkins Institution.

The list of articles in library periodicals is long. In the *A. L. A. Proceedings*, the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *New York Libraries* and *Public Libraries* alone more than sixty articles by former students have been noted. Some of these are duplicated and a few reprinted in other periodicals. Notable among these

is Miss Plummer's presidential address at Asbury Park which is reprinted, in whole or in part, in many different places.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Reviews, examinations and Christmas holidays make up most of the history of the past month. A Christmas party was held in the class-room before the vacation, where a Christmas tree, Christmas stories and the singing of carols made us all feel a little less away from home. Those who were unable to go home for the holidays were invited by Miss Harriet Hassler, class of 1898, to her house in Flushing, Long Island, to spend Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The new term opened on Jan. 3. That afternoon Miss Clara W. Hunt, of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave the first of a series of three lectures on children's work.

The school profited by the meeting of the executive board of the New York State Library Association, held here on Tuesday, Jan. 9, to the extent of having a talk from Miss Adeline B. Zachert on the work of the Rochester Public Library, and a lecture from Mr. Frank K. Walter on educational work in New York state. The students had the pleasure of meeting them both at tea later in the afternoon.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

A recent letter from Mrs. Adeline Cartwright Bayly, class of 1913, reports that her husband was wounded in April, 1915, and after exciting experiences in England, which included a Zeppelin raid and a visit to Dublin just before the outbreak, they have returned to Canada and have taken up a little farm near Toronto.

Florence A. Adams, 1913, has resigned the librarianship of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School to take the position of librarian in the law firm of Cravath & Henderson, New York City. Lillias P. Nichols, 1916, has been appointed to serve out Miss Adams' term as librarian of the Polytechnic.

Estelle M. Campbell, 1914, of the cataloging staff of Columbia University Library, has been put in charge of the files of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, of New York.

Dorothy Bemis, 1916, has been transferred from the children's room of the George Bruce branch to a position in the Central circulation department of the New York Public Library.

Estelle L. Liebmann, 1916, has given up the position of cataloger at the Geographical Society of New York to take charge of the files

of the Goldwin Picture Corporation, of New York City.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONZ, *Vice-Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The juniors have had the following special lectures since the last report was furnished:

*December 13.* Annie Carroll Moore. Christmas and the children's library. Following the lecture, a visit was made to various children's rooms to see the Christmas decorations; also a visit was made to the children's room in the main building to see the Christmas exhibit of children's books.

*January 3 and 4.* Arthur L. Bailey. Book-binding processes; Book-binding materials; Economy in book-binding. In connection with these three lectures, the class made a visit to the bindery of the New York Public Library, where practical demonstration of the various processes was made.

*January 10.* Edwin H. Anderson. Library administration in its human relations.

Mary Ogden White has begun her course on foreign fiction, with the juniors.

Practice work of the juniors has been reduced for the winter term to one afternoon each week.

The seniors are having a series of talks on special varieties of library work. The series will include the following lectures:

The work of a manuscript department. V. H. Falt-sita.

The care of maps, charts and atlases. Leon Dominian. (American Geographical Society.)

Cataloging and care of coins, medals, etc. Howland Wood. (American Numismatic Society.)

The art department of a public library. Frank Weit-enkamp.

The formation and care of a picture collection. Emma F. Cragin.

The seniors are also having a series of lectures on book selection by Miss Bacon, and a series on reference work by Isadore G. Mudge.

The Christmas party of the school was held on Dec. 20. Stories were read by Mr. Root and Miss Sutliff. A beautiful table scarf of unusual Swedish weave, given to the school by Greta Linder, junior, 1916, was presented by Miss Sutliff. A "Jack Horner pie" was then opened and each member of the school received appropriate gifts. This formal program was followed by refreshments and a social hour.

#### FACULTY

Mr. Root represented the school at the annual meeting of the American Association of Library Schools, held in Chicago Dec. 30.

Miss Sutliff has given a reading on "Mod-

ern poetry" to the assistants of the Woodstock branch, and another on "Modern American poetry" before the training class of the New York Public Library.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Wilhelmine N. Austin, a certificate holder of the class of 1914-15, died in New York City, Dec. 16, 1916. Miss Austin was a graduate of the Westover School, at Middlebury, Ct., and was in Europe at the outbreak of the European war. She began the work of the senior year, but was obliged to leave because of ill health. Her sunny and vivid personality endeared her to all her associates in the Library School, and her death is sincerely mourned. This is the first death among the students of the school.

Mrs. Enrica Hayden Bowen, junior, 1912, was married, Dec. 30, to Harry Edward Tunnell. Her residence is at 108 West Eightieth street, New York City.

Jessie F. Brainerd, junior, 1913, resigned her position as librarian of the New Rochelle (N. Y.) Public Library Jan. 1. For the present Miss Brainerd is with the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library.

Marian P. Greene, junior, 1913, has been transferred from Central children's room and is now children's librarian in the Morrisania branch.

Mary Ethel Jameson, 1914, has resigned her position with the technology division of the New York Public Library to accept a position as technical high school librarian in the Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library.

Marion P. Watson, 1914, has resigned her position in the Central building of the New York Public Library to accept a position as assistant in the Columbia University Library.

Mabel Cooper, 1915, was married to George W. Williams on Wednesday, Dec. 27. Her residence is to be in Centralia, Wash.

Irene E. Smith, 1915, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Frances R. Young, 1915, has resigned her position in the New York Public Library to accept a position with the National Retail Credit Association in Atlanta, Ga.

Ella E. Wagar, 1916, has been transferred from the Morrisania branch and is now first assistant in the Rivington Street branch.

Edna H. Wilder, 1916, has resigned from the staff of the New York Public Library and is appointed branch librarian in the Public Library, New Haven, Ct.

Katharyn Burnett, junior, 1916, has resigned her position in the New York Public Library

to accept a position with the German Kali Works, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Jannette A. Chapin, junior, 1916, is spending the year in her home in Essex Junction, Vt. She is assisting in the local Public Library and is shortly to give a talk on "Libraries and library work" before the Ladies' Club.

Perrie Jones, junior, 1916, has been transferred from Central circulation to the technology division.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Principal*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Most of the faculty of the school attended the various mid-winter library meetings in Chicago, December 28-30, and, as usual, a large number of alumni and former students of the school were also present.

University work was resumed on Wednesday, Jan. 3, and we were fortunate in being able to secure lectures by two men from the East who had come to Chicago for the meetings—Dr. Frank P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, and R. R. Bowker, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Mr. Hill gave two lectures on Thursday, Jan. 4, his subjects being "The Brooklyn Public Library" and "Library finances." Mr. Bowker gave a lecture on Friday, Jan. 5, and Saturday, Jan. 6. His first subject was on "Library and literary folk of the past," and the second on "Book publishing and book selling." On Friday evening the faculty of the school gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, after which the Library Club gave a reception in their honor in the Woman's Building.

Miss Irene Warren, formerly librarian of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, gave two lectures on "The high school library," on Dec. 8 and 9. The first lecture discussed the principles of librarianship as applied to high school libraries, the place of the high school library in the community, and its relation with other library interests; and the second lecture described the actual condition of most high school libraries at the present time, and showed how these conditions may be improved and the high school library idea carried on.

Dr. Charles H. Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass., who has during the fall been engaged in the work of the Illinois Historical Survey, gave a lecture on Dec. 19 on the "Calendering of manuscripts."

Miss May Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, gave a lecture on Nov. 21 on the *A. L. A. Booklist's* selection for small libraries.

On Dec. 7 the Library Club had the pleasure

of listening to an address on "Experiences in Greece" by Mrs. Edward F. Nickolay, of the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, who spent the last eight months in Greece, awaiting an opportunity to reach Beirut.

During the week of Dec. 4-9 the Library School held a very successful exhibit of books suitable for Christmas gifts.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Helen Wilkinson, 1912-13, has resigned from the staff of the Cincinnati Public Library, and has accepted the position of librarian of the Flathead County High School, Kalispell, Mont.

Annebel Fraser, B.L.S. 1908, was married Dec. 20 to Frank E. Leidendecker at Wellton, Ariz. Mr. and Mrs. Leidendecker will make their home in Wellton.

Wilma E. Ponder, 1914-15, has been made librarian of the Proviso Township High School at Maywood, Ill., succeeding Pearl A. Stone, 1915-16, who resigned on account of ill health.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The various subjects taught in the Library School followed their usual development during the weeks preceding the holidays. In book selection, books in economics, political science, and related subjects in the large class of sociology were under discussion. Two lectures by Prof. Chester Lloyd-Jones of the College of Letters and Science were given in connection with the course, one of them on the war and its literature.

The usual eight lectures on "Publishing houses" and the "Making of books," four for each topic, were given during November, culminating in a publishers' exhibition in the foyer of the school. This exhibit of books arranged by the students brought out the characteristics of the various American publishing houses, for it was grouped by houses. The types of books distinguishing the different houses, whether science, nature, poetry, drama, literature, economics, history, children's literature, arts and crafts, etc., were displayed. The book-making of each house was also emphasized in binding, paper, illustrations, type page, various styles of editions, etc. During one afternoon the class kept open house, and welcomed many visitors, who were interested to see the books in this classification new to them. In gathering the books the students had access to the review copies sent for use in the *Bulletin*, so that the best of the new publications were at hand. Wherever these did not fully represent the line of the house,

the libraries in Madison were drawn upon, and the bookstores also contributed from their shelves. The whole exhibition was an admirable exercise in collecting and arranging books for display purposes, and in discovering how eager the general public welcomes any opportunity to know of books.

The school was most fortunate in receiving a visit from James Duncan Phillips of the firm of Houghton Mifflin Co. at the close of the series of lectures on publishing. Mr. Phillips gave an illuminating lecture on the work of publishing houses, from the selection of manuscript to the marketing of the finished book.

During December the course in Library economy, following the work in Trade bibliography and book-buying, was begun and continues to the end of the semester. The holiday vacation began at noon on Tuesday, Dec. 19, and work was resumed on Jan. 3.

The days immediately following the holiday vacation were vital ones for the students as they brought stimulating guests from the east—Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bowker, Dr. Frank P. Hill, and John Foster Carr. Mr. Bowker spoke twice to the school and its friends in the city and university, first on "Literary reminiscences" and again on the "Beginnings of the library profession." A dinner was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bowker at the University Club by the librarians of the city which was delightfully informal, with more literary reminiscences from Mr. Bowker, and most interesting impromptu remarks from Mrs. Bowker, Dean Birge, Walter M. Smith, M. S. Dudgeon and others.

Dr. Hill brought a message of library administration, in the discussion of the "Relation of the librarian and the staff," the "Principles of library architecture," illustrated by slides, and the "Relation between libraries and civic institutions." These lectures, coming as they did shortly before the students left for field practice, served as an admirable introduction to this new phase of the work. "Immigration and education," as presented by Mr. Carr of the Immigrant Publication Society, revealed to the students a new world of library endeavor and contact, both thru his vigorous message and carefully collected slides.

To co-ordinate with the regular work of the month, three lectures have been given by professors from the university. Literature has been the class under consideration in book selection, with lectures on "Foreign fiction" by Prof. Campbell and the "Minor poets of the 18th century" by Prof. Dodge. In connection with the lectures on "Publicity" Prof. Bleyer invited the class to the School of

Journalism for his lecture on "Newspaper publicity." Bernice Cehler, head of the art department of the Madison High School, lectured on the "Art of making posters."

The class of 1917 has organized by electing the following officers: President, Hazel E. Armstrong, Terre Haute, Ind.; vice-president, Charlotte H. Clark, Hudson, Wis.; secretary, Harriet T. Root, York, Pa.; treasurer, Jessie P. Jenks, Toledo, Iowa.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Another of the student bibliographies has made its appearance in print. "Music in schools and colleges," compiled by Vivian G. Little, 1916, is being published in installments in the *Music Supervisors' Journal*.

Bertha H. Rogers, 1909, was married Nov. 25 to Dr. Ludwig F. Guldner. She had been assistant on the staff of the Davenport (Iowa) Public Library for six years. She will be at home after Feb. 1, at 5 Pasadena Apts., Davenport.

Bettina Jackson, 1910, has resigned as assistant in the Study Club department of the Wisconsin Library Commission and is taking work in interior decoration in the University of Wisconsin.

Emma M. Wald, 1910, has been appointed assistant cataloger, beginning Jan. 1, on the staff of the Detroit Public Library, resigning her position in the Milwaukee State Normal School Library.

Elizabeth Eckel, 1912, is actively engaged in library work after several years at home. She is assistant librarian at the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo.

Hazel E. Askey, 1913, has been acting as substitute since Aug. 1 in the Long Beach (Cal.) Public Library.

Helen D. Graves, 1913, has resigned her position in the catalog and reference departments of the Cincinnati Public Library, and will be at home in River Forest, Ill., during the remainder of the winter.

Ethel A. Hedenbergh, 1914, has been made librarian of the Sioux City High School.

Glenn P. Turner, 1914, has been elected as an assemblyman from Milwaukee on the Socialist ticket.

Henrietta R. Harvie, 1916, has received an appointment as part time assistant in the Library of the Medical Faculty of McGill University, Montreal, and is also taking several courses in the university.

Edna Roesler, 1916, has been released from her position in the Platteville Normal School to accept one in the Public Library of Superior, Wis., her home city.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.



## CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school was closed for the winter recess from December 16 to January 2.

The courses scheduled for the second term in the junior course are Administration of children's rooms, Book numbers, Book selection, Cataloging, Classification, Games and plays, Lending systems, Library buildings, Library work with schools, Reference work, Round table, Seminar for periodical review, Shelf-listing, and Story telling.

The senior class will take up Book selection, Cataloging, History of libraries, Modern social movements, and Reading lists.

## ALUMNAE

Mary Banes, 1913-14, has resigned as children's librarian in the St. Louis Public Library to become head of the children's department of the Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.

Hannah Carver Ellis, 1907-10, formerly branch librarian in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been made first assistant of the Tremont branch of the New York Public Library.

Lura F. Heilman, 1911-12, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the New York Public Library to take a post-graduate course at Columbia University.

Margaret Hess, 1915-16, was married in Pittsburgh in January, 1917, to William S. Hoffman.

Harriet Marie McClure, 1912-13, was married in December, 1916, in Marietta, O., to Carl C. Hoyt.

Ruth T. Miller, 1909-11, has been appointed librarian of the Washington Junior High School, Rochester, N. Y.

Annie May Murray, 1908-09, has accepted the position of children's librarian in the Epiphany branch of the New York Public Library.

Marion B. Phillips, 1915-16, has become children's librarian of the Alexandria Memorial Library, Alexandria, Pa.

Ethelwyn Manning, 1908-09, has been made head cataloger of the Amherst College Library, Amherst, Mass.

Dorothy Rowe, 1909-10, was married Nov. 25, 1916, in Milwaukee, Wis., to Edward Walker Burbank.

Dina Sellaeg, 1907-08, was married in April, 1916, in Copenhagen, Denmark, to Henning Haugen-Johansen.

Eleanor Sibley, 1915-16, has been made an assistant in the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Edna S. Smith, 1909-10, has resigned as children's librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library to become business secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Watertown, N. Y.

Helen M. Sullivan, 1915-16, has become substitute assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Katherine E. Williams, 1910-11, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library, Chisholm, Minn.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

## WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The course in loan systems given by Miss Howe was completed Dec. 20, and the assignment for the loan practice in the Cleveland Public Library, which runs parallel with it, was finished at that time. The course in trade bibliography began Jan. 5.

The director introduced the course in library work with children by a historical survey of the subject on Jan. 9, and the following day Miss Caroline Burnite, director of children's work in the Cleveland Public Library, gave the first of two lectures on children's library work, illustrated by lantern slides. Her second lecture was on "Principles of administration of children's rooms." These lectures are preliminary to the course given for two weeks, with two periods daily, by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott, on "Literature for children."

The students had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, Dec. 15, on "Poetry for children," when she spoke before the Children's Training Class of the Cleveland Public Library.

While in the city attending the executive board meeting of the Ohio Library Association, Laura Smith, head of the catalog-reference department of the Cincinnati Public Library, spoke to the class upon practical adjustments necessary for library school graduates in going into first positions. The following day J. Howard Dice, organizer for the State Library Commission, told of the work of library extension and organization in Ohio.

The faculty of Western Reserve Library School was represented at the mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Council and the Association of American Library Schools, held in Chicago during the holidays, by the dean, the director, Miss Eastman and Miss Howe. The latter discussed the topic of "Instruction in periodicals" at the Library School meeting.

The class entertained at a very delightful Christmas party just before the holiday vacation. One of the features of the evening was a play called "A cubist morality play," written by Miss Mabel M. Rieley, a member of the class. The cast of characters represented The Sage, Library Spirit, Learning, Untidiness, Accuracy, Cheerfulness, Tardiness, Executive Ability, Tact, Speed.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Rose L. Eichenbaum, 1911, has become assistant in the Tremont branch, Public Library, New York City.

Florence L. Cottrell, 1914, has resigned her position as school librarian in the Mason City (Iowa) Public Library, to become first assistant in the Alliance branch, Cleveland Public Library.

Else M. Horr, 1910, is taking a second year of training for nurses at the Johns Hopkins University. ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

After the Christmas recess, the rest of the first term sped very swiftly to the season of mid-year examinations, Jan. 25-Feb. 3.

The monthly visit for January was one of great interest to the Widener Library of Harvard University.

The director represented the Library School at the Chicago meeting of the Association of American Library Schools on Dec. 30.

The second term of the year starts the sophomore class, who up to this time have been almost entirely engaged in purely academic subjects, on their study of cataloging and classification. The major part of the classification course is devoted to the Decimal system, but Miss Sargent, of the Medford Public Library, introduces the students to the Cutter system, which that library finds a tried friend, and this year the third great American classification will be fitly presented, as Mr. Charles Martel, of the Library of Congress, is to be the special lecturer on the subject.

Miss Jordan will give the course on children's work as usual, and will also give two lectures on the "Co-operation of the public library and the high schools," in the elective offered on the high school library. In connection with this course, we are fortunate in being able to secure the loan of the fine exhibit which was shown at the Washington Irving High School at the N. E. A. meeting last summer.

The course on the history of libraries will be given this year by Miss Donnelly.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

## SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Thursday evening, Dec. 14, Professor Carter, Professor Bradford and Instructors Cushman, Bailey and Sine, of the English department in the College of Liberal Arts, assisted by students from the Library School, read Beulah Marie Dix's play, "Across the border." The audience consisted of students in the Library School, members of the library

staff and some invited guests. The presentation of the play was excellent. After the reading was concluded refreshments were served and the evening was spent in social enjoyment.

Prof. Edgar C. Morris, head of the department of English, died early on Christmas morning. His death, which was wholly unexpected, deprives the university of one of its most valuable servants. The Library School deplores his loss, for his good will and assistance contributed materially toward strengthening its curriculum.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Lucile R. Scull, 1916, is an assistant in the New York Public Library.

Addie Duprey, 1916, has recently taken a position in one of the branches of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Alma Jones, 1916, has been made assistant librarian in the Public Library at Endicott, N. Y.

Jessie Tupper, 1910, has lately been appointed to a position in the Reynolds Library at Rochester, N. Y.

Lucile Wilson, 1916, is assistant in the periodical room of the Syracuse Public Library.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

## RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

All former students and teachers in the Riverside Library Service School and some friends were invited to the winter school luncheon on Jan. 22 at Glenwood Mission Inn, when it was planned to form a closer organization for mutual benefit. Besides the student body, there were invited as special guests of honor Dr. Frank P. Hill, of Brooklyn; Miss Ellen M. Chandler, of the Buffalo Public Library; and Miss Irene Warren, of Chicago.

At a similar summer school luncheon held in August a tentative organization was developed, and this winter luncheon was expected to perfect it.

## UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fifth year of the school opened on Sept. 11, 1916, showing a large increase in enrollment. The senior class is composed of thirteen members, five of whom are graduate students, eight seniors in the university. The junior class is composed of twenty-three members, all juniors in the university.

The seniors are doing their practice work, which is divided between the Seattle Public Library and its branches, and the various departments of the University of Washington Library.

Former graduates of the school met in the

Library School lecture room, on the evening of Nov. 1, and formed the Alumni Association of the University of Washington Library School. Definite plans were discussed and made for the future. The following officers were chosen: Louise Smith, 1913, president; Elizabeth Kirkwood, 1913, vice-president; Eleanor Stephens, 1914; secretary, Edith Hile, 1915. treasurer, and Mabel Ashley, 1914, editor.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Eleanor Stephens, 1914, has resigned as an assistant in the Seattle Public Library to accept the appointment as librarian of the North Yakima Public Library.

Lydia McCutcheon, 1913, is librarian of the She will begin work in the new position Feb. 1. extension division of the University of Washington.

Mrs. Kate Dallam Gregory, 1913, is in the catalog department of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

Ellen Howe, 1915, who has been associated with the teachers' department of the Seattle Public Library, is this year enrolled at the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

Agnes Johnson, 1913, has resigned as librarian of the Georgetown branch of the Seattle Public Library to accept the appointment as librarian of the Hoquiam Public Library.

Louise Smith, 1913, formerly librarian of the Lincoln Park High School, of Tacoma, is now holding a similar position in the Lincoln High School of Seattle.

Jessie Ballard, 1913, has resigned as librarian of the North Yakima Public Library, and will be married in the near future.

Minnie K. Brown, 1914, is cataloger of the Yreka (Cal.) County Library.

Mrs. Harriet Carstensen, 1915, is cataloger of the Whitman College Library at Walla Walla, Wash.

John Richards, 1916, is librarian of the Marshfield (Ore.) Public Library.

W. E. HENRY, *Director*.

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### Librarians

ADAMS, Leta E., has resigned as head of the catalog department in the Rochester Public Library to take charge of the Library Department of Gaylord Brothers in Syracuse, N. Y. Miss Adams has been in charge of the catalog since the beginning of the Rochester Library, in 1912, at the same time keeping in close touch with and assisting in book selection on the one hand and book circulation on the other hand. Her last special task was the

editing of a "Union list of periodicals" in the various libraries of Rochester. The list is about ready for the printer. The change she is now making emphasizes a growing tendency on the part of business enterprises toward more efficient organization by placing highly trained specialists at the head of technical departments.

BALL, Sarah B., who has been so closely identified with the development of the Business branch of the Newark Public Library since its establishment six or seven years ago, has resigned her position as librarian in charge of the branch to become librarian for the United States Rubber Company in New York.

BANES, Mary, has been appointed head of the children's department in the Birmingham Public Library. She is a graduate of De Pauw University, 1913; of the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh, 1914, and has been children's librarian in the St. Louis Public Library since 1914.

BARR, Charles James, the assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, was appointed assistant librarian of Yale University at the meeting of the trustees in New Haven Jan. 15.

BENJAMIN, Hazel W., has been appointed librarian of the Easthampton (Mass.) Public Library. Miss Benjamin is a graduate of the Springfield Training School, and recently has been an assistant in the Waltham Public Library.

BROCK, Genevra, formerly librarian of the Cheyenne (Wyo.) Public Library, and latterly of the staff of the Public Library in Pomona, Cal., has resigned to go to the Madera County Free Library in California.

BROWNE, Nina E., who has been at work in the Library of Harvard University for the last year or two, is in charge of the Smith College Library, at Northampton, Mass., during the absence this year of Josephine A. Clark, the librarian.

CARLISLE, Geraldine V., of Aberdeen, South Dakota, of the 1916 class of the Riverside Library Service School, has been appointed assistant in the Library of the University of Arizona.

CHARLTON, Alice, Simmons 1912, has been appointed librarian in the offices of the Minneapolis Board of Education.

CLAPPERTON, Julia, of the Riverside Library Service School, is employed at Jones' Bookstore, Los Angeles.

CONE, Jessica G., New York State Library School, 1898, who spent the first six months of 1916 as assistant in the Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis, Tenn., returned in December for a similar engagement.

COOK, Geneva, of the 1916 short course summer school of the Riverside Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Bozeman (Mont.) Public Library.

COTTRELL, Florence, for the past year in charge of the school work of the Mason City (Ia.) Public Library, has resigned to take a position in one of the Cleveland branches.

DANA, John Cotton, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1873, is made the subject of a two-page biographical sketch by Nathaniel L. Goodrich, librarian of Dartmouth College, in the *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* for January.

DAVIS, Earl H., legislative reference librarian of the State of North Dakota since July, 1916, has been appointed municipal reference branch librarian of the St. Louis Public Library to succeed A. L. Bostwick, now secretary of the City Plan Commission of St. Louis. Mr. Davis received his professional training in the New York State Library School, and also took the Wisconsin special course in legislative reference work. He was in charge of the Missouri legislative work in Jefferson City during the session of 1915.

DREW, Mary J., for ten years librarian of the Hanson (Mass.) Public Library, died in August, 1916.

EATON, Mabel, Simmons 1911-1912, is at present at her home, Auburn, Maine.

FRENCH, Wales, librarian at Stoughton, Mass., and one of Stoughton's best-known residents, died at his home on May 31, 1916. He was the founder of the Stoughton Public Library, which was opened in 1874 with 524 volumes, and has ever since devoted much of his life to the library, having practically bought all of the books since its inception.

HAMILTON, Pearl, assistant in the Des Moines Public Library, was married Nov. 7 to Henry Nollen, a member of the library board.

HEYDRICK, Josephine S., Pratt 1894, has resigned the librarianship of the Pequot Library at Southport, Ct., because of the health of her mother, and has returned to her home in Meadville, Pa., for an indefinite time.

HOPPER, Franklin F., Pratt 1901, chief of the order division of the New York Public Library, was married on Jan. 6 to Marion Stephens of New York City.

KEATOR, A. D., of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, has been elected by the executive committee president of the Minnesota Library Association. Mr. Keator succeeds Miss Mabel Newhard of Virginia, who resigns the office on account of her expected absence from the state.

KEMMERER, Leila, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1916, has resigned her position as first assistant in the Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis, Tenn., to join the staff of the National Museum Library at Washington as temporary cataloger.

KNAPP, Grace, Mt. Holyoke 1893, has been appointed assistant librarian of Mt. Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass.

MCCARTNEY, Grace B., B.A. University of Rochester 1909, Pratt Institute Library School 1911, has been appointed head of the catalog department in the Rochester Public Library, where she has been in charge of book orders and binding during the past two years. Previous to that time she spent several years in the book order department of Columbia University.

MIDDLETON, Katharine J., Simmons 1912-15, has returned to the Public Affairs Information Service, White Plains, N. Y.

MILLER, Dorcas C., who had been librarian of the Easthampton (Mass.) Public Library since its establishment 47 years ago, has retired.

O'BRIEN, Edith, has been appointed assistant in the cataloging department of the Birmingham Public Library.

PARTRIDGE, Blanche E., who has been librarian of the Holliston (Mass.) Public Library since 1910, has resigned to accept a position on the staff of the Newton Library.

PEPPIETTE, Eric A., assistant librarian of the University Library in Liverpool, was killed in action on the Somme on Aug. 16, 1916.

PYLE, Joseph Gilpin, for many years a prominent newspaper man in St. Paul, will be the librarian of the James Jerome Hill Reference Library in that city. Mr. Pyle has already taken up his duties there. The Hill Reference Library was erected by the late James J. Hill adjoining the Public Library, facing Rice Park, at a cost of \$500,000. Since Mr. Hill's death his widow and children have incorporated it into a memorial. Mr. Pyle has written the authorized biography of James J. Hill, and for many years was associated with him.

Mr. Pyle was graduated from Yale in 1877, and was an instructor in the Shattuck School in Faribault from 1877 to 1881, when he entered newspaper work. For many years he has contributed to periodicals.

RANKIN, Ina, Pratt 1909, has been engaged to help in the organization of the library at Midland, Pa.

ROGERS, Bertha, desk assistant in the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library, was married Nov. 25 to Dr. L. F. Guldner, of Davenport.

ROSENTHAL, Herman, head of the Slavonic division of the New York Public Library, died on Saturday, Jan. 27, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Friedrichstadt, Courland, and was a printer in Kiev, when the anti-Jewish outbreaks drove him to this country. Here he became interested in Jewish colonization schemes and became the leader of a colony in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. Later, Mr. Rosenthal became leader of colonies in Dakota, but these were abandoned after a few years. His final effort in this line was the colony at Woodbine, N. J., which is still in existence. Mr. Rosenthal later became chief statistician for the Edison General Electric Company, and at the request of the late James J. Hill went to Japan, China, and Korea to report on the economic conditions of the East in their connection with the Great Northern Railway. In 1894 he was appointed chief of the discharging department at Ellis Island, and two years later joined the library. He was very active in literary work and contributed largely to the Jewish Encyclopedia. He was in constant communication with learned periodicals in Russia, and at one time edited a monthly in the Hebrew language in this city. He published several volumes of German verse, both original and translations, and translated Prince Urussov's "Memoirs of a governor" into English. His company was frequently sought by prominent literary and political celebrities from Poland, Russia, and Germany who visited this country. The painter Verestchagin was one of his intimate friends, and in his younger years he knew Turgeneff and other eminent Russians, among them Count Witte.

RULE, Elizabeth, for many years assistant librarian in the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, and in full charge of the library since the illness and resignation of Miss Harriet L. Matthews, the librarian, was unanimously elected librarian at the meeting of the trustees Jan. 5. After mature consideration, however, Miss Rule declined the position, feeling that with the rapid progress made by the library in the

last few years, and with the great and growing responsibilities sure to come in the future, the care and responsibilities would be more than she cared to assume and that she would prefer to end her period of usefulness to the institution simply as assistant librarian, the position she has filled so capably and so acceptably for many years.

SANBORN, Martha, for several years librarian of Morningside College in Sioux City, Ia., resigned her position and was married Nov. 15 to F. C. Willson, of Weehawken, N. J.

SESSIONS, Harriette E., Pratt 1910, has been appointed librarian of the High School at Davenport, Iowa.

SONNECK, O. G., chief of the music division of the Library of Congress, has had published by G. Schirmer, under the title, "Suum cuique; essays in music," a collection of his essays covering a period of several years. Some were originally published in various English and German musical reviews, and others are the text of addresses made before musical and educational assemblies.

SOUTHWORTH, Myra F., who was for 25 years the librarian in Brockton, Mass., died Dec. 14 at a sanatorium in Newtonville. Miss Southworth resigned from the Brockton Library in 1897, going from that city to a similar position in Keene, N. H., but was soon obliged to resign on account of ill health. She never lost interest in library matters and retained her membership in the A. L. A. to the end.

STEFFENS, Laura, second assistant librarian in the California State Library, has been made librarian in charge of the Sutro Library in San Francisco. This library, which consists of one of the most valuable and extensive private collections in the United States was given to the state of California by Adolph Sutro with the understanding that it be kept in San Francisco as a branch of the state library. The state accepted the gift on these terms and the formal opening took place Jan. 2 at San Francisco. Miss Steffens is a sister of Lincoln Steffens, the well known writer.

STELLE, Helen V., Pratt 1913, reference librarian of the Public Library at Superior, Wis., has been made librarian of the Carnegie Library at Tampa, Fla.

THOMPSON, Louise, Simmons special 1913-14, has received an appointment in the Detroit Public Library.

WEITENKAMPF, Frank, of the New York Public Library, has an article in the December *Print-Collector's Quarterly* on "The dry-points of Mary Cassatt."

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

At the December meeting of the Maine State Library Commission, Charles A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor Public Library and a member of the commission, was authorized to prepare for presentation to the legislature a statement of the revision which in the eyes of the commission is needed in the library laws of the state. The last published report of the commission was issued in 1903, but a new one is now in the hands of the printer.

**Bangor.** Bequests of \$100,000 each to the Eastern Maine General Hospital and the Bangor Public Library, made in the will of Col. Luther H. Peirce, of Chicago, who died in that city Oct. 20, 1915, arrived in Bangor in December. The bequests are in the form of stock of the Chicago Telephone Co., each institution receiving 750 shares, whose par value is \$100 each. The stock is paying eight per cent. interest. The hospital and public library will both add the stock to their endowment funds, as they are not permitted to spend the principal. The increased income may enable the library to be open on Sunday.

### VERMONT

**Hartford.** Thru the initiative of the superintendent of schools, N. J. Whitehill, work is already in progress to the end of establishing a rural school interchangeable library in the town of Hartford. The plan in question would include the schools of Quechee, West Hartford, Jericho and Christian Street. Sectional bookcases will be used, and they will be made by the manual training pupils of the Hartford town schools. Each sectional case will contain books for every grade from the first to the eighth.

### MASSACHUSETTS

**Amherst. Mass. Agric. Coll. L.** Charles L. Green, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1916.) Accessions 4517; total 52,928. Home use 10,295, exclusive of overnight use of reserved books. Total receipts \$7269.08; expenditures \$7270.08, including \$2272.46 for books, \$2165.75 for periodicals (not including \$682 received from the Experiment Station appropriation for scientific periodicals and books), and \$1278.32 for binding. Salary expenditure not given separately.

**Ashburnham P. L.** The library has recently been entirely recataloged and reclassified un-

der the supervision of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission. The trustees arranged for an afternoon reception to the citizens of the town for inspection of the books and the new card catalog under the new arrangement.

**Beverly Farms.** The new Public Library at Beverly Farms, which cost \$30,000, was dedicated Dec. 29, the exercises taking place in the library building. Arthur A. Forness, chairman of the Building Commission, presided and made the presentation speech. The speech of acceptance, on behalf of the city, was made by Mayor Harmond A. McDonald, who then gave the building into the charge of the library trustees, the chairman, Col. William R. Driver, accepting the charge. The building is the gift of Miss Katharine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, and of her sister, Miss Louisa Loring, and they have also presented the city a small park adjoining the library property.

**Boston.** As we go to press, word comes that Charles F. D. Belden, state librarian, has been appointed librarian of the Boston Public Library, to succeed Mr. Wadlin, and it is understood that Foster Stearns, librarian of the Museum of Fine Arts, has been nominated to succeed Mr. Belden in the State Library.

**Boston.** The special commission appointed to establish a limit of height for buildings within areas to be fixed by the commission, and which recently issued an order permitting 125-foot buildings within the block containing the library, against which the trustees of the library protested on account of the possible fire risk and for æsthetic reasons, has, under appeal, revised the order by a change in the lines defining the area. By the revision the library is protected to a distance of about 120 feet in its rear, within the block, against any increase in the height of buildings above the limit heretofore existing, namely, 100 feet. On each side the library is protected by streets, and on the front by Copley Square, around which, by special provision of law, the limit of building height is 80 feet.

**Foxborough.** By the will of the late Seth R. Boyden all of his property is left to the widow during her lifetime, after which the Boyden Library is to receive \$3000.

**Haverhill.** At the December meeting of the trustees of the Public Library it was voted to

increase the maximum pay of the assistants at the institution from \$700 to \$750 a year. The trustees approved the financial budget for 1917, asking the incoming city council for an appropriation of \$19,500. It was voted unanimously to request the incoming council to consider the needs of the library for a fire-proof addition which can only be met by an appropriation from the city council, the board of trustees having no funds which can be used for that purpose. The building was erected forty or more years ago, when the city was very small. The library has grown beyond the capacity of the present building, and its work has been very largely increased. It holds a treasure of books and pictures and historical manuscripts, including the Whittier collection, that in case of fire could not be replaced.

**Hudson.** In order that the public might become acquainted with the new newspaper reading room, which was opened May 1, the trustees had 2000 slips printed calling attention to it. These were distributed to the factories, with a request that they be placed in the envelopes of the operatives.

**Lowrence.** Ten per cent. increase in wages was asked by library attendants in a petition presented to the board of trustees of the Public Library at the annual meeting, Jan. 9, and after being received was laid on the table. Action will be taken at a later meeting.

**Maynard.** Jeremiah Moynahan, of Cambridge, has offered the Rafferty estate to the town as a site for a library building. The buildings will not be turned over to the town until the death of Mr. Moynahan's daughter, Miss Cecelia Moynahan. The library is to be known as the Rafferty Memorial Library, and Miss Moynahan has donated \$2500 toward the building fund.

**Newburyport.** The board of aldermen, sitting as trustees of the Public Library, have decided to refuse to accept the bequest of \$15,000 made to the library in the will of William H. Swasey. The objectionable provision of the bequest was that the library must be kept open Sundays. The money will now be divided between the Unitarian Society of this city and the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama.

**North Adams.** The life and work of John Henry Haynes, the noted archæologist, are commemorated in a bronze tablet erected in the public library and given to the city by the Research Club. The unveiling of the tablet, together with the speeches of presentation and

acceptance, took place in the library Dec. 8. The dedication followed in the Congregational Church, where the Hon. Clinton Q. Richmond, Clarence B. Roote of Northampton, President Garfield of Williams College and Albert T. Clay of Yale, spoke on Dr. Haynes' life as boy, student, man and archæologist.

**Somerville.** On page 59 of the January LIBRARY JOURNAL the statement was made that this city is to have a new library "building to cost \$36,000. The Carnegie Corporation is to contribute one-half and Somerville is to maintain it." This statement was inaccurate, the facts being that a new branch building is being planned in East Somerville to cost \$18,000, of which the Carnegie Corporation is the sole giver. Neither the city or any other person has proposed or is considering adding anything to the corporation's original agreement of last spring.

**Wakefield.** The town of Wakefield received a splendid Christmas gift when Junius Beebe announced that he would give \$60,000 for a new Public Library, following the recent campaign of citizens to raise \$15,000 for a site for the proposed new library building. Mr. Beebe, in his letter to the citizens' committee, says that his offer is made in appreciation of the honor conferred on his late father, Lucius Beebe, years ago when he made a gift to the Public Library here, which resulted in naming the institution the Beebe Town Library. The \$60,000 gift of Mr. Beebe will be forthcoming as soon as the site at Yale avenue and Main street is acquired and graded. An anonymous gift of \$5000 for a historical room in the new library was also announced on Christmas day.

**Ware.** In response to requests from residents of Ware Center and vicinity, the library trustees have established a branch of the public library at the Ware Center School building, and Miss Pauline Mende, teacher of advanced grades, will act as librarian. The library will be open during afternoons when school is in session from 3 to 3.30 o'clock.

**Webster.** Mrs. Amos Bartlett has presented \$1000 to the Webster Library as a memorial to her mother, Lucy Locke Spaulding. The fund will be called the "Lucy Locke Memorial" and will be held in trust, the income to be used to buy books of permanent value.

#### RHODE ISLAND

**Providence.** An effort is being made this year by the administration and friends of the Women's College of Brown University to enlarge the working and reference library in

Pembroke Hall. The college has received a gift of money from Miss Abbott's School Alumnae Association for the purchase of art books. Twenty-seven books have been purchased and are now on the shelves for the use of the students. A large number of art photographs have been given to the college, and others are being bought with money appropriated by the college. Already about 1500 photographs have been obtained and these will be mounted and placed in files in the library. Several years ago the Deborah Rose Wilson fund was given, from which the college receives an income for the purchase of books in the natural sciences.

#### CONNECTICUT

*Granby.* The building on Granby street, known as the South Congregational Church building, and containing the South Congregational Church auditorium on the ground floor, the Granby Library with 2500 books on the floor above, and the Women's Society rooms in the basement, was burned Jan. 6. The total loss is estimated at about \$10,000, with approximately \$7100 insurance.

### Middle Atlantic

#### NEW YORK

*Albany.* In the new library at the Central Young Men's Christian Association, opened Sept. 1 in the northeast end of the building, there are 10,000 books on the shelves, 2000 more than formerly. That the improved library is popular is shown by 965 new names added to the membership list since the change was made. The main room, forty-five by eighteen feet, is supplemented by an alcove twelve by seventeen feet.

*Brooklyn.* An additional appropriation of \$56,000 has been authorized to make possible the completion of one wing of the new main building of the Public Library on Eastern parkway. With the prices of all building materials soaring daily, the appropriation of \$210,000, made a year ago, was found insufficient for even the first wing.

*Brooklyn.* It is proposed to place a bronze tablet in memory of Miss Plummer in the Pratt Institute Free Library building, where during a connection of twenty-one years Miss Plummer was a friend and counsellor to learners and workers among books, and to the people who sought inspiration and guidance in their reading. In making this memorial possible all who care to participate will be privileged to have a share.

*Lackawanna.* The plans for the new library, which is to be erected in this city, have been practically completed. The site for the building has not been made public, however, as the deal has not been closed. Several contributions amounting to approximately \$20,000 have been received toward the erection of the building. Besides having a library and reading room it is the intention of the committee to have a gymnasium, pool room, bowling alley and other departments in connection with the building.

*Madrid.* Announcement is made that A. Barton Hepburn, of New York, has offered to erect and fully equip a Public Library in this town and endow it with the sum of \$20,000. The library will be fully appointed and will be equipped with a lecture or entertainment room and kitchen. Mr. Hepburn requires that the people agree to raise the sum of \$1000 annually to apply toward the cost of maintenance.

*New York City.* Under the will of George Austin Morrison, genealogical writer, his valuable collection of books, notes, original manuscripts and pedigree charts are bequeathed to the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society on condition that they are deposited in a box labelled "The Morrison Collection." The society, of which the testator was a trustee, receives a bound collection of historical manuscripts entitled "The King Families."

*New York City.* The Public Library has become the custodian of the library of the American Alpine Club and the depository of the printed material and photographs belonging to the various clubs and societies which have organized themselves into the Bureau of Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America, described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for December, 1916. This is made the occasion of the compilation, by LeRoy Jeffers, of a very useful "Selected list of books on mountaineering," all of them available for reference use in the main building of the library and many obtainable for home use from the circulation branches.

*New York City.* The *Columbia Alumni News* for Dec. 8, 1916, is devoted almost entirely to the Law School of the university. Pages 248-251 are devoted to a report on the Law School Library by Frederick C. Hicks, the librarian. Special attention has been paid during the year toward increasing the collection, improving the library service, and giving instruction to students in the use of law



books, and Mr. Hicks describes in some detail the methods employed. The efficacy of the effort is shown in the increased use of the library—58,564 readers using 258,658 volumes, a gain of 9445 readers and 11,448 volumes over the preceding year. Accessions for the year were 3827, making a total of 63,076 volumes, including duplicates, now in the library.

**Rochester.** Announcement has been made that when the Department of Charities removes to its new quarters in the City Hall annex, a business and municipal branch library will be established where the Charities Department is located in the Municipal Building.

**Syracuse.** The Public Library station which has been maintained in Porter School has been so successful that it is to be enlarged and made into a regular branch. The school authorities have granted an additional room and have promised to equip it with the necessary shelves.

**Syracuse.** With the November number, the bimonthly *Bulletin* of the Syracuse Public Library became the official bulletin of three Syracuse libraries, giving the lists of recent additions in the Public Library, the General Library of the University, and the Court of Appeals Library. In addition it contains a list of sixteen principal libraries of the city, with the names of the librarians, number of volumes in each, hours, and rules of service.

**Wyoming.** Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonly Ward made a Christmas present of a large number of books to the Wyoming Free Library. There are books of science, fiction, art, history, and kindred subjects, besides books especially enjoyed by the young.

#### NEW JERSEY

**Glen Ridge.** The Glen Ridge borough council has disposed of \$32,000 in bonds to John D. Everitt & Co. of New York at 106.27, said to be one of the highest prices paid for municipal bonds in this state. The proceeds will be used to purchase a site at Bloomfield and Ridgewood avenues for a library and municipal building.

**Newark.** At the January meeting of the Public Library it was decided that all standing committees of the trustees will be dropped in the future. The committees have been in existence for years, but have not exercised their functions, and the board considered their continuance would serve no useful purpose. All business will be decided by the trustees themselves.

**Paterson.** Work has been begun on the preparation of books for the new People's Park branch to be opened in February. The trustees have taken a large room in the building of the Workmen's Institute on Madison avenue, near Clay street, and the necessary alterations are in progress.

**Princeton.** Among the gifts announced at the meeting of the trustees of Princeton University on Jan. 11 were \$6,365 for salaries; \$3,500 for the purchase of books; and \$1,375 for student help in the library. It is expected that the equipment of the south stack of the Pyne Library, with three tiers of book shelves, will be completed by Feb. 1. This will provide shelving space for about 250,000 additional volumes.

#### DELAWARE

**Wilmington.** Work was begun on the removal of the bodies in the old First Presbyterian Cemetery Jan. 2, in preparation for the clearing the ground as a site of the new Library Building. The first work was the careful removal of the Cleland monument which was the basis of contention in the recent suit which the Cleland heirs brought to stop the removal of the bodies and which ended when the plaintiffs dropped the case.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**Washington.** Mrs. Thomas P. Gore, wife of Senator Gore of Oklahoma, was elected president of the National Library for the Blind at the annual meeting in December. It was announced that during the year 14,600 books had been handled in circulation, 500 letters written in English Braille, 800 books bound at the library, 1195 pages transcribed, 12,418 pages printed and 102 books donated.

### The South

#### NORTH CAROLINA

**Charlotte.** An amendment to the charter of the Charlotte Carnegie Library is sought in a bill introduced into the state legislature by Representative Pharr, of Mecklenburg. The measure provides for the revising and reducing the membership of the board of trustees, simplifying the work of the management, and putting the negro library under the supervision of the trustees of the library for white people.

**Hickory.** City Manager Ballew, on instructions from the city council, has made application to the Carnegie Corporation for a library building.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

*Sumter.* Work has been commenced on the Carnegie Library and is being pushed forward with all rapidity. The library will be a one-story building with basement. It fronts on Liberty street and is just in the rear of the Washington school building and to the side of the new high school building for girls.

## KENTUCKY

*Louisville.* Following an active campaign on the part of the Public Library, the Board of Trade, the Convention and Publicity League, the mayor, the governor, and various private and semi-public organizations, to secure the 1917 conference of the A. L. A., this city was chosen as the next meeting place at the meeting of the Executive Board of that organization in Chicago Dec. 29. The dates set for the conference are June 21 to 27. Headquarters will be in the Hotel Seelbach, and Macauley's theater, the principal playhouse, will be reserved for the general sessions. An attractive booklet containing the invitations from the various local organizations and individuals, together with a statement of some of the attractions Louisville has to offer and endorsement of the city by various librarians, was mailed to members of the A. L. A. in advance of the meeting of the Executive Board.

*Louisville.* Arrangements have been made to extend library privileges to Jefferson county. The Fiscal Court appropriated \$5000 each year for this purpose and accepted the following proposition made by the Library Board: (1) To place at the disposal of the taxpayers and residents of the county the entire resources of the Louisville Free Public Library including the use of the circulation, children's and reference departments and reading rooms of the Main Library and branches under the same rules as govern the taxpayers and residents of the city. (2) To establish stations in the towns and villages in the county to be conducted by the stations department as stations are conducted in the city. (3) To place classroom collections in the schools in the county to be conducted by the children's department as classroom collections are conducted in the city.

## TENNESSEE

*Knoxville.* Plans for the proposed colored library building are almost ready for submission to the city commission. If they meet with the approbation of the commission they will be forwarded to the Carnegie Corpora-

tion, which has offered the sum of \$10,000 as a building fund. The city recently purchased a lot at Vine street and Nelson avenue for the library site. It has been donated to the colored citizens of this city who are taking an active interest in securing the library.

*Knoxville.* The new Lawson-McGhee Library building was opened to the public Jan. 10. After the opening exercises those in attendance were shown over the building by Boy Scouts. The exterior is of terra cotta, and the foundations, entrances and interior decorations are of Tennessee marble, quarried near Knoxville. The woodwork and furniture are fumed oak, and the walls and ceilings are finished in harmonizing shades of green and brown. On the basement floor are located the library staff room, class room for small meetings, first floor of the book stack, furnace room and auditorium. On the main floor, directly in front of the entrance, is the delivery desk. To the right of the entrance is the reference room, and back of it the second floor of the book stack. On the left of the entrance is the general reading room, while immediately behind the delivery desk are the librarian's room and the cataloging room. All parts of the building are equipped with a self-regulating heating and ventilating system and connections for a vacuum cleaner. The Lawson-McGhee Library was established in 1885 from a donation made by Col. Charles M. McGhee in memory of his daughter, May Lawson McGhee Williams. It was a subscription library, charging three dollars a year for membership or ten cents for each book borrowed. Tho it was popular under this management, the trustees felt that the needs of the growing city would be met more fully by a free public library; so, early in 1914, they effected an arrangement with the city administration under the terms of which they offered to erect and give to the city of Knoxville a library building. The city, on its part, agreed that it should be called forever the Lawson-McGhee Library, and that it should be adequately supported thereafter by public taxation. The contract for the new building was let in May, 1915, and the work was completed in December, 1916, a year and a half later.

## ALABAMA

*Birmingham.* An important meeting of the Birmingham Bar Association was held in the law library Dec. 29. The association unanimously decided to drop further negotiations with the city in the matter of the city taking

over the law library and making it a part of the public library. The Bar Association is now on a firm financial basis, and the members look forward to a most prosperous year. The law library contains 4200 volumes of valuable reports, digests and textbooks, and new volumes are added every month. This collection of books is at the service of the bench and bar and also of the public.

**Mobile.** The efforts of the Rotary Club to get a public library for Mobile have been endorsed by two more civic bodies. Mobile Typographical Union No. 27, and the Mobile Carnival Association have both endorsed the undertaking. The former qualifies its endorsement, however, with the proviso that it shall not be a Carnegie Library.

#### GEORGIA

**Macon.** The City Council has accepted the donation of a College street lot and \$50,000 from Mrs. E. W. Bellamy, for the establishment of a library and work will begin in the near future. It will be known as the Washington Public Library. The building will be one story of Georgia marble. The city in accepting the gift agreed to maintain the library. Should it not do so the donation will become the property of Wesleyan College to be used for the study of fine arts. The property is directly across the street from the college.

### The Central West

#### OHIO

**Cleveland.** In making up the budget of the Cleveland Public Library for 1917, the Library Board added \$30,000 to the appropriation for salaries and revised the entire salary schedule, regrading the staff according to the new schedule. Beginning salaries are increased 25 per cent. by this new schedule.

**Cleveland.** The collection of dental works owned by the Cleveland Dental Library Association is now, by the courtesy of the association, housed in the main building of the Public Library. Tho not yet regularly classified and cataloged, these books are available for reference use, and the association is anxious to make them as widely useful as possible to the dentists of the city.

### The Northwest

#### WISCONSIN

**Madison.** The completion of the new north wing on the state capitol will assure permanent quarters to several departments now in a crowded condition. Among those to be ben-

efited by the change will be the Legislative Reference Library and the Free Library Commission, which will occupy both the front and west sides of the second floor.

**Milwaukee.** Mutilation of books has become such a serious problem in the Public Library that the board has empowered the librarian to make arrests when necessary. The board also decided, at its December meeting, to ask the common council to increase its mill tax appropriation from .264 mill to .3 mill. This would give the library an annual increase of about \$18,000. The tax now yields \$132,000.

**Milwaukee.** In an effort to prevent the state of California from probating the will of the late Frederick N. Finney, a resident of Milwaukee who died in Pasadena some time ago, the board of trustees of the Public Library has directed the city attorney to start legal proceedings. Under the terms of the will the library is to receive about \$100,000. There is a California law prohibiting any person from bequeathing more than one-third of his estate for philanthropic purposes. This law was enacted as a result of agitation against the Leland Stanford university, many residents of California believing the heavily endowed institution was becoming a menace to the state. If the will is probated under the California law, that state will not only collect the inheritance tax, but will also cut down the bequest to the library to about \$30,000.

#### MINNESOTA

**Carlton.** Thru the efforts of a number of influential women, a library association has been organized and over 500 books have been secured. The library, which is to be open three afternoons and evenings each week, was formally opened Sept 30 with Mrs. A. M. Brower as librarian.

**Cloquet.** The appropriation for the library for the present year has been increased to \$6500 of which \$3000 will be spent on an addition to the building.

**Duluth P. L.** The budget for this year was increased about \$5000, making a total of \$20,975.

**Fergus Falls P. L.** A contract with the public schools has been made for library service, the library's location, ample reference facilities and service making it eminently fitted to comply with the requirements of the state department of education.

**Minneapolis.** Supt. F. E. Spaulding has announced that the board of education is to

have a librarian and library all its own. The private pedagogical libraries and semi-private libraries of the superintendents about the city hall offices are to be merged and new books added by purchases of the school board. Miss Alice Charlton of the University of Minnesota Library is to take charge of the collection.

*St. Paul.* The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Minnesota have voted the sum of \$600 a year for the establishment of a Celtic library at the College of St. Thomas. In order that the new foundation may not duplicate unnecessarily the collections in the city library, the college will collect only works of scientific value while the public library collects the more popular works.

*St. Paul.* George Benz and his associates, who are lessees of the old public library site at Seventh and Wabasha streets, will receive \$100,000 from the city as the proceeds of the insurance policies carried on the old building. The money was paid to the city when Anthony Yoerg was commissioner of education and has been retained pending completion of the new structure. Under the terms of the lease it will be used to pay a part of the cost of that structure.

*Winona.* The library will receive a bequest of \$5000 from the estate of Mrs. Stella M. Mathews, a former resident of Winona. The money will be devoted to the equipment of the children's department.

#### IOWA

*Davenport.* At the regular meeting of the directors of the Grant Law Library Association Jan. 2, a resolution was adopted for trial this year of offering reduced rates for library privileges to the lawyers of the tricity in an endeavor to make the use of the collection more attractive to the legal firms and others. The new rate which will be tried is \$6 per year per member of any legal firm with a maximum of \$24 per year for any firm having several practising members. It was decided that in basing the charges of \$6 per member, all those attorneys in a firm who are practising members of Scott county bar should be considered; thus if a firm with three lawyers in its office wished to secure a card for the use of every lawyer, the fee for that firm would be \$18. If there are four or more lawyers, disregarding the actual partners, the fee would be \$24. Non-residents, as lawyers of Rock Island and Moline may become members at the same rates.

*Des Moines.* A branch of the Public Library has been opened in the Chamber of Commerce with 100 volumes on business subjects. An assistant from the Public Library is to have charge of the West High School Library, and to have supervision of the work of the librarians in the other two high schools.

*Parkersburg.* At an election held last September the question of the establishment of a free public library was carried. A library board has since been appointed.

#### WYOMING

*Laramie.* At the December meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming, one of the most important questions to be decided was the selection of the plans for the proposed library and administration building. Four architects submitted their drawings for the consideration of the board. The names of the architects were sealed and not until the building had been formally decided upon did the board know to whom the first place had been awarded. The fortunate man proved to be Wilbur Hitchcock of the Department of Engineering. The general plan of Mr. Hitchcock's building is in keeping with the other buildings already on the campus. The building material will be a light brick, very similar to that used in Agricultural Hall and Hoyt Hall. The front of the structure will contain a number of columns between which there will be large windows, two stories in height, furnishing ample light for the reading room within. Altho the most elaborate entrance will face Ninth street, there will be convenient entrances on the other three sides. On the first floor will be a large reading room, with lofty panelled ceiling. Around this spacious room will be a balcony, the reading room and the halls grouped around it having a seating capacity for over two hundred people. The second floor will be given over to administrative offices, and small rooms for the more advanced classes in history and languages. The stacks will occupy both floors on one end of the building. It is planned to erect the structure to the north of the Oval in front of the Liberal Arts building. The cost is estimated at \$100,000.

#### The Southwest

##### KANSAS

*Lebanon.* This city has been presented with a free library of 1933 books by the women of the Library Club. The gift was purchased with receipts from suppers, bazars and home talent shows given by the Library club in the

last fifteen years. The books will be kept in a building that was also bought and paid for by the club.

#### OKLAHOMA

*Sapulpa.* Work will be started at once on the new Carnegie Public Library for Sapulpa, and the contract provides that the work shall be completed early in the summer. The building will be one story and basement, with reading rooms, writing rooms, rest rooms and many modern conveniences. The building will be located at the corner of Dewey and Poplar, just back of the Sapulpa State Bank.

#### TEXAS

*Wichita Falls.* This city has just received from J. A. Kemp, one of its citizens, the gift of his former residence as a public library building. The house is a large brick structure which, with the improvements that are to be made, will probably be valued at \$35,000. It is expected that books will be supplied for the library by individual citizens and local organizations.

#### ARKANSAS

A bill will be introduced at the legislative session this winter providing for a state library commission, with an appropriation of \$5000 biennially for the support of free traveling libraries. At the recent meeting of the Arkansas Library Association in Fort Smith Beatrice Prall, of the Little Rock Public Library, read a paper in which she gave a general survey of the field of endeavor of a library commission and something of the work accomplished in other states. The work of library extension has been one of the main interests of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs for four years.

### The Pacific Coast

#### WASHINGTON

*Spokane.* The question of moving the law library of the Spokane County Bar Association from the county court house to a downtown office building, has been referred to a committee of three who will report at the meeting called for Jan. 31.

*Tacoma.* Following the decision to close the branches of the Public Library in South Tacoma and McKinley Hill, an indignation meeting was held in South Tacoma Dec. 20. Acting on a suggestion made to Librarian J. B. Kaiser by City Attorney Harmon, that the city council might appropriate from the general or emergency fund enough money to maintain these branches, a committee was appointed to present this request to the coun-

cil. At a stormy conference between the library board and two of the commissioners, two days later, a compromise was finally agreed upon, by which the library board will revise the budget for the maintenance of its main library to provide library attendants at the branches and the city council will provide the maintenance cost, not to exceed \$1000. The library board also agreed to ask the school board to relieve the library of the fourth it now pays toward the maintenance of the two city high schools. The high school branches now cost the board approximately \$600 a year. Just before adjournment Librarian Kaiser presented his resignation, which the board promptly refused to accept. A committee of the board was appointed to work out the details of the plan and to adjust the budget on that basis. After studying the problem from every angle, the committee was of the opinion that in order to meet the conditions it would be necessary to close the main library mornings, to discontinue all work with the outlying stations, the sending out of collections of books to the fire stations, as has been done, and to discontinue the stations at the telephone company, the Shull-Day factory and the Tacoma Biscuit company; that it would also be necessary to withdraw the privilege of renewing books at the main library by telephone and to eliminate all telephone service from the library prior to 12 o'clock noon in order that the reduced staff who would be required to be in the building mornings taking care of the record work of the library and the details of its business management might without interruption finish the bulk of that work before the public were admitted, when all the time of the staff in the departments dealing with the public is required to wait on them. Fines on adult cards were raised to 2 cents per day beginning Jan. 1. The South Tacoma library, which has been open this year six afternoons and six evenings a week, but closed for an hour at dinner time, will be open for five afternoons and three evenings each week; the hours to be 2 to 5:30 and 6:30 to 9. The McKinley Hill branch, which has been open every afternoon and three evenings a week, will hereafter be open four afternoons and two evenings per week; the hours to be 2:30 to 5:30 and 6:30 to 9.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Berkeley.* By Charter Day—Friday, March 23—when the University of California celebrates the forty-ninth anniversary of its chartering by the state, it is hoped that the new

university library will be completed. The book storage capacity of the completed building will be approximately a million and a quarter volumes, but for the present only sufficient book shelves are being installed to bring the book storage space to 600,000 volumes. President Wheeler states in his annual report that the new addition to the university library adds 69,482 square feet to the 98,986 square feet of the original building, 58,292 square feet of the addition representing work space, as compared with 81,548 square feet of working space in the original structure. The total increase in floor space is 71 per cent. To the 23 seminar rooms in the older part of the building, 20 new seminar rooms are being added, besides 22 additional offices for members of the faculty and increased office space for the library staff.

*Orland.* Dec. 13 was Improvement Day in Orland. The square block purchased by the town under a \$7000 bond issue was put in preliminary shape for the erection of a City Hall and a Carnegie Library. Dirt taken from the high school basement was hauled by fifty teams and used to level the site of the town's future civic center. All business houses were closed and men of all classes, from bank presidents to druggists' clerks, fell to work with pick and shovel. At noon the women served a big dinner prepared from 120 geese donated by local sportsmen.

*San Francisco.* A Jack London memorial meeting was held by the Young People's Socialist League of San Francisco Dec. 11. The purpose of the meeting was to organize the London Memorial Library and School of Social Science. E. L. Carrasso, of Saloniki, Turkey, is to head the new institution. He is a graduate of the new radical school at Saloniki, which has turned out practically all the leaders of the New Turk movement. It is planned to have a modern school for children to include history, economics and science. A library of 20,000 volumes of the best radical literature obtainable is to be secured.

*San Francisco.* It is expected to have the new Public Library completed and ready for occupancy early in February. The claim is made that it will be the most modern institution of its kind in the country. Its equipment is to be the latest, and various features are to be added that heretofore have received little attention from library builders. The structure is of modified classic style, 345 feet in length by 180 feet in width. The exterior is of granite. For the site \$123,000 was paid.

The original bond issue for the library was \$1,647,000, and to the amount appropriated by the city Andrew Carnegie added \$375,000. There is room for seven tiers of stacks with an ultimate capacity of 500,000 books. Four now are being installed. A music-room, 68 x 27 feet is a valuable addition to the library, and connected therewith is a sound-proof music-room. A new and pleasing departure in the construction provides for bath-rooms, dining-room, dressing-rooms and locker-rooms for employees.

*Sebastopol.* The new library building was formally accepted by the trustees Dec. 20, and the dedication was set for Jan. 4.

*Stanford University.* Removal of the old Stanford University Inn from its present location to the corner of Alvarado and Lasuen Rows, opposite the engineering corner of the present quadrangle, marks the first step toward the construction of the new half-million-dollar library building, which will be the central and most imposing feature of Stanford's new second quadrangle.

#### UTAH

*Ogden.* The report is current that this city is to have a magnificent memorial building and park in honor of the late railroad king, Edward H. Harriman. The committee in charge of the plans is said to favor a costly building to contain a gymnasium and library, with facilities for enjoyment like those of a Y. M. C. A., set in the middle of a small park.

*Ogden.* Announcement was made on Christmas day that Mayor Abbot R. Heywood had given a Christmas contribution of \$400 to the Carnegie Library book fund, and that M. S. Browning had made a like gift to the same fund. The \$800 is to be spent for children's books. A previous Christmas gift of \$400 by the mayor was duplicated by James Pingree, local banker. Under the extension system put in effect at the library, boxes of books are sent to several of the schools at regular intervals for distribution by the teachers. This has the effect of increased circulation of good literature.

#### Canada

##### ONTARIO

*Toronto.* Both the northern and the eastern branches of the Public Library are to be enlarged. The northern branch has moved into the old Y. M. C. A. at the corner of Yonge and Albertus avenue, having obtained a three-year lease of this property. The eastern branch has been occupying rooms in the old railway Y. M. C. A. at the corner of

Main and Gerrard streets. A largely-signed petition was sent to the board asking for more accommodation, and the board has decided to use all the main floor of the building in the future. During the first month of its existence the new High Park branch was fifth of all the branches in the city for the number of books in circulation, almost equalling Church Street, the old central.

## Foreign

### ENGLAND

*Manchester.* The fourth list of contributions to the new library for the University of Louvain, now being assembled at the John Rylands Library, is published in the April-December *Bulletin* of the library. Nearly 8000 volumes have been accumulated from many parts of the English-speaking world, both from institutions and individuals. Much of the damage done in the destruction of the Louvain library is beyond repair since among the manuscripts alone, which numbered at least 1000 volumes, were many irreplaceable treasures such as an autograph manuscript of the sermons of Thomas à Kempis. The loss of the archives of the university itself, including the foundation bull issued by Pope Martin V in 1425, will hereafter render impossible a complete documentary history of the institution.

*Manchester.* "The business library idea is spreading," says the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, "and now Manchester has fallen into line with other cities and is taking counsel as to how best to formulate a scheme that will be most useful to the various commercial interests of the district. The proposed library is to contain a working collection of reference books, including business encyclopædias, statistical and trade year books, dictionaries of foreign languages, calculating tables and tables of foreign currencies and weights and measures, a collection of the best books dealing with the staple trades of Lancashire; books on commercial law, banking, accounting, advertising, office methods, business organization, salesmanship, and the different commercial products; consular reports, Board of Trade publications, reports of chambers of commerce, commercial atlases and maps, railway and steamship route maps, railway and shipping publications, including time-tables and particulars of freight charges. In addition the library would include the various trade gazettes issued by the Board of Trade and by the British Dominions and Colonies, as

well as trade circulars, dealing with particular trades, issued by various brokers, and an important feature would be a file of clippings from the chief daily newspapers, foreign papers, and selected trade journals, containing the most recent information on trade conditions."

*Norwich.* The Norwich Public Library did not allow the bicentenary of the birth of the poet Thomas Gray to pass without local recognition. The September number of the *Readers' Guide* issued by the library contained an annotated list of the different editions of the works of Gray, and the biographical and critical works relating to him, in the library. On Dec. 15 a lecture on the life and works of the poet was given by the Dean of Norwich, H. C. Beeching, D.D., D.Litt. At the library a small but interesting loan exhibition was arranged in two show-cases, including some scarce early editions, a portion of an autograph letter written by Gray to his favorite cousin Mary Antrobus, facsimiles of his writing and sketches, engravings of the poet, illustrations of Stoke Poges Church, Gray's tomb and monument, etc.

*Oxford.* About twenty-five Belgian architects visited Oxford in September to gain ideas of both detail and of architectural grouping and effect in preparation for the future reconstruction of Belgian buildings. After visiting Christ Church, Magdalen, New College, and other places, they were taken to the Bodleian Quadrangle where they studied both the grouping of the buildings and the subway to the underground Bookstore.

### CHINA

*Wuchang. Boone Univ. L.* Mary Elizabeth Wood, libn. The work of the library as a public institution has been carried on by encouraging students in the government schools and city institutions to use the library or its traveling libraries, by giving illustrated lecture courses, by distributing leaflets and by co-operating with the teachers in the government schools. The average number of Boone University students using the library each week was 400. The number of books issued during 1915-1916 to teachers and students was 2473; 502 English books and 2071 Chinese books were recently added. Boone Library is supported by contributions of books, periodicals and money from American friends. In 18 government schools and other educational institutions in Wuchang and Hankow, 1765 books have been circulated by means of traveling libraries from Boone.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

## BOOK SELECTION

As a guide to some of the points to be considered in buying a book, whether for the private library or the public one, the Rochester Public Library has been distributing a book mark with the following suggestive list of questions:

### When You Buy a Book

#### Try This Test

- Is it well made?
- Is it written in good English?
- Is it true to life?
- Does it increase your knowledge?
- Is it helpful in business?
- Is it wholesome?
- Does it lead to right living?
- Does it enrich your life?
- Do you love it as a friend?
- Are you proud to own it?

**Rochester Public Library**

## —CHOICE OF TYPES FOR

Books for tired eyes. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Yale Rev.*, Jan., 1917. p. 358-368.

"The indifference of publishers to the important feature of the physical make-up of books appears from the fact that in not a single case is it included among the descriptive items in their catalog entries. Libraries are in precisely the same class of offenders. A reader or a possible purchaser of books is supposed to be interested in the fact that a book is published in Boston, has four hundred and thirty-two pages, and is illustrated, but not at all in its legibility. Neither publishers nor libraries have any way of getting information on the subject, except by going to the books themselves.

"In gathering the large-type collection for the St. Louis Library, fourteen-point was decided upon as the standard, which means, of course, types with a face somewhere between the smallest size that is usually found on a fourteen-point body, even if actually on a smaller body, and the largest that this can carry, even if on a larger body. The latter is unusually large, but it would not do to place the standard below fourteen-point, be-

cause that would lower the minimum, which is none too large as it is. The first effort was to collect such large-type books, already in the library, as would be likely to interest the general reader. In the collection of nearly 400,000 volumes, it was found by diligent search that only 150 would answer this description. Most octavo volumes of travel are in large type, but only a selected number of these was placed in the collection, to avoid overloading it with this particular class. This statement applies also to some other classes, and to certain types of books, such as some government reports and some scientific monographs, which have no representatives in the group. The idea was to supplement the collection by purchase.

"During one year, after examining all available publishers' catalogs, it was found possible to spend only \$65 in the purchase of 120 additional books. A circular letter was then sent to ninety-two publishers, explaining the purpose of the collection and asking for information regarding books in fourteen-point type, or larger, issued by them. To these there were received 63 answers. In 29 instances, no books in type of this size were issued by the recipients of the circulars. In six cases, the answer included brief lists of from two to twelve titles of large-type books; and in several other cases, the publishers stated that the labor of ascertaining which of their publications are in large type would be prohibitive, as it would involve actual inspection of each and every volume on their lists. In two instances, however, after a second letter, explaining further the aims of the collection, publishers promised to undertake the work. This final result has been that the library now has over four hundred volumes in the collection. This is surely not an imposing number, but it appears to represent the available resources of a country in which 1000 publishers are annually issuing 11,000 volumes—to say nothing of the British and Continental output. In the list of the collection and in the entries, the size of the type, the leading, and the size of the book itself are to be distinctly stated. The last-mentioned item is necessary because the use of large type sometimes involves a heavy volume, awkward to hold in the hand.

"The collection for adults in the St. Louis Library, as it now exists, may be divided into the following classes, according to the reasons



that seem to have prompted the use of large type:

"1. Large books printed on a somewhat generous scale and intended to sell at a high price, the size of the type being merely incidental to this plan. These include books of travel, history, or biography in several volumes, somewhat high-priced sets of standard authors, and books intended for gifts.

"2. Books containing so little material that large type, thick paper, and wide margins were necessary to make a volume easy to handle and use. These include many short stories of magazine length, which for some inscrutable reason are now often issued in separate form.

"3. Books printed in large type for aesthetic reasons. These are few, beauty and artistic form being apparently linked in some way with illegibility by many printers, no matter what the size of the type-face.

"It is probably too much to expect that the trade itself will try to push literature whose printed form obeys the rules of ocular hygiene. All that we can reasonably ask is that type-size shall be reported on in catalogs, so that those who want books in large type may know what is obtainable and where to go for it."

[A list of these books, and the size of type found in each, was printed in the last *Bulletin* of the library, and has been reprinted in a separate pamphlet.]

#### BOOKSTACKS

A bracket for a shelf for library stacks is described and illustrated in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office, Aug. 22, 1916 (vol. 229, page 989). Six claims have been allowed for this patent which has been assigned to the Art Metal Construction Co. of Jamestown.

Twelve claims are also allowed for a patent on library stack construction, illustrated and described in the same issue of the *Official Gazette* on page 1018.

#### CLASSIFICATION

A system of classification for the libraries of colleges of pharmacy. Ethel J. Heath. *Bull. of the Mass. Coll. of Phar.*, Oct., 1916. p. 13-24.

Miss Heath is the librarian of the Sheppard Library in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and here prints the system of classification recently worked out by that library. When it was decided that the Sheppard Library must be reclassified and recataloged, a study of existing classifications was made. The only

one found at all feasible was the one in use at the Lloyd Library in Cincinnati, and that was made a basis for the new classification. Many variations have been made, however, some classes having been entirely changed, and others modified or amplified.

The classes are indicated by letters, from A to Z, subdivided again by letters as BA, BB, BC, etc. When these sub-classes are again divided, lower-case letters are used, as BD, BDa, etc. The general classes as assigned are:

A Bibliography.

B-K Chemistry. Public health. Bacteriology.

L-O Botany. Materia medica, etc.

P-V Pharmacy.

W-Z Miscellaneous.

The full outline of this classification is printed in the *Bulletin*, and is also reprinted separately.

#### INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LAW BOOKS

In an article on "The Columbia Law Library, 1915-1916," in the *Columbia Alumni News* of Dec. 8, 1916, Frederick C. Hicks describes the special course of lectures on legal bibliography inaugurated this year at the university.

"The necessity of knowing 'how to find the law,' in addition to being well grounded in the principles and practice of the law, has received much attention in recent years by students of legal education," he writes. "At Columbia Law School the need has long been recognized, and each year a brief course of lectures has been given by a representative of the West Publishing Company. The school itself, however, made no systematic attempt to provide this training until 1912, when Mr. J. D. Thompson, then law librarian, gave three lectures on law books. In October, 1915, the present law librarian planned to give six lectures on legal bibliography and the use of law books. It was feared that, in a crowded curriculum, even that number might not attract listeners. The results, however, showed these fears to have been groundless, for an average of 129 students attended each of the six lectures. They dealt with legal bibliography in general, rather than the methods of using law books, and attempted to trace the development of the various classes of Anglo-American law book—statutes, reports, digests, text-books, encyclopædias, dictionaries and periodicals—from their beginning in England to their present-day descendants in the United States.

"At the close of the series, the offer was made to continue the study by weekly seminars

to be held in the law librarian's office. So many students responded that it was necessary to divide them into eight groups, each of which came together weekly. At the end of the first term, interest had not abated, and so the seminars were continued thruout the year. In all, 126 men participated in the work, 35 men thruout the year, 61 during the first term only, and 30 men during the second term only. The representation by classes was, first-year men, 60; second-year, 42; third-year, 18; and special students, 6. The work of the second term continued and did not duplicate the work of the first term.

"Since the six introductory lectures had laid a historical and bibliographical basis upon which to build, the seminars were in the nature of practice work. Each exercise had for its subject a problem typical of those which daily confront student and practitioner. After briefly discussing a problem and the classes of books needed for its solution, each student was given a slip of paper containing a particular problem to be solved, and all went into the library to seek answers. The results were then discussed by the whole group. This method was made possible by limiting the attendance at each exercise to twelve, and by holding the seminars in a room immediately adjoining the library.

"The chief significance of the year's work lies in its voluntary character. The response was genuine and unabated, indicating the existence of a real need now partially met. It is, therefore, planned to continue the work, expanding it as far as the limits of time and the abilities of the instructor will permit."

#### LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAUS

The legislative drafting and reference bureaus. Joseph P. Chamberlain. *Survey*, Jan. 6, 1917.

A comprehensive statement of the work that is now being done by bureaus of this kind.

#### NICK-NAME INDEX

One of the short-cuts which is found useful in the economics division of the New York Public Library is a "Nick-name index." At the present time this index is on cards which are filed together, but it is planned to distribute them thruout the catalog, which will then be composed of author, title, subject and nick-name entries.

These nick-name cards contain sometimes long and sometimes short explanations, but

however they are, they are appreciated by the assistant whose memory fails when asked what the Biggs Commission Report was about, or for a copy of the Bowman act, or where the text of the Monroe Doctrine belongs. And none the less are they appreciated by the patron, whose time is limited but who must have the text of the Carey Act before he makes the four-twenty-eight! "The Carey Act," according to the "Nick-name index," is the popular title for a single section in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, approved August 18, 1894. ("For text of the Carey Act see U. S. Statutes, v. 28, p. 422-423. For history of act see U. S. Monthly Catalogue for October, 1910, p. 141-142.")

Who knows offhand that the Aldrich-Vreeland Act is a U. S. Emergency Currency Measure, which became a law May 30, 1908, and expired June 30, 1908? Who remembers the exact location of the "Grandfather Clause" or the "Gateway Amendment"? They are so familiar to us by their nick-names that it is only when we come to locate them without the help of a nick-name index or its equivalent that we realize how elusive they are, and how unable we are to go directly to them.

It may take hours to run down the Bowman Act and find that it is a U. S. Act concerning French spoliation claims and was dated March 3, 1883, but once found it is herded safely into the nick-name index, where forever after it is instantly available. If it had been corralled when it was current in 1883, there would have been no hours wasted now, and with this in mind, the nick-named bills and acts of the present day are noted on sight and added to the index. Like many another hobby, this is a good one to ride and saves the pedestrian many weary steps.

#### PHOTOSTAT

The St. Louis Public Library is using the photostat to save the wear which frequent use of its valuable newspaper files would entail.

"In the early files of our local papers there are many interesting articles of historic value," says the librarian in the 1915-16 report. "These papers are in a frail condition and the volumes are large and difficult to consult. Of certain articles in these papers we are having photostatic copies made, and, as a beginning, are now able to furnish, from papers dated 1851, in handy scrap-book form, a volume upon the Osage Indians and another of historical sketches of Illinois and Missouri pioneers, written by J. M. Peck."

## PUBLICITY

Below is given the text of two cards which are being slipped into the many letters sent out by the economics division of the New York Public Library, both in its regular correspondence and in the special appeals for the pamphlet material with which its resources are being constantly enriched. The cards have been directly responsible for calling to the attention of many business men the service which the library is able to render to them either in their own offices (No. 1) or in the rooms of the division at the library (No. 2).

## NO. 1

—This is for You—

## SERVICE IN YOUR OFFICE

This Division is open until 10 p. m. every day, including Sundays. ¶You may telephone for information on subjects within our province (see other side). ¶You may telephone or write to have information looked up for you.

OUR OFFICE IS FOR YOU FREE OF CHARGE

## ECONOMICS DIVISION

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

TELEPHONE, VANDERBILT 3600. ROOM 229.  
476 FIFTH AVENUE

*The Division is the centre for Economic, Financial, Civic and Document material in the Library.  
400,000 Volumes, Pamphlets, Clippings.*

## NO. 2

—This is for You—

## SERVICE IN OUR OFFICE

This Division is open until 10 p. m. every day, including Sundays. ¶Books will be reserved for you from day to day. ¶Telephone calls will be taken for you. ¶Photostat copies of tables, graphs, maps, etc., will be made for you at the lowest cost. ¶We will help you look up any subject within our province (see other side). ¶You may bring your typewriter.

OUR OFFICE IS FOR YOU FREE OF CHARGE

## ECONOMICS DIVISION

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

TELEPHONE, VANDERBILT 3600. ROOM 229.  
476 FIFTH AVENUE

*The Division contains 350,000 Public Documents from foreign countries and cities, the United States, the various states, counties and cities of the United States. It contains books and periodicals on Economics, Business, Finance, and Statistics; a collection of 60,000 clippings on the live subjects of the day; and the current bills introduced into Congress and the New York Legislature.*

## TAXATION FOR LIBRARIES

The city attorney of Tacoma, Washington, has given an opinion which may be of interest to other libraries. The state law (Section 6973 Remington & Ballinger's Ann. Codes & Statutes of Washington) provides that "taxes in addition to those otherwise authorized" may be voted for library purposes. Section 172 of the city charter states that "the City of Tacoma shall provide in the Ordinance levying the taxes for each year for the levy and collection of an additional tax of not less than one-sixth of one mill for the maintenance of the Public Library." In each of these provisions the levy for library purposes is spoken of as an additional levy, yet paragraph 2, section 4, in Article I of the city charter, provides "that all taxes, whether general or special, exclusive of assessments for street improvements and construction of sewers, shall not exceed one and five-tenths per cent. in any one year of the assessed valuation on the property of said city, except as provided in Sec. 6 of this charter."

The question raised by the library board was whether, in view of the words "additional taxes" in the state law and in one section of the charter, the library levy could be made in excess of the 15 mills limit set by the other section of the charter.

The city attorney went into the matter quite thoroly, and gave it as his opinion that the library levy must come within the 15 mills limit set by the charter for all purposes. The city attorney admits that if the charter and the state law conflict, the charter must yield to the state law, but in his opinion they do not conflict in this case, and the strict construction of taxing statutes, in his opinion, makes the mandatory provision of the charter control the permissive section of the state law. His main authorities are Colley on Taxation, and McGill vs. Hedges, 62 Wash., 274.

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## Bibliographical Notes

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The proceedings of the sixteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, which was held in Toronto in April, 1916, have been published in a pamphlet of 76 pages.

The *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Los Angeles Public Library for October, 1916, contains (p. 19-32) a list of the volumes of music added to the library in the last two years, together with a selected list of books about music.

Historical sketches and reminiscences of the early days of California, as well as several articles on Bret Harte and reprints of some of his work, appeared in the Bret Harte edition of the *Overland Monthly*, December, 1916.

The supply of the "Life and public services of Andrew Haswell Green," offered in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September, 1916, has been exhausted, and Sackett, Chapman and Stevens, attorneys for the executors of the estate of the late Mr. Green, can supply no further copies.

Two important pamphlets issued by the Federal Trade Commission in Washington are "Fundamentals of a cost system for manufacturers" and "A system of accounts for retail merchants." They are sound from an accounting point of view, simple, and practical, and may be had for the asking.

A reissue of the little volume of Miss Plummer's Verses has been printed by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Anderson for distribution among her friends, and they will be glad to send copies to any libraries desiring them. This new edition contains all the poems found in the edition of 1896, together with four of later dates.

A souvenir book containing historical matter connected with Princeton University, together with catalogs and descriptions of the numerous exhibits prepared in honor of the A. L. A. visit after the Asbury Park meeting, has been sent to all A. L. A. members who asked for the volume at the time of the visit.

In spite of the fact that his former collaborator, W. T. Berry, is now on active service, F. W. T. Lange has succeeded in bringing out the fourth volume of his annotated bibliography of "Books on the Great War." It includes in general all that has appeared

in Great Britain and in this country up to the end of April, 1916, together with all the important foreign publications.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington has printed a list of the libraries in the United States and Canada in which its publications have been deposited and made available for consultation by students and investigators. There are 164 of these libraries in the United States, ten in Canada, one in Honolulu and one in Manila. Most of these libraries will lend the publications, if not in use, to adjacent libraries and to responsible individuals.

The Dairy Educational Department of the Sharples Separator Company, of West Chester, Pa., has recently published a leaflet on "Cream separation" written by D. E. Andrews, who has done considerable writing for dairy and agricultural publications during the past few years. It contains valuable and instructive information concerning the different methods of cream separation and the use of the cream separator, and is for free distribution wherever it may be used for agricultural study.

The Economics Division of the New York Public Library has had a gift of 50 copies of the fluctuation graphs from the firm of Stallforth & Co., a house dealing only in Mexican securities. It also has several extra copies of a pamphlet issued by the same company on "Credit of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia during two years of war," and copies of M. J. Bonn's "Politica Financiera de Alemania Durante la Guerra." For two cents each, to cover postage, copies of any of these items will be sent to libraries as long as the limited supply lasts.

It is announced in the United States Commerce Reports that the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in New York has decided to publish a handbook of information in regard to the United States, to be printed in Russian and distributed among Russian business houses thru the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce in Moscow. The handbook will present a concise survey of the principal features of commerce and industry in the United States. It will contain a selected directory of American firms interested in the possibilities of the Russian market and in a position to meet the requirements of Russian buyers, and it will devote a special section to advertising American products. The material for this handbook is now being prepared.

## LIBRARY ECONOMY

## EXTENSION WORK

Askew, Sarah B. The place, the man and the book. H. W. Wilson Co., 1916. 22 p. 10 c.; 100 copies, \$3.

## INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

Scott, Carrie E., and others. Manual for institution libraries. A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1916. 38 p. (Library handbook no. 10.)

## INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

Lowe, John Adama. Books and libraries; a manual of instruction in their use for colleges. Boston Book Co., 1916. 71 p. 50 c.

## LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Sanborn, Henry N., comp. League of Library Commissions handbook. New ed. A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1916. 168 p.

## PAMPHLETS AND CLIPPINGS

Dickey, Philena A. The care of pamphlets and clippings in libraries. H. W. Wilson Co. 28 p.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES  
GENERAL

## FRENCH LITERATURE

Bowerman, Sarah Graham, comp. Recent French literature; an annotated list of books recommended for libraries. A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1916. 41 p.

## INDIANA REFORMATORY LIBRARY

Indiana Reformatory Library. Library catalog of books belonging to the reformatory. Jeffersonville, Ind.: The reformatory, 1916. 273 p.

## JOHN ADAMS LIBRARY

Swift, Lindsay, ed. Catalogue of the John Adams Library in the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston: The library. 271 p. \$1 and postage.

## RUSSIAN LITERATURE

Campbell, J. Maud, comp. Selected list of Russian books. A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1916. 86, vii p. (Foreign book list no. 7.)

## FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

## CHILDREN

Dietz, Louise, and Bell, Bernice W., comps. Reading for children according to school grading (kindergarten and primary grades). Louisville Free Public Library. 16 p.

## CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Massachusetts Library Club—Sub-committee on Children's Rooms and Elementary Schools. Aids in selecting children's books. (In *Mass. Lib. Club Bull.*, Dec., 1916. p. 100-106.)

## HIGH SCHOOLS

Wilson, Martha, comp. Minnesota library books for high schools. Minnesota State High School Board, 1916. 50 p.

## The Open Round Table

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BOOKS WANTED ON POSTAGE-STAMP  
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Editor *Library Journal*:

The Tacoma Public Library would appreciate your co-operation if you find space in the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* to ask any library having the following books to com-

municate with us. We are seeking to borrow these books on behalf of a local handwriting expert and specialist in the field of questioned documents:

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Dalston. How to detect forged stamps.

Stourton. Postage stamp forgeries.

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. KAISER.

Tacoma Public Library, Tacoma, Washington.

## A. L. A. CATALOGING TEST

Editor *Library Journal*:

Thru an oversight of the chairman, caused by an incomplete report by Library No. XV, that library was, in the paper on "The cataloging test," printed in the September number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, not credited with the use of Library of Congress cards, tho it uses these cards to a considerable extent. Therefore, the record of the work of this library in the tables should be revised as follows: The average of time and cost per volume cataloged by the library itself were: English, 20½ minutes and 11 cents; foreign, 23 minutes and 10½ cents; total average, 21 minutes and 10 cents. Titles for which L. C. cards were used, 16½ minutes and 7 cents. Grand total average, 20 minutes and 9½ cents. Estimated average cost, 1912, 47 cents. Furthermore, the third sentence of the last paragraph on the first column of p. 656, beginning "That library No. XV," and ending "the result of low salaries" should be cancelled.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON,

Chairman Committee on Cost and Method of Cataloging.

Chicago, Jan. 10, 1917.

THE IMMIGRANT PUBLICATION SOCIETY  
NEEDS SUPPORT

Editor *Library Journal*:

The work of the Immigrant Publication Society is not receiving the support it deserves from American libraries. The society proceeds upon the idea that work with the foreign-born, to be effective, must have the active interest and help, and be subject to the constant criticism and suggestion of men and women who have themselves been immigrants and who therefore have first-hand knowledge of the conditions. The society has published a series of books, every one of which has been thoroly tested. Librarians who have used the books have endorsed them with enthusiasm.

The society's first book was "The immigrant's guide," simply presented in the new-

comer's own language, to give the reader chiefly those things which he himself realizes he needs to know of the new land. Public libraries, serving large foreign populations, report that this book is being "read to pieces." There are instances of immigrants who have committed the entire book to memory.

The second publication of the society was the "Foreigners' guide to English." One of our New York branches owns six copies, which it reports "always out."

"Makers of America," for use as a second or third book in English, clearly written and yet intended to attract the interest of the intelligent adult, has been useful not only to the foreign-born, but also to our native Americans. The "Makers," whose stories are told in this book, are Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln.

The interest of public libraries was further challenged by the publication of "Immigrant and library: Italian helps," which gives exactly the information required by librarians who wish to work effectively with Italians. This book was issued in co-operation with the Publishing Board of the A. L. A., and led to many demands from librarians for similar books, not merely in Yiddish and Hebrew (now in preparation), but in many other languages.

A field of large national service is now opening before the society, for it is putting into the hands of librarians serviceable manuals for the very work in which they are so much interested. The time of experiment is over. The work is now a proved success. Other books are insistently called for, and a number of them are in preparation. For example, there are a Guide to Citizenship, a History of the United States in Polish and Italian, a simple book on agriculture, and several others. Among the others are preliminary and supplemental lists of books in foreign languages, and an ambitious and more scholarly project of an annual publication of an English annotated list of the best books published each year in a dozen of the more important languages.

The director of the society, Mr. John Foster Carr, is now so widely known among librarians that his office is overwhelmed with letters from every part of the country asking for many kinds of advice in this new work with the foreign-born. Thus there is being built up a dependable bureau of information and advice, the facilities of which should be still better known. But here comes in the difficulty. It is the intention that only expert advice shall be given. This requires work often involving

expense far beyond mere office charges. The bibliographies cannot hope to repay even the expense of printing; and the work has been continuing not only without remuneration to Mr. Carr, but with a large deficit, which in great part he has met personally. This is not as it should be. If the libraries would follow their own interests and place liberal orders for the society's publications, it would soon be self-supporting.

The society is not a commercial venture; it is a membership corporation, organized under a charter from the state of New York. The work needs support for its rapid and efficient extension. Librarians should not merely know more about the opportunities and help which the society offers, but they should themselves give that help which will make the prompt development of the work possible. There is a new and widespread interest in the undertaking. Following Mr. Carr's address at Asbury Park last summer, he has received innumerable lecture engagements and invitations from many parts of the country, either directly from librarians or upon their suggestion.

All the books published so far are very moderate in price. A careful trial of them will prove their value; and all of them except the bibliographies pay a profit that is a direct support to the enterprise. I am convinced that if librarians buy these little books as freely as their interests require, the publications will soon pay for themselves, and enable Mr. Carr and his organization to proceed with the issue of others for which librarians are clamoring. We have found all the books of great use in work with foreign populations in New York, and we have ordered them in large quantities in the past, and expect to continue to do so in the future. Will not other libraries do likewise, in accordance with their needs, so that this very important work may be continued and encouraged?

E. H. ANDERSON.

*New York Public Library.*

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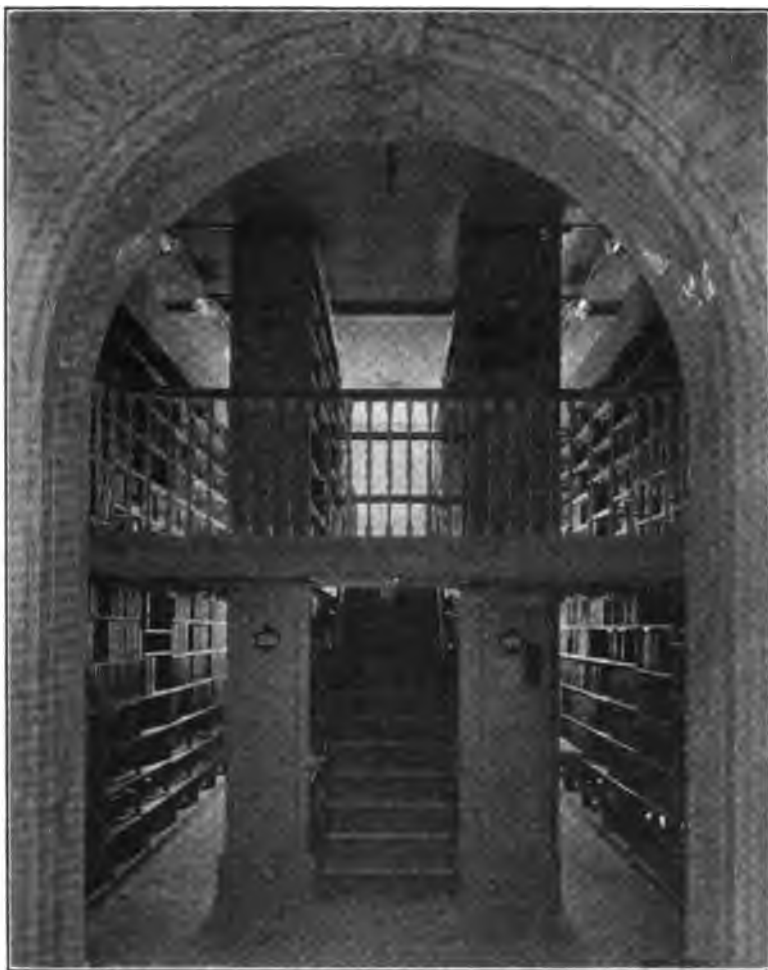
## Library Calendar

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Feb. 12. Pennsylvania Library Club.

Feb. 21. Western Massachusetts Library Club.  
Public Library, West Springfield,  
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Mar. 2-3. New Jersey Library Association,  
Pennsylvania Library Club. Joint  
meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic  
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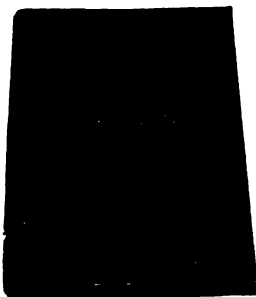
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Boston: Prison Discipline Society. Ann. rpts. Nos. 3, 12 and 15 (1828, '37, '40).

Great Brit. Board of Trade. Rpt. on collective agreements between employers and workpeople in the United Kingdom. 1910.

Internat. Congress on School Hygiene. Proceedings No. 4, 1913, 5 vols.

Liverpool Economic & Statistical Soc. Publication: How the casual labourer lives. 1909.

Philadelphia: Committee on school lunches of the home & school league. Ann. rpts. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 (1911-14).

Nat. Conf. of Charities and Correction. Proceedings 1898, 1907-08 and 1914.

New York City. Charity Organization Soc. Publication: Emergency relief after the Washington Place fire, N. Y., March 25, 1911.

New York City. Commissioner of pub. charities and correction. Ann. rpts. Nos. 10 and 11 (1869 and 1870).

New York City. Mayor's push cart commission. Report 1906.

New York City. Met. Board of health. Ann. rpt. 1866.

New York City. Charities directory 1914 and 1915.

New York State. Board of Charities. Ann. rpt. 1875-1888 inclusive.

New York State. Conf. of charities and correction. Proceedings 1910 and 1914.

New York State. Legislative manual. 1879, '81, '82, '84, 1904, '05, '07 and 1908.

New York State. Probation Commission: Rpt. and proceedings Nos. 1-5 inclusive, 7 and 8 (1907-11, 1913 and 1914).

Tuke, D. H. History of the insane in the British Isles. Lond., Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1882.

United States Industrial Relation Commission. First ann. rpt., 1914.

West, G. Hospital organization. Lond., Macmillan & Co., 1877.

Williams, R. The Liverpool docks problem. Liverpool Economic and Statistical Soc., 1912.

Wines, E. C. State of prisons and of child-saving institutions. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1880.

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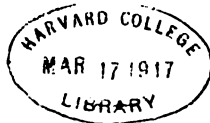
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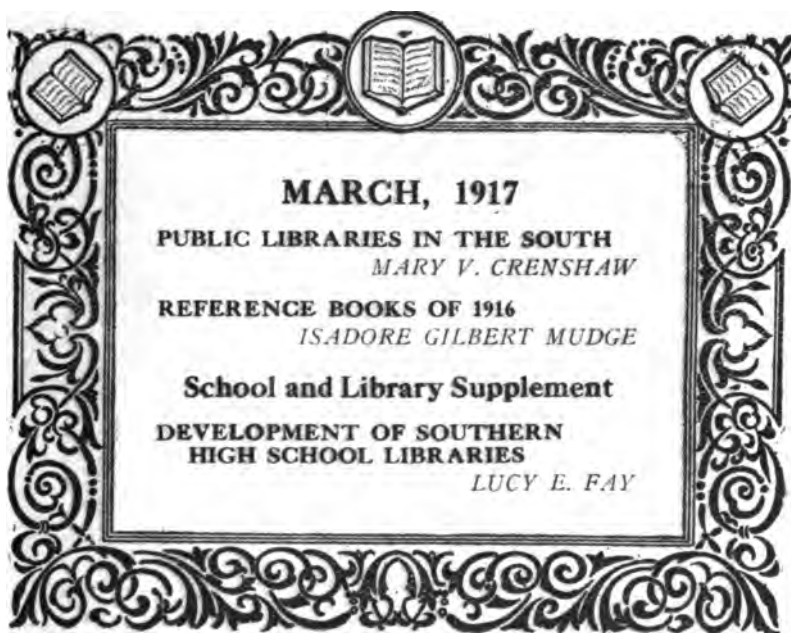
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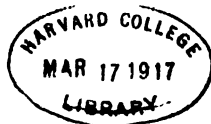
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 42

MARCH, 1917

No. 3

MASSACHUSETTS has, for the first time in its library history, a blot on the 'scutcheon. The appointment of State Librarian Belden to the chief librarianship of the Boston Public Library, made vacant by Mr. Wadlin's resignation, an appointment hailed with general approval thruout the library profession, has led to an unfortunate surrender of the State Library to the spoils system. Governor McCall, who has otherwise made a good record, permitted himself to send to the Council for approval the name of a recent student in a library school, who has little executive or other experience in library work, and who has not yet shown qualifications for the important post which Mr. Tillinghast and Mr. Belden had filled to the honor and profit of the state. It has been thru the effective efforts of the two gentlemen named that Massachusetts has long been the banner state in the completeness of its chain of town libraries. The library organizations of Massachusetts and all the leading librarians of the state personally joined in emphatic protest, which unfortunately has had no effect on the Governor or on the Governor's Council. To lack of proved fitness in the nominee is added a very serious imputation of scandal. The chairman of the State Library board of trustees is the editor of the Boston Herald. The appointee is the son of a member of the firm of R. H. Stearns & Company. The Stearns department store is a large advertiser in the Boston *Herald*, and the Stearns family have been large contributors to the campaign funds of the Republican party, which put Governor McCall and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge in office. Unfortunate as the affair is, it is only just to say, now that the nomination has been confirmed, that the appointee

should have every chance to prove his fitness and should be made welcome to all library meetings.

THAT commonwealth has otherwise been the storm center in the library world during the past month, for the profession has also had reason to enter protest against a civil-service measure which it was thought would break up the application of the merit system as worked out by the libraries themselves. The position of librarians in this matter should not be misunderstood. They are thoro upholders of the merit system, and some of the elders of the profession fully appreciate that the present development of the public library system would not have been possible a generation ago when the spoils system introduced itself into appointments of every kind. The American library system has been, with very few exceptions, such as that above cited, absolutely free from political jobbery and personal influence. It has maintained the highest standard of personnel and efficiency, not least in Massachusetts. Librarians, therefore, do not oppose the principles or the practice of civil service reform, but point out that these have been thoroly accepted in the library field, and that the tests for fitness instituted by the libraries themselves are better and more practical than the generalized tests of the civil service authorities. It is understood that libraries will be excepted from the new measure and left to themselves so long as the spoils system is kept out. It is to be hoped that the friends of the merit system in libraries will not have to turn about and, because of political or religious pressure upon the State Library and possibly upon

the Boston Public Library, appeal for protection to the state civil service board.

A RUMOR that a strike and walkout has occurred within the library systems of Greater New York has no more foundation than the fact of general dissatisfaction and consultation among the staffs both of the New York and Brooklyn Public Libraries in respect to the stoppage of promotions and salary increases. This has been made necessary by the action of the Board of Estimate in cutting close the city appropriations for library purposes. In all the borough systems this has worked great hardship and is having the effect of losing to the branch libraries many capable library assistants who are tempted against their will into business libraries or other positions which are better paid. A staff meeting, called by the librarian, was held in Brooklyn, at which grievances were freely discussed, as should be the case. The Brooklyn board of trustees had anticipated action by the staff before the presentation of the excellent memorial printed elsewhere, and since its reception, the board has voted to transmit the memorial to the Board of Estimate with a request for an emergency addition to the budget which will make possible substantial tho inadequate increase of remuneration, except in the higher salaries, for the current year. The library trustees themselves are, of course, powerless in the matter, because they can look only to the appropriating board of the city for the necessary funds. The final solution is that library service must be standardized with the school service, on terms of equal pay and equal opportunity.

WARFARE by assassination, on the high seas, which is the culmination of ruthless and barbarous war, is producing effects in every relation of life. It seems petty indeed to think of trade or local interest in comparison with the huge horror of the international situation. But it must be recorded that the safe-guarding of food importations by the British war authorities

has an unexpected library result thru the reduction of the importation of paper to half the quantity hitherto permitted and the prohibition of importation into Great Britain of books and periodicals. This cuts off American supplies from British libraries and will probably cut British book production in half and lead to the stoppage of many periodicals. To the British restrictions of importations from neutral countries by neutrals, is now added the submarine blockade of the Allied coasts, so that American libraries can scarcely hope to maintain importations either of books or periodicals with any certainty. Of the condition of things in Germany little is known, but no copies of the *Börsenblatt* have been received anywhere for many months and it is probable that German book and periodical production has been reduced in much greater proportion than in England. The steps taken by the Librarian of Congress and by the A. L. A. committee, to modify the previous restriction of importations, were admirably planned, but in the present state of things are necessarily at a halt.

Altho Canada has made remarkable beginning, especially in the province of Ontario, in modern library development, Newfoundland is but just making a start. Under the new colonial policy of Great Britain this may soon become one of the provinces of federated Canada, but all the more it should come in with a library system already started. It is pleasant to note that the beginning has been made by help of friendly co-operation from this side the imaginary line between the United States and its neighbor. Miss Marian Cutter of Brooklyn, who made her first library visit to Labrador in 1914, spent a large part of last summer in Labrador and Newfoundland, and in co-operation with Dr. Grenfell has worked out a plan for a public library system. Headquarters for the present are in St. Anthony, where Dr. Grenfell's chief hospital is located, and the library occupies two rooms in the schoolhouse. We offer felicitations on behalf of librarians of the States on this auspicious beginning.

# PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE SOUTH\*

BY MAY V. CRENSHAW

UNDER my title, "Public libraries in the South," I have selected for consideration the following states: Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

Altho in the strict meaning of the word, a public library is one supported only by public funds, I have used the term in its broader sense, and have included libraries supported by public or private funds, requiring only that they should be general collections, circulating free of charge to all. The selection has proved a difficult task, due to the various ways in which the word "public" may be construed, some narrowing it down to the municipally supported library, others considering as "public" any library open to the public, even tho requiring a subscription fee.

In any survey of the library field it is perhaps difficult to get actual conditions and accurate statistics, without a personal visit to the community. This is particularly true of the South, where the public library is of comparatively recent date, where funds are always limited, where most of the smaller libraries are in charge of untrained workers, and especially where the above mentioned confusion of terms makes it absolutely impossible to get accurate information from any printed source. Even an attempt to get a complete list of public libraries has proved baffling in the states where no library commission exists.

For the slow awakening of the South to the educational privileges due her citizens thru public libraries, there have been many reasons assigned. Climatic causes have been cited, together with the general conservatism of her people, the poverty resulting from a devastating war and the length of time always required for recuperation. That statistics for the South show a decrease of from 24.28% of illiterates in 1900 to 16.45% in 1910 is an encouraging sign

of improvement in the schools, which it is to be hoped may gradually extend to public libraries; and the progress made in other civic matters in recent years, the general good roads movement, for instance, is perhaps a sign of the dawning realization that increased taxes, if properly used, are apt to bring increased benefits. Since the poverty is gradually being overcome, it is safe to say that, at the present time, it is a general lack of interest, resulting from the failure to understand the possibilities and opportunities of the public library, that is retarding, not so much the growth of the library movement, as its inception, in the South.

There are two main features wherein the South differs from other sections of the country—its negro population<sup>1</sup> and its vast number of country people in comparison with its few large cities. Both of these conditions are slowly being recognized.

From Colonial days the southern states have been blessed with many excellent private libraries. Subscription and association libraries are of long standing, and even in the former it is now the general rule to circulate free of charge the books received in the state traveling collections.

College libraries in many places are open to the public, sometimes even circulating books. Bernard C. Steiner says: "The first library in British America which belonged to any public institution was the gift of an Englishman. This was the library attached to the college projected at Henrico, Virginia, but given up after the Indian massacre of 1623. . . . That this was the first public library in the British colonies is a moral certainty."

*Virginia.* A Virginia librarian is quoted as saying: "As usual Virginia is in a position to seem more backward than she is, because she has neglected to keep records of her work. No library statistics for the state have ever been compiled." Up to 1910, Virginia certainly seemed no more

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Census Report, 1910, 31.41% of whole pop. of South.

<sup>2</sup> Steiner, B. C. Rev. Thos. Bray and his American libraries. *American Historical Review*. v. 2, p. 60. Oct., 1896.

\* Thesis presented for graduation, Library School of the New York Public Library, June, 1915. Revised and brought up to date, December, 1916.

backward in library progress than she actually was. In spite of a liberal library law, by which "the council of any incorporated town has power to levy a tax not exceeding one mill on the dollar annually for the purpose of maintaining public libraries."<sup>1</sup> yet at the present time but two of her libraries are municipally supported. Of her eight cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, but five have public libraries, and Richmond, with a population of 127,628, has the unfortunate distinction of being the only city of its size in the United States without a city library.<sup>2</sup> The Carnegie offer, gladly received by so many cities in the South, was here rejected a second time in 1907, and so far the perhaps wiser suggestion of a library built entirely by the city has proved equally unsuccessful. At the 1916 meeting of the Richmond Education Association, however, the announcement was made that "A free public library" would be the slogan of the association until its accomplishment, so it is to be hoped that the present state of affairs will soon be remedied.

Of the municipally supported libraries, the Norfolk Public Library is the oldest, dating originally from 1870, becoming free in 1904, and moving into a Carnegie building in 1907, the land a gift of the Selden family. Its first branch, a \$20,000 Carnegie building, has been opened in the last year.

The Waynesboro Library opened in a Carnegie building in 1912, and is supported by the town.

Of the endowed libraries, the most unusual is the Handley Library at Winchester. In 1895, by the will of the late Judge John Handley of Scranton, Pennsylvania, Winchester (population 5864) became the recipient of a bequest of \$250,000, to be held in trust until the fund amounted to \$500,000. It is of interest that Judge Handley's bequest (almost his entire fortune was left to the town for various purposes) is mainly ascribed to his admiration for Stonewall Jackson, who was so closely connected with Winchester and the Shenandoah Valley during the war.<sup>3</sup> In August, 1913, the building, costing \$145,000, with stack room for 75,000 books was formally opened. The

need of a library in the community, perhaps not felt at the time by some of its more fortunate citizens, was rather pathetically proved at the opening by the fact that one of the first books drawn was a copy of Pepys' Diary, which the borrower had been wanting to read for fifty years! With an absolutely untouched field in which to work, the Handley Library bids fair to have a splendid future. As the nearest library is that of Hagerstown, Maryland, forty miles distant, it seems unfortunate that by the terms of the will it was considered impossible to extend its privileges to the county.

With an equally promising outlook, the Arents Library opened in Richmond on New Year's Day, 1914. This was the outcome of St. Andrew's Parish Library, founded by Miss Grace Arents, and by gradual changes, becoming free to all, tho still dependent on her support. Not large enough to take the place of a city library in a town of Richmond's size, in its necessarily limited way it is filling a long felt need.

Perhaps standing almost alone in the nature of its work is the State Library. I shall speak of it only so far as it takes the place of a public library. Established in 1823, since 1903, when the Library Board assumed charge, the privileges for home use of the books, including a general collection, have been gradually extended, and in November, 1913, the "privilege of borrowing was granted to every responsible person in the state over eighteen years of age."<sup>4</sup> The use of this privilege, however, has not increased as it should, the reason given being the trouble of getting the necessary endorsement.

The State Library Board takes the place of a library commission, having under its control the traveling libraries, tho a bill giving it the full powers of a commission failed to pass in 1914, and again in 1916. The system of traveling libraries was organized in 1903, and in 1906 the General Assembly appropriated \$7000 for its reorganization, two years later making an annual appropriation of \$1800 for its support. These libraries are transported free of charge by railroads and steamship lines in the state.

In October, 1908, the librarian reported

<sup>1</sup> Bill passed by General Assembly, 1899-1900.

<sup>2</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 39, p. 151, Feb., 1914.

<sup>3</sup> Trustees' Report at opening of Handley Library, Aug., 1913.

<sup>4</sup> Report of Virginia State Library, 1913-14.

the Virginia State Library to be the only library in the South circulating books for the blind. The example has since been followed by other states.

That the library spirit is struggling for expression is shown by several small libraries that have either been opened or made free within the last few years, but these are, one and all, working hard for a living, proving that the interest of the people at large has not yet been aroused. Since the failure of the bill for a real commission and a paid organizer, it is all the more regrettable that the State Library Association has recently passed out of existence.

*West Virginia.* Two years ago library conditions in West Virginia looked dim, even in comparison with Virginia, for at the A. L. A. meeting in Washington, it was declared to be without commission, association, or public library law.<sup>1</sup> But within that short time an awakening seems to have taken place. In 1914, a State Library Association was formed, the following year a general library law was enacted, and altho a bill, creating a library commission, failed to pass the legislature, its promoters will probably not rest until that, too, has been successful.

The earliest, and largest, library in the state is that at Wheeling, which claims descent from subscription libraries, the first of which dates from 1807. In 1883 the Board of Education took over the subscription library and made it free.

Of the other towns, Huntington and Bluefield show a vigorous circulation. Three out of five libraries reporting receive their appropriation thru a school levy, and the majority give equal privileges to the negroes.

*North Carolina.* The spirit, if not the actual history, of public libraries in North Carolina dates back to 1695, when the Rev. Thomas Bray, founder and secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was appointed by the Bishop of London as his commissary in the royal province of Maryland. One of the provisions of his acceptance was the promise of assist-

ance from the bishop in furnishing books for the colonies. He, himself, did not go to North Carolina, but sent "of his own particular pious gift" a collection valued at one hundred pounds, which was the origin of the first public library in the state.<sup>2</sup> "Standing Libraries" he writes "will signify little in the Country, where Persons must ride some miles to look into a Book: such journeys being too expensive of Time and Money; but Lending Libraries, which come home to 'em without Charge may tolerably well supply the Vacancies in their own studies, till such time as these Lending, may be improved into Parochial Libraries." Hence we find passed in 1715 the first and only library law in the colony; "and be it enacted . . . that the inhabitants of Beaufort Precinct shall have liberty to borrow any book out of the said Library, giving a receipt for the same to the Library keeper for the time being with a promise to return the said book or books, if a folio, in four months time; if a quarto, in two months time; if an octavo or under, in one months time; upon penalty of paying three times the value of the said book or books, so borrowed, in case of failure in returning the same; and the said Library-Keeper is hereby obliged to enter such receipt in a book to be fairly kept for that purpose, and upon the return of any book or books so lent, shall note it returned on the opposite side or column of the said book, and not cross or blot the same." That Bray was ahead of his time in library theories is perceived in his words "and, whereas it may be objected, that Books will be so often borrowed that it will be hard for anyone to have the Book he wants, I am so far from being concern'd to answer it, that I heartily wish the great Use and frequent Borrowing of Books may make it a real Objection," and with the true modern spirit he suggests "there being several Authors specify'd in such a Library, as I design, upon most of the Subjects, if one be not to be had, Satisfaction may be sought in the mean time from another." That the books were used and in some instances abused, is shown

<sup>1</sup> Weeks, Stephen B. Libraries and literature in North Carolina in the 18th century. 1896, p. 181.

<sup>2</sup> North Carolina library law, 1715. (In Weeks, S. B. Libraries and literature in North Carolina in the 18th century. 1896, p. 181.)

<sup>3</sup> Wooten, Katharine H. Library development in the South since 1907. A. L. A. Proceedings. 1914, p. 165.

by the words "the unrestrained liberty hath already proved very prejudicial to the said Library, several of the books being lost and others damnified." The books were to be cataloged, and several copies of the catalog made, one to be kept by the librarian, "so that people shall know the books in the library; and every year an inventory shall be taken." A "library-keeper" was appointed by the board, this, according to Dr. Steiner, being the first legal appointment of its kind in the colonies, all previous librarians having held their positions thru their rank as clergymen or college presidents.<sup>1</sup>

Of the thirty-nine libraries established by Bray in the American colonies, those in North Carolina were eventually scattered and lost sight of, but the law regarding them was retained in an act of 1751, and dropped in 1765.

The present library law, secured by the commission in 1911, provides for the establishment of a public library in any incorporated town, with a special tax of not more than ten cents on the hundred dollars of assessed value of taxable property, and not more than thirty cents on the poll tax.

The parish libraries were followed by a series of subscription and society libraries, but only in 1897 do we find an actual public library. In that year one was established in Durham, where a recent appropriation of \$400 from the county has allowed it to extend its privileges to the rural population.

The Olivia Raney Library in Raleigh is a memorial building supported by the city.

In Charlotte, the Carnegie Library, established in 1903, has made steady progress. It seems unfortunate that in the midst of its excellent work the Board of Education of Mecklenberg county has seen fit to discontinue its annual appropriation of \$300, thus depriving the county people of free library privileges. The colored library in Charlotte was built by the town, and with an inadequate appropriation is making excellent progress.

The Wilmington Library, established in 1901 and given to the city in 1906, has no

building of its own, but occupies the top floor of the City Hall.

The Winston-Salem Library, opened in 1906, was up to 1913 free only to the people of Winston. At that time the two towns were consolidated, and the library now serves both on the same terms.

Greensboro is fortunate in having a particularly wide-awake library, opened in 1902, and moved into a Carnegie building in 1906. A little pamphlet called "Vacation visits to our Public Library," being a reprint from the *Greensboro Daily Record*, shows the esteem in which it is held. One of its activities in 1913 consisted of a North Carolina Story Hour, the historical characters being represented by dolls, which are kept as a permanent exhibit. Bookmarks, too, with illustrations and a short description on each, tend to arouse in Greensboro children an interest in their local history that may be satisfied by the local history collection. By a \$1500 appropriation from the county, the Greensboro library has been enabled to throw open her doors to her rural neighbors, and a recent \$10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation will probably soon result in a colored branch.

Other county work is done by the libraries at Ledger and Washington, which receive appropriations from Mitchell and Beaufort counties, respectively.<sup>2</sup>

Much of the library progress in North Carolina is due to the splendid work of its commission, organized in 1909, with an appropriation of \$1500, being the first Southern library commission to receive an appropriation. The legislature has since increased the amount to \$4000, making possible a system of traveling libraries, these being absolutely necessary with 1,887,813 of the population living in rural districts. These libraries have served over half of the counties in the state, many of which have received several, the aim being eventually to average five to a county. In the winter of 1911 North Carolina blazed the trail of package libraries in the South, and they are now to be had on seventy-nine subjects. The commission also assists the farmer with special collections of agricultural books, for which the State Depart-

<sup>1</sup> Steiner, B. C. Rev. Thos. Bray and his American Libraries. *American Historical Review*. v. 2, p. 71. Oct., 1896.

<sup>2</sup> Steiner, B. C. Rev. Thos. Bray and his American Libraries. *American Historical Review*. v. 2, p. 72. Oct., 1896.

<sup>3</sup> For sketches of individual libraries see N. C. Library Commission Report, 1913-14.



ment of Agriculture in June 1914 appropriated \$300.<sup>1</sup>

But perhaps the most far reaching venture of the commission is its present campaign for the purpose of starting by 1920 a free public library in every North Carolina town of 2000 or more people, the figures having been lowered from 2500, as a result of the interest and enthusiasm caused by the campaign. This will mean, if successful, thirty-three new libraries in North Carolina, and it will be interesting to see whether the influence of this movement will not spread beyond the state.

*South Carolina.* Early library history in South Carolina follows much the same lines as in the preceding state. The Bray libraries flourished for a time, causing the passage of a bill even earlier than in North Carolina (1700), the first library law to be found in the colonies, and clearly showing that the books were intended for public use.<sup>2</sup>

Society and subscription libraries followed, but, in great contrast to North Carolina, information in regard to present conditions is exceedingly hard to get, owing to the lack of a commission and the fact that an association has only very recently been formed (October, 1915). A bill permitting towns, townships and counties to tax themselves two mills passed the legislature in 1915. The same session, however, killed a bill for a library commission.

The most recent reports point to the fact that there are but four public libraries in the state, receiving any support from public funds. These are Anderson (1908), Marion (1912), Latta (1914) and Gaffney (1914). Of these, Marion and Latta are the result of a law passed in 1912 for Marion county, permitting school districts to tax themselves one mill for libraries in the county, Marion receiving, from this tax, \$1050 of its total revenue of \$1800, and Latta its entire income. The progressiveness of the Marion Library is shown by the fact that with its small funds it supported sixteen traveling libraries in 1914.

*Georgia.* Georgia can claim the distinction of being the pioneer of public

library work in the South, the free library as municipal property dating from the Carnegie gift to Atlanta in 1899.<sup>3</sup>

Four years earlier a congress of women librarians had been held at the "Cotton States and International Exposition." It was, according to Miss Wallace, an "excellent meeting, with poor audience and good results," bringing the A. L. A. conference of 1899 to Atlanta. It was during this meeting that the Young Men's Library Association presented to the mayor the deed conveying the property and funds of the Y. M. L. A. to the city, to be merged into the Carnegie Library. The Carnegie gift was \$100,000, afterwards raised to \$145,000, the city agreeing to appropriate \$5000 annually, which amount was trebled in five years.

The opening of the Atlanta Library was the beginning of activity in the rest of the state, its apprentice class, which in 1905 developed into the Atlanta Library School, being the means whereby modern methods and library spirit were spread abroad, and the resulting benefit is shown in the work and standing of nearly all the small free libraries to-day. With few exceptions, these are in Carnegie buildings with city support.

Savannah acquired its Public Library in 1903, taking over the books of the Georgia Historical Society, which in 1847 had united with the Savannah Library Association, which dated from 1809. In the last year the two have again separated, the Public Library moving into a \$75,000 Carnegie building. An interesting classification of its 17,215 readers, a year before the separation, shows that it makes a wide appeal to all classes.

Macon, the third largest city in Georgia, has recently received from Mrs. Bellamy a gift of \$50,000 and a library site. This should allow its library activities, which up to now have been well taken care of on a very limited amount by the Price Free Library, to expand in proportion to its size.

An endowment fund, similar to the Carnegie, is that of the late A. K. Hawkes, of Atlanta. To any, or all, of five specified towns, Mr. Hawkes has left \$7000 each for a library, providing the city supports it and

<sup>1</sup> North Carolina Library Commission Report, 1913-14: 1915-16.

<sup>2</sup> Steiner, B. C. Rev. Thos. Bray and his American libraries. *American Historical Review*. v. 2, p. 67, 71. Oct., 1896.

<sup>3</sup> Wallace, Anne. Southern library movement. A. L. A. Proceedings. 1907, p. 64.

a moving picture show. If these decline, five others are named. Dalton has already accepted the offer. Another gift of Mr. Hawkes is the Children's Library at Griffin, open to both town and county, with a moving picture show on its second floor.<sup>1</sup>

Until 1901 Georgia had no public library law, the city charter having to be amended at the establishment of each library.

A State Library Commission was created in 1897, but owing to the lack of an appropriation, its work is necessarily limited, most of it falling on the Atlanta Library. An attempt will be made at the next legislature to secure an appropriation, an organizer, and the power to carry on traveling libraries, which have so far been taken care of to a large extent by the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Some mention must be made of the first traveling libraries operated in the South, instituted by Mrs. Eugene Heard with the co-operation of the Seaboard Air Line, along whose entire system they extend. Mr. John D. Wolcott, librarian of the U. S. Bureau of Education, says: "The work has a place all its own as one of the important educational movements for the rural South."<sup>2</sup> Not limiting her efforts to school libraries, Mrs. Heard in 1911 had sent out thirty-five community libraries. Nor is the work confined to the white people of the section, but in every case the community is required to show some work of improvement as guarantee that the library is deserved.

Other traveling libraries are those established in 1910 by the late Mr. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, for the negroes of the South. These libraries are distributed by the Atlanta University.<sup>3</sup>

*Florida.* In 1899 it was reported that there was practically no library activity in Florida, and altho several libraries have since been established, the movement has apparently not yet stirred the state to alter conditions to any great extent.

There are no general library laws, and

any town or city wishing to organize a municipally supported library must obtain consent of the state legislature to levy a tax.<sup>4</sup>

I find no attempt to create a commission, and the doubt expressed in 1907 as to the possibility of securing money for traveling libraries evidently still exists. There is no state association.

Jacksonville has the largest and the first city supported library. Being the only large library in the state, it is drawn on from other cities and often does the work of a commission in organizing libraries in smaller places. It is unique in having in the same building a separate collection for its colored people, with a colored attendant in charge.

Bartow, Clearwater, Ocala and West Tampa, in spite of their youth, are making excellent progress, and Tampa has opened a library in a \$50,000 Carnegie building.

I am sure there are few libraries that can show the financial record of the little library, started thru the efforts of the Women's Club, at Orange Park, a village of some 370 people, two-thirds of whom are colored. The initial work, even to painting the chairs and tables, was done by the volunteer librarian, who is also post mistress. Perhaps her own words will best describe the administration. "We have no appropriation from state, city or individual; our expenses are practically nothing with the exception of a new broom, once in a while." (Books are apparently given.) "When we need more bookcases, I just request some member to bake a cake and I raffle it off; that has been our only maintenance; what we need we work for and get it; we do not beg for anything, always giving full value for what we receive. I have no trouble in disposing of the chances; who would not take a chance for such a cause?"

*Alabama.* In 1907 Dr. T. M. Owen reported the position of Alabama in library work in the past ten years as "not satisfactory, but gratifying," and perhaps the same could be repeated now. Until 1907 there was no general library law, each city supporting a library in accordance with the terms of its charter, some liberal and some the reverse.

<sup>1</sup> For sketches of individual libraries see Georgia Library Commission. Handbook of the libraries of Georgia. 1907.

<sup>2</sup> Wolcott, John D. Library extension in the U. S. U. S. Commissioner of Education Report. 1911. v. 1, p. 218.

<sup>3</sup> Dickerman, G. S. The Marblehead libraries. *Southern Workman*, v. 39, p. 490-500. Sept., 1910.

<sup>4</sup> Utley, George B. Library conditions in Florida. A. L. A. Proceedings, 1907. p. 73.

The same year, since it was thought unwise to undertake the establishment of a separate library commission, the work of such a commission was by state legislation taken over by the Department of Archives and History, and under the auspices of the Library Extension Division, most of the library work in Alabama has been done. Altho Georgia was the first Southern state to create a commission, Alabama has gone ahead of her by making, in 1911, an appropriation of \$5000 for the work of the department along library and other lines) Traveling libraries, originally organized by the State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1899, and books for the blind were taken over by the new department.

The library doing the most important work is perhaps that in Birmingham. Made free in 1909, it was at first under the control of the school board, but recently it has been put under an independent board. It is housed in the City Hall, and is not permitted to spend any of its annual city appropriation for books. The result was a book fund raised by public subscription, which amounted to \$10,000 a year for two years, and the city has recently made a special appropriation of \$1000 a month for four months. Its librarian reports a great demand for good library service. "Improvement has been easy," he says, "in spite of hard times for individuals and threatened bankruptcy for the city. Many months have shown 100% increase in circulation, new borrowers, etc., over the same month in the preceding year." Birmingham being the largest industrial city in the South (population 132,685), it is not surprising to hear that the demand for books on useful arts can hardly be supplied. It is interesting to note the outside co-operation with the library, as is shown by the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Co. instructing Mr. Milam, the librarian, to purchase \$1000 worth of technical books for the library.

The Montgomery Library, made free in 1904, holds the honor of being the first free public library, municipally supported, in Alabama.

Of the libraries replying to the questionnaire, Talladega alone reports a county appropriation. All but two, however, receive money from the city.

*Mississippi.* A 1916 survey of the library situation in Mississippi by Mr. Davis, librarian of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College,<sup>1</sup> has made information on library conditions in the state available. Hitherto, Mississippi reports have seemed purely negative, there being no library commission, and the State Library Association not having met for four years, until its reorganization a year ago. Perhaps Miss Wootten's excuse might be repeated, that Mississippi, with its population of 1,800,000, has not a city of 25,000, but this seems hardly adequate when other small places are doing good work, and Mr. Davis finds the state "ranks very low among the states that are making use of the public library as a means of popular education."

A county library law is being agitated, and already in the organization of the Claiborne County Library at Port Gibson, an attempt has been made to start some county extension work, tho so far, I believe, a membership fee is charged.

Meridian, with the largest library in the state, has a branch for its colored people.

*Louisiana.* Mr. Beers, at the 1907 conference of the A. L. A., regretted that it was only too easy to chronicle the library advancement in Louisiana, and according to recent reports, there has been little progress since that date.

In 1910 a law was enacted, providing for the establishment of libraries in towns or villages with a population of less than 100,000. As yet results seem to be few, and the endeavor of the State Association to create a commission, the surest means of improving conditions, has proved unsuccessful. In fact, the association itself has of late passed out of existence.

At a meeting of the association in 1911 a committee was appointed for the purpose of sending out a few traveling libraries as object lessons, and to create public interest. Altho I can find no mention of this having been done, yet the fact that the association recently turned over to the Federation of Women's Clubs seven hundred books, leads to the supposition that the experiment was tried.

<sup>1</sup> Davis, Whitman. Library situation in Mississippi. (In *Bulletin of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College*, July, 1916.) Contains sketches of individual libraries.

Of its few public libraries, the New Orleans Library is the oldest, largest and best equipped. Dating back as a subscription library to 1845, its growth, owing to limited funds, was exceedingly slow until a few years after its union with the Fisk Library (established 1849) in 1896, it received a gift of \$50,000 from the heirs of Simon Hensheim. In 1907 a Carnegie gift of \$275,000 was really the beginning of its career of usefulness. In increasing its facilities it has been materially aided by receiving the overflow of books from the Howard Library in the same city, which is purely for reference, and by the terms of its endowment, can contain only 35,000 volumes. A \$25,000 negro branch was opened in October, 1915.

The other five libraries show city appropriations, wholly or in part, but small circulations.<sup>1</sup>

*Texas.* Libraries in Texas have sprung up in a night. Previous to 1900 there was but one free public library, and the number now, tho still inadequate, is constantly increasing.

As far back as 1874, Texas enacted a public library law, and as behooves a state of its vast area, it is now turning its attention to county libraries, its recent county law, as introduced, following the lines of that in California. By its many amendments, however, it has been rendered practically useless before its passage.<sup>2</sup> The Texas Library Association and other clubs are making a valiant fight for another bill that will benefit the state.

The bill creating a commission under the name of the Texas Library and Historical Commission finally passed in 1909, the appropriation having increased from \$6828 in 1909-10 to \$15,518 in 1914-15, with another increase in 1916-17. This amount covers many activities other than public libraries. The Commission also does the work of a public library in sending out material to individuals all over the state.

Traveling libraries have been supplied by the Women's Clubs in various places, and

in the last two years the clubs and the Commission have combined in the work undertaken.

Excellent progress is seen in the larger places, wherever the financial support is in any degree adequate. In many of the smaller towns the same might be said, but with as large a territory as Texas, it would perhaps be impossible not to find a large number of small, poorly administered libraries. The fact that many of the towns are not living up to their Carnegie contracts is bound to result in the poor service and lack of training that is apt to come from underpay.

In both Galveston and San Antonio free lectures are a popular feature, those in Galveston being one of the requirements of the will of Henry Rosenberg, by whom the library was endowed (opened 1904). In San Antonio German and Mexican elements make an unusually large foreign circulation. El Paso has of course been affected by Mexican conditions, and much work has been done there in the past year among our troops on the border.

Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco also do excellent work and Houston has a separate colored library in a \$15,000 Carnegie building with a city appropriation of \$2400. Both San Antonio and Galveston have colored branches. The latter, with a colored population less than one-fifth that of Jacksonville, Florida, has twice the number of readers. On the other hand it is interesting to note that the circulation is but one-fourth as large.<sup>3</sup>

*Kentucky.* Altho the modern public library is but a comparatively recent thing in Kentucky, yet it is interesting to trace the beginnings of some of the same modern libraries back to the early days of our history.

In 1796 some citizens of Lexington "proposed the formation of a library for the benefit of the students of Transylvania University, and for the further pleasure and instruction of the citizens of Lexington, far removed at that early time from centers of culture and learning in this country." This, the first library ever established west of the

<sup>1</sup> For sketches of individual libraries see New Orleans Library Club Handbook of Louisiana libraries, 1909.

<sup>2</sup> Bill requires a two-thirds vote to establish a library; requires no professional training or examination of librarian; and limits tax to six mills on the hundred dollars.

<sup>3</sup> Yust, W. F. What of the black and yellow races? A. L. A. Proceedings, 1913, p. 162.

For sketches of individual libraries, see Texas State Library Association. Handbook of Texas libraries. No. 2, 1908; No. 3, 1915.

Allegheny Mountains,<sup>1</sup> was, of course, on the subscription plan, and four years later (1800) was incorporated under the Lexington Library Association, under which it remained until 1898, when, by an act of the legislature, Lexington was enabled to receive a free public library. The old association building was leased to the new institution, which finally fell heir to all its books, pamphlets, etc., when it entered its Carnegie building.

Louisville dates its first library from the early 19th century (1811). Others followed, culminating in the present Carnegie Library in 1905. In 1907 Mr. Yust reported the work of the Louisville Library as constituting over half of that done in the entire state, and its present reports show that it is living up to the reputation for good service acquired in its early days.

Other libraries showing good reports of their work are at Covington, Henderson, Hickman, Hopkinsville, Newport, Owensboro, Paducah, Somerset and Versailles. Of the smaller libraries mention might be made of the one at Ivis, Knott Co., in connection with the Ivis Civic Centre. Opened in the past year with gifts entirely from the North, it now has 2800 books, with a clipping collection of over 1,000,000 articles. It is open to the county both thru deposit stations and the main library, each person being allowed "as many books as he can take away on horseback in his saddle-pockets."

Since 1900 Kentucky has made rapid progress, and its recent activities may well be laid to its excellent commission, created in 1910, with a \$6000 appropriation. Under its able supervision, one hundred and eighty-seven traveling libraries, containing 8905 books have been sent out. It also circulates books from an open shelf collection, consisting of 3627 volumes.

Kentucky's library law permits cities of the first class to tax themselves with a tax of not less than two and one-half cents or more than four cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property. Like every other wide-awake state, the aim of her commission is to secure a progressive county law.

<sup>1</sup> Kentucky Library Commission, Third biennial report, 1913-15.

<sup>2</sup> For sketches of individual libraries, see Kentucky Library Commission. Third biennial report, 1913-15.

Kentucky, having next to West Virginia and Oklahoma the smallest percentage of negro population in the South (11.4%), has, like those two states, in some cases admitted colored people to general libraries. The following is from the Library Commission Report of 1911-13.

"Negroes are admitted without race distinction to the libraries at Covington, Newport and Paris. In several additional libraries the same privileges would be allowed but the question has never been agitated.

"At Lexington a reading room in the library is reserved for their use, and they are allowed the same book privileges as other citizens.

"At Paducah the colored citizens are allowed book privileges.

"The Kentucky Library Commission reserves traveling libraries for the exclusive use of the negroes of the state."

The general libraries are not used by the negroes to any great extent, and from personal experience, I believe that separate branches for them are well worth the division of the library appropriation.

Louisville has two colored branches. The opening of the first, according to Mr. Yust, was an event, to the negroes, second only in importance to the opening of the first colored free school in 1870. This was the first separate library building with colored assistants. Louisville trains colored apprentices for other libraries as well as for her own, giving them their practice in the colored branches.

*Tennessee.* An issue of the *Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal* in 1848 says: "'Tis true we are feeding Ireland, whipping Mexicans, electing governors and doing a thriving business at that, still we can spare the time and means to get up a good public library.'" Altho the library thus mentioned apparently came to naught, the efforts for its establishment have probably been felt in later years thru the medium of the subscription and association library, which is found in Tennessee as all over the South.

The year 1888 saw the first public library in Tennessee, the gift of the three daughters

<sup>3</sup> Taken from quotation used by Miss Lauderdale in thesis for graduation at Simmons College, "Libraries in Tennessee."

of Frederick Cossitt, as the result of finding among his papers an informal memorandum, giving \$75,000 for the establishment of a library in Memphis. It was opened in 1893, when the city council made an annual appropriation of \$5000, which has since been increased by the passage of a bill for a municipal tax of three cents on the \$100 worth of property. Cossitt Library is the first southern library to be supported by a municipal tax, not municipal appropriation.

R. A. Halley gives the following account of the rather unusual beginning of the Howard Library in Nashville, once only a reference and reading room. "Mr. M. H. Howard and Samuel Watkins were under obligations to Judge John Lea for services rendered them, for which he (Judge Lea) refused to receive compensation, and when they insisted on paying him, he told them to donate whatever they thought due him to some philanthropic purpose. When the matter took shape, instead of a comparatively small amount, a donation of \$15,000 was made by Mr. Howard for a public library."<sup>1</sup> \$10,000 was used for books, the remainder for an endowment fund, Mr. Watkins providing a room in the Watkins Institute. It opened as a subscription library, and after passing thru various financial vicissitudes, was, in 1903, incorporated in the Carnegie Library. Since then it has made steady progress. In May 1914 a room for the blind was opened with magazines and books furnished by the St. Louis Public Library, with a custodian supplied by the Council of the Jewish Women of Nashville. A colored branch in a \$25,000 building was opened in January, 1916.

The Chattanooga Library has shown a remarkable growth since its beginning in 1905 with 900 volumes. In 1908 the legislature of Tennessee passed an act allowing the county courts to appropriate money for library purposes, and both Chattanooga and Nashville have made full use of this means of extension work. Chattanooga, like Memphis and Nashville, conducts a colored branch.

Tennessee seems peculiarly blessed with

library donations, for Knoxville, too, can boast a memorial gift, in the Lawson McGhee Library, established in 1885, but only this year made free, and, in its handsome new building, turned over to the city support.

Smaller, but interesting as being the only county library in the state, is the Greene Co. Library at Greeneville, opened in 1908, and moving into a Carnegie building in 1915.

Interesting, too, on account of its origin, is the little library at Rugby, the site of a co-operative settlement, of which Thomas Hughes, of "Tom Brown's school days" fame, was one of the prime movers in 1880. The library was a memorial to his mother. Perhaps the fact that the venture was a financial failure accounts for the library's lack of endowment, which results in volunteer labor and little chance of growth in its present state, tho the fact that two years ago it was made free, and is now trying to circulate books in the county may open up its possibilities.

In 1909 a Free Library Commission was appointed, ten years after the introduction of the first bill for its creation. Its appropriation was \$2500, but in 1913, the State Board of Education was made to supersede the commission, leaving it an existence only in name, the Board of Education assuming all its powers and duties, except those concerning traveling libraries. These were taken over by the State Library, which had already been sending out libraries since 1910, and which in 1914 supplied fifty-nine out of ninety-six counties, with the intention of eventually serving every community in the state. The general library law applies to cities with a population of over 20,000, making library extension in small places more difficult.

*Arkansas.* "The Arkansas people regard their schools seriously. They actually believe the teacher is entitled to a salary. But the library they still look upon as a luxury, the librarian, as one who can take his pay out in reading—ought in fact, to be glad of the opportunity to do so—and whose salary is therefore a gift."<sup>2</sup> This from an Arkansas librarian, perhaps ex-

<sup>1</sup>Halley, R. A. John McCormick Lea, the ideal citizen. *American Historical Magazine*. v. 9, p. 22. Jan. 1904.

<sup>2</sup>Paper read by Miss Brower before Arkansas Lib. Association, 1914.

plains the situation, not only in Arkansas, but in some of our other states.

But Arkansas is more hampered than many of her sister states by a law which declares: "Cities of the first and second class are authorized and empowered to levy and collect a tax of not exceeding one half of one mill on all real and personal property; provided, said tax, with the other taxes assessed by said cities, shall not exceed five mills."<sup>1</sup> There being but eight cities that came under this head (1910), and an appropriation limited to this amount being so small, as yet there has been little encouragement to found libraries. Of the seven established, but two, as far as I know, are municipally supported, but these two do credit to the state.

The library at Fort Smith was a gift to the city in 1907 from the Fort-nightly Club, which had maintained a subscription library for many years. It is an up-to-date library, housed in a \$35,000 Carnegie building, but with inadequate support, the appropriation having been reduced in 1914.

Little Rock, too, had a subscription library, becoming free in 1910, when it moved into its present beautiful building. It has had two gifts of special collections; one, the bequest of the late Judge Rose, containing perhaps the largest collection of French books in the South.

Of the other libraries, that at Camden is the oldest in the state, and was built and has always been maintained by its citizens.

In April, 1914, the governor appointed an honorary State Library Commission, which it is fervently hoped will before long receive an appropriation, with which to carry on the good work begun by the Association.

The only system of traveling libraries is that conducted by the various women's clubs all over the state.

*Oklahoma.* Oklahoma, the youngest state under consideration, sets an example in library work that many of our older states might do well to follow. According to her law of 1910, any city of not less than 5000 inhabitants may levy a tax not exceeding two mills on the dollar to establish and

maintain a library. Oklahoma also provides that any city of the first class having 1000 negro inhabitants must maintain a colored branch of the same standard as the main library. Guthrie has already taken advantage of this, and the negroes have secured about a \$1000 appropriation from the city.

In Oklahoma City, which with an almost phenomenal rapidity, increased from 5000 in 1900 to 64,205 in 1910, the first library (due to the labors and enthusiasm of the Women's Literary Club) was opened in 1901, just prior to Oklahoma's becoming a state. Its former librarian said, "People came faster than money for the city maintenance," yet we find the library appropriation doubled in the last ten years, and a second gift of \$25,000 to the building fund has been the means of the library's keeping pace with the city's growth.

Of the later libraries, that at Enid (1910) the chief city of the famous "Cherokee Strip" seems to be doing an exceptionally good work.

The other libraries reporting, with but few exceptions, show good circulations and city appropriations, none receiving any support from the county.

The much hoped for passage of a bill for the establishment of a library commission failed in April, 1915, "having passed both houses, only to be vetoed by the governor, who explained that he was committed to the policy of abolishing, not creating, new offices."<sup>2</sup> The prospects are bright, however, for a county library bill, which is now (January, 1917) before the legislature.

Library work in the South is just beginning, but that it has begun, is in itself an encouraging sign.

The most noticeable feature is, on the whole, the greater progress and the superior work in the states having library commissions, and appropriations, with which to fulfill their ideals, or at least part of them. These, as a rule, are the states where the tax supported library is supplanting the subscription library; where county extension is taking hold; and where an attempt is made to help the negro, with the realization that it is useless to teach him

<sup>1</sup>Section 5543 of Kirby's "Digest of the statutes of Arkansas."

<sup>2</sup>Eastman, William R. Library legislation in 1915. *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, v. 41, p. 6. Jan. 1916.

to read, if good reading is not made possible. A commission and a library organizer are the two most needed factors in each state to-day. For the accomplishment of this, as well as any other general improvement in the library field, Texas, it seems to me, thru the Publicity Committee of her State Library Association, is traveling the straightest road to success. With little or no funds for the purpose, the committee is conducting a systematized campaign to create library interest, not alone thru library reports, library bulletins, and library periodicals, which to a large extent are read by those already keenly alive to the need of improvement, but thru the daily papers, the trade journals and the county weeklies, which come under the eye of the general public, thru whose awakened interest any real progress must come.<sup>1</sup>

It has been suggested that next to these a Southern Interstate Association would be the means of doing the greatest good, bringing together those having the same problems with which to deal. Thru such an association the least progressive states would be brought in touch with those making the greatest strides. It would create interest and a spirit of friendly competition. Surely Virginia would not sit idly by, and see her neighbor, North Carolina, carry off the laurels before her very eyes, if such things were brought more forcibly to her notice.

In reports from individual libraries, the least progress, as one would expect, is found, as a rule, where the salaries are pitifully small or absolutely lacking. To quote Mr. Carnegie: "If you ask whether a library is worth having, I answer 'That depends on the librarian,'" and it might be well to remember that the best can rarely be had for the least money. "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," and if libraries are worth having, they are worth good administration. There is much that cannot be bought with money, but there are few people in the South to-day who can afford to give their time, experience and enthusiasm for a salary on which it is barely possible to live.

From the two hundred and forty-five replies to four hundred and fifty letters sent out, I should say that the library spirit burns brightly among the few workers. To extend the flame to the many readers, or rather, possible readers, is a worthy endeavor in a good cause.

Massachusetts has set us a wonderful example in her village libraries, and California, in her county work. We cannot afford to remain behind.

#### CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

AN examination for library assistant in the Department Service in Washington, open to both men and women, will be held on April 11 at various places thruout the country. The usual entrance salaries for library assistants range from \$720 to \$1000 a year.

Competitors, between the ages of 18 and 40, will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated on a scale of 100: Library economy, 30; cataloging, classification, and bibliography, 35; German, and either French or Spanish, 10; education and experience, 25.

At least one year's training in a recognized library school or one year in a training class in a library using modern methods and one year's experience, or three years' experience in a library using modern methods, is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Statements as to education and experience are accepted subject to verification.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications should be properly executed, excluding the medical certificate, and filed with the commission at Washington in time to arrange for the examination at the place selected by the applicant.

A MAN entered a city branch library recently and asked for "Two cent literature." How the librarian arrived at the truth it is hard to say, but the man was presently sent away fully satisfied and content with the biography in his hand of "Toussaint l'Ouverture."

<sup>1</sup>Rogan, Octavia F. Library advertising. (In Texas State Library Association, Handbook of Texas libraries, No. 3, 1915.)



## SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1916

BY ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE, *Reference Librarian, Columbia University*

THE aim of this present article, like that of the similar surveys of reference books for previous years, is not to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1916, but rather to indicate, from the point of view of the general library, some of the more important, useful, or interesting of the new reference publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during the year 1916, mention is made also of some books of 1915, principally foreign publications, which were either issued, or received in this country, too late in 1915 to be examined in time for mention in the survey of reference books of that year. It has been necessary to omit many foreign reference books of 1916 which probably should be recorded here, because, on account of the delay in importation due to the European War, copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access.

### PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

While no general periodical bibliographies of special reference value are to be recorded, the year's output of indexes to periodical literature has been remarkable. Of most importance in American libraries, naturally, is the long-looked-for cumulated volume of the "Readers' guide to periodical literature: Supplement, 1907-1915" (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson; price on service basis), which constitutes an informal and improved continuation of Poole's Index, altho the title page does not indicate its connection with the older work. This new volume of the "Supplement" indexes 74 periodicals, of which 55 are indexed for the years 1907-15, inclusive, to connect exactly with Poole's Index, and 19 are indexed only for the shorter period, 1913-15, as they had already been covered for the years 1907-12 in the Readers' Guide itself. Nearly all periodicals still current which were indexed in Poole at the time that work was discontinued have been cared for in this new index,

except such titles as had been included in the Readers' Guide itself, the Industrial Arts Index, or the annual Magazine Subject Index; and so exactly does the new index connect with the old in the titles which it carries on, that in a few cases the indexing has been carried back into 1906 in order to cover certain numbers of that year omitted from Poole.

A new English index, noteworthy in itself and especially noteworthy for the effort and initiative needed to start such a work during the pressure of war times, is the new "Athenæum subject index, 1915" (London: *Athenæum*, £2 per year.) This has appeared in two forms—preliminary class lists issued at various times during 1915-16, and a final volume which unites in one alphabet all the material of the class lists and adds about 2000 extra references. This final volume indexes some 13,374 articles from 420 periodicals, principally English and American, altho 17 French, 2 German, 2 Italian and 2 Russian are included in the list. It is a subject index according to the Library of Congress subject headings, and there is an author index to the main subject list. This new index covers a great deal of important material, particularly English material and local and rather specialized magazines, not indexed in the Readers' Guide or other American indexes, and if the work can be continued will form an important addition to the group of general indexes.

A new special index is the "Agricultural index" (White Plains: Wilson; price on service basis). This is a subject index only, with no author entries, on the same general plan as the "Industrial arts index," published by the same firm, and is issued five times a year, cumulating throughout the year, the fifth number forming the annual volume. It covers about 200 agricultural serials, including both periodicals and government and experiment station reports, bulletins and circulars, and includes only material in English. Its

alphabetical arrangement and cumulative feature make it easier to use than the *Experiment Station Record*, but the latter must still be used for very thoro special work, as it gives references to foreign articles and reports which are ruled out of the "Agricultural index." A special index, which has been extended by the completion of a new volume, is the Royal Society's "Catalogue of scientific papers, 4th series, 1884-1900," of which volume 15 has been issued. This volume, which carries the alphabet thru the letter H, lists 56,325 articles by 10,049 different authors (Cambridge University Press. 1012 p. 50s.).

A new foreign index, which opens up a new field and will be important if carried on, is the "Dansk tidsskrift-index," a subject index to some 165 Danish periodicals, edited by Svend Dahl and Th. Døssing. This index is a classed, not an alphabetical, subject list, and there is no author index (Copenhagen: J. L. Lybeckers Forlag. \$1).

Two new bibliographies of newspapers should be noted. Of these, the one of the more general interest is "A list of newspapers in Yale University Library" (New Haven: Yale University Press. 216 p., 25 charts. \$3). This lists all newspapers in the possession of the library in July, 1915, including also some material deposited in the library, such as the Hiram Bingham collection of South American newspapers. Of more local interest is the "History of Kansas newspapers," issued by the Kansas State Historical Society and Department of Archives (Topeka. 373 p. \$1), which is more than a bibliography, as it includes biographical sketches of Kansas journalists as well as a full record, by counties, of both extant and defunct newspapers, with fairly full details of dates of founding, changes of title, editors' names, politics, etc.

#### DEBATES

New editions in the Debater's handbook series are: "American merchant marine," by E. M. Phelps; "Government ownership of railroads," 2d edition, revised and enlarged, by E. M. Phelps; "Monroe doctrine," 2d edition enlarged, by E. D. Bullock; "Woman suffrage," 2d edition revised, by E. M. Phelps; and "World peace,"

by M. K. Reely (White Plains: Wilson. 6 v. \$1 each).

#### DISSERTATIONS

While there is no new general bibliography of dissertations to note this year, a useful special list has appeared which helps to piece out the record of American dissertations which is so incomplete before 1912, the year when the Library of Congress began its annual list. This new list is "Doctors of philosophy of Yale, with the titles of their dissertations, 1861-1915" (New Haven: Yale University. 210 p.). It corresponds in a general way to the Columbia list, issued in 1910, the Harvard list, 1910, and the Clark University list, 1914.

#### ENCYCLOPEDIAS

The "New international encyclopaedia," 2d edition, begun in 1914, has been completed during 1916 by the publication of volumes 15-23 and a supplementary unnumbered volume containing courses of reading and study. Another supplement is planned which is to contain a history of the European War and supplementary information on the many subjects which have been affected or developed by the progress of the great conflict; but this, of course, will not be issued until after the war. The completed encyclopedia is a thoroly reliable, satisfactory work, much extended from the first edition, with the articles in general well revised and the bibliographies well brought up to date. A small encyclopedia, recently revised, is Champlin's "Young folks' encyclopedia of common things," 4th edition, revised and enlarged (New York: Holt. 932 p. \$3).

#### DICTIONARIES

The only new English dictionary to be recorded is the third edition of "Webster's Collegiate dictionary" (Springfield, Mass.: Merriam. 1222 p. \$3.50), which is enlarged by some 42 pages from the second edition, 1909. A second edition, revised and enlarged, of John R. Clark Hall's "Concise Anglo-Saxon dictionary" (Cambridge University Press; New York: Macmillan. 372 p. 15s. \$3.50), should be noted, and also a new part of a larger work on the same subject, the standard Bosworth-Toller "Anglo-Saxon dictionary,"

which has been extended by the publication of part two of the supplement, which carries the supplementary alphabet to *Geolwe* (Oxford University Press. 10s. 6d.). The first part of the supplement, it will be remembered, was published in 1908, and the work has been at a standstill since then. Another new edition, which is so much extended as to be almost a new work, is the "Larger English-Irish dictionary," by T. O'Neill Lane (Dublin: Educational Co. of Ireland. 1748 p. 30s.), which is more than twice the size of the earlier dictionary published in 1904.

#### RELIGION

An unusual number of good reference books in various subjects of religion and theology have been published recently. Hastings' "Encyclopædia of religion and ethics" is gradually reaching completion, the latest volume (volume 8) carrying the work as far in the alphabet as *Mulla* (New York: Scribner. \$7 per vol.). There are several new Bible dictionaries and handbooks. The "International standard Bible encyclopædia," edited by James Orr and others (Chicago: Howard-Severance Co., 1915. 5 v. \$37.50), is an up-to-date work of the extremely conservative type, inferior for scholarly or research purposes to either Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible" or Cheyne's "Encyclopædia Biblica," but serviceable for readers who want the ultra-conservative viewpoint. A useful handbook is the "Cambridge companion to Biblical studies, a revised and rewritten edition of the Cambridge companion to the Bible," edited by William Emery Barnes (Cambridge University Press. 677 p. 21s.), which contains chapters by specialists on various Biblical subjects, books of the Bible, etc., with some bibliographical references, a glossary of Bible words, a concordance, and indexes of proper names, subjects, etc. "Archæology and the Bible," by Professor George Aaron Barton (Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union. 461 p. \$2), while not a reference book in the ordinary sense of the word, contains considerable reference material on research in Bible lands, and an admirable atlas for the Bible student is the very fine "Atlas of the historical geography of the Holy Land,"

by George Adam Smith and J. G. Bartholomew (London: Hodder. 1915. 21s.), which contains excellent maps, various historical tables and many bibliographical references. It is not limited to Biblical times, but contains also some maps of mediæval and modern Palestine. The Hastings series of Biblical dictionaries is being completed by his "Dictionary of the Apostolic Church" (New York: Scribner. v. 1. \$6), a companion work to his "Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels," which follows the general plan of that earlier work and attempts to do for the rest of the New Testament what the "Dictionary of Christ" does for the Gospels.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ has issued several small handbooks of considerable reference value. Especially useful is the "Federal Council year book" (New York: Missionary Education Movement), a compend of general up-to-date information about the activities, organizations, etc., of the churches in the Federal Council and also various other religious bodies. In general, the statistics given in this year book may be used to bring to date the statistics of the report on religious bodies issued by the United States Bureau of the Census in 1910. The "Year book of the church and social service," also prepared by the Federal Council, is useful for brief statements and bibliographies about such social work carried on by the various churches.

A new reference book in a hitherto neglected field is the "Encyclopædia of Sunday schools and religious education," edited by John T. McFarland, Benjamin S. Winchester, and others (London and New York: Nelson. c. 1915. 3 v. \$15). This covers the whole subject of Sunday-school work in the English-speaking countries, the United States, Great Britain and the English colonies, and in general furnishes adequate treatment in signed articles by specialists, bibliographies and good illustrations. The work is popular rather than scholarly, on the whole, but serves a particularly useful purpose in bringing together in convenient form a large amount of information hitherto practically buried in files of denominational periodicals.

## SOCIAL SCIENCES

Various new year-books, some general, some special, have been started during the year. "The labour yearbook," prepared by the Parliamentary committee on the Trades' Union Congress, the Executive committee of the Labour party and the Fabian research department, with a preface by George Bernard Shaw (London: Co-operative Print. Soc. 2s. 6d.) deals with the English labor question only but covers that fairly completely, with information about organizations, laws, statistics, etc. The "American labor year book," prepared by the Rand School of Social Science (New York: Rand School. \$1.), is very full in the information it supplies about the International Socialist movement, covering that subject not only in this country but thruout the world, and gives also special articles and statistics about various other phases of the labor question in the United States.

The "Second industrial directory of Pennsylvania, 1916" (Harrisburg: State Printer. 1795 p.), is much enlarged from the first issue, 1914. A new year book of a very different type is the "Child welfare annual" edited by T. N. Kelynack, M.D. (London: John Bale, 346 p. 7s. 6d.). This contains various special articles on different phases of child welfare work, brief outlines of the work as carried on in different parts of the United Kingdom, a list, with fairly full descriptive information, of the various national associations, societies, orphanages, homes and other institutions of the United Kingdom, and a bibliography. A national year-book, started in 1914 and now apparently well established, as its third annual issue has appeared, is the "Indian year book" edited by Stanley Reed (Bombay: Bennett, Coleman and Co. 5s.). This is an unofficial publication containing a large amount of statistical, descriptive and commercial information. It overlaps the "India Office list" on some points, but contains various types of information not found in that standard work to which it forms a useful supplement. A minor change in a standard year-book is the change of publisher of "Hazell's annual" which has been transferred to the joint

control of the Oxford University Press and Hodder and Stoughton and considerably enlarged by its new publishers.

Several compilations of statistics call for mention. The Bureau of the Census has issued a 1915 edition of its "General statistics of cities" (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 185 p.), the first issue of this work since 1909. This presents up-to-date statistics on such subjects as government organizations, police departments, water-supply and liquor traffic, which are now omitted from the more specialized companion volume "Financial statistics of cities." This latter publication has been issued annually for some years but the present issue "Financial statistics of cities, 1915" (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 338 p.) follows directly after the issue for 1913, with total omission of the corresponding figures for 1914. The Bureau explains that owing to pressure of other work no figures for 1914 were collected.

A new publication which is of first importance for certain types of reference work altho not a formal reference book, is Victor S. Clark's "History of manufactures in the United States 1607-1860," (Washington: Carnegie Institution. 2 v. \$6). This gives both a general historical survey of the subject and also separate treatment of special industries, and its full statistical data and detailed bibliographies make it especially useful for reference purposes. This history of manufactures is on the same general plan and in the same series as the "History of the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States" by E. R. Johnson and others, which was published by the Carnegie Institution in 1915.

## EDUCATION

A new government publication of considerable reference value is the "Digest of state laws relating to public education, in force Jan. 1, 1915" compiled by William R. Hood, with the assistance of Stephen B. Weeks and A. S. Ford, and issued by the Bureau of Education as Bulletin no. 47, 1915 (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 987 p. 60 cts.). This is a subject compilation, grouped by rather broad subjects, such as school buildings, employment of teachers,

health regulations, text books, libraries and museums, etc., with the various state laws, in abstract, given alphabetically under each. Appendices give constitutional provisions relating to education, federal legislation, and territorial systems. The new Sargent handbook which was started in 1915 under the title "Best private schools" has changed its title, in its second annual issue to "Handbook of American private schools." This second issue has been considerably extended and several new features added, so that the work now forms a very useful annual, answering several types of questions which the older educational directories did not answer (Boston: Sargent. 604 p. \$2.).

## SCIENCE

A new work of the bio-bibliography type is "A bibliography of British ornithology from the earliest times to the end of 1912," by W. H. Mullens and H. Kirke Swann (London: Macmillan. pts. 1-4. 6s. per pt.). This is an alphabetical author and title list containing not only detailed lists of each author's work but also fairly full biographical sketches, including biographies not given at all in the Dictionary of national biography. It is to be completed in six parts and the four parts so far issued carry it nearly thru the letter R. A small work which is often helpful to the reference librarian, altho not planned as a reference book, is G. A. Miller's "Historical introduction to mathematical literature" (New York: Macmillan. 302 p. \$1.60). Certain chapters of this are especially useful—e. g., Chapter two, which gives much concise information about mathematical congresses, periodicals, bibliographies, encyclopedias, etc., chapter eight which contains biographical sketches, and a selected bibliography given as an appendix. A new edition of a standard set of tables is "Geographic tables and formulas, third edition," by S. S. Gannett (U. S. Geological Survey. Bulletin 650. 388 p.). A small pamphlet which has a distinct reference value in the absence of any large standard work on the subject is "Nomenclature for aeronautics," prepared by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 9 p.). This gives brief and authoritative definitions of new and pecu-

liar terms the use of which is sometimes in doubt.

## USEFUL ARTS

New or revised handbooks which should be mentioned are: "American civil engineers' pocket book, 3d edition enlarged," by Mansfield Merriman (New York: Wiley. 1571 p. \$5); Kent's "Mechanical engineers' pocket book, 9th edition thoroly revised by Robert Thurston Kent" (New York: Wiley. 1526 p. \$5); "Mechanical engineers' handbook, based on the Hütte," edited by Lionel S. Marks (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1836 p. \$5); and "Architects and builders' pocket book, 16th edition rewritten," by Frank Eugene Kidder (New York: Wiley. 1816 p. \$5). The new current bibliography of recent technical literature entitled "New technical books" which the New York Public Library has begun to publish is important not only for its selection of important titles but for the very useful annotations and references to critical reviews with which it is freely supplied (New York: Public Library. Limited number of copies distributed free). L. H. Bailey's "Standard cyclopedia of horticulture" has been nearly completed by the publication of volumes 4-5 which carry the alphabet thru the letter R. (New York: Macmillan. \$6 per vol.). A new book often helpful for reference questions on agricultural subjects is "Index to farmers' bulletins 1-500," prepared by C. H. Greathouse (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 432 p.).

## FINE ARTS

An important contribution to the group of reference books on sacred and legendary art is "Saints and their emblems," by Maurice Drake and Wilfred Drake (London: Laurie. 285 p. 42s.; New York: Putnam. \$10). This book, which is planned both for the artist and craftsman who need suggestions for the use of emblems and for the student who needs help in identifying mediaeval figures, contains an alphabetical list of saints with brief biographical data, feast days, emblems, etc., an alphabetical list of emblems with information as to what saints they indicate, and appendices giving lists of patriarchs and prophets

with their emblems, sibyls and their emblem, patron saints of arts, trades and professions and other patron saints. The list of saints is more than twice the size of the earlier work by Dr. Husenbeth and should prove very useful in either the large reference or the special library. Riemann's "Musik-Lexikon," 8th revised edition, of which publication in parts was begun in 1914, has been completed (Berlin: Hesse. 18m.). The "Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of music" in the Boston Public Library, of which volume three was completed in 1915, has been extended by the publication of a supplementary volume covering the titles which accumulated during the printing of the main catalog (Boston: Public Library. 438 p. \$3).

#### LITERATURE

The Carnegie Institution has followed up the fine Spenser concordance which it issued last year by the publication of another work of the same type, Professor Lane Cooper's "Concordance to the works of Horace" (Washington: Carnegie Institution. 593 p. \$7). This is based upon the *editio minor* of Vollmar, 1910, with record of the variants in his *editio major* 1912, and other variants from Wickham's edition Oxford 1903-04. "A manual of the writings in Middle English, 1050-1400," by John Edwin Wells, published under the auspices of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences (New Haven: Yale University Press. 941 p. \$5), contains much useful reference material for college workers, as it makes an attempt to list all extant writings in print for the period covered and gives for each work listed its probable date, manuscript or manuscripts, dialect in which composed, source or sources when known, bibliography and comment, and some abstract also in case of the longer works. A special bibliography of interest from both the Italian and the English point of view is "Elizabethan translations from the Italian" compiled, with much descriptive and explanatory matter, by Mary Augusta Scott (Vassar semi-centennial series. Boston: Houghton. 558 p. \$1.75). An important individual bibliography is "A census of Shakespeare's plays in quarto, 1594-1709," prepared by Henrietta C. Bart-

lett and Alfred W. Pollard, and published under the auspices of the Elizabeth Club of Yale University (New Haven: Yale University Press. 153 p. \$7.50). This furnishes a careful bibliographical description of each quarto and a list of all known copies with statement of the peculiarities, condition, etc., of each copy. Some 886 identified copies are listed and there is appended a list of unidentified copies which the compilers have not been able to trace definitely to their present ownership. Smaller reference books for more popular use are: "A dictionary of similes," by Frank J. Wiltach (Boston: Little. 488 p. \$2.50), a compilation of quotations of a special type which will be useful occasionally as it contains some matter not given in the larger general dictionaries of quotations; "Curiosities in proverbs, a collection of unusual adages, maxims, aphorisms, phrases and other popular dicta from many lands," by Dwight E. Marvin (New York: Putnam. 428 p. \$1.75), and "Ireland in fiction, a guide to Irish novels, tales, romances and folk-lore," by Stephen James Brown (Dublin: Maunsell. 304 p. 7s. 6d.), a new work based upon the "Readers' Guide to Irish fiction," by the same author, published in 1910. A new volume in the Routledge series of author dictionaries is "A Tennyson dictionary, the characters and place-names contained in the poetical and dramatic works of the poet, alphabetically arranged and described with synopses of the poems and plays," by Arthur E. Baker (London: Routledge. New York: Dutton. 296 p. 8s. 6d. \$3).

#### BIOGRAPHY

No great dictionaries of biography have appeared during the year, altho there have been useful new editions and extra volumes. The biographical material in the "Bibliography of British ornithology," by Mullens and Swan, has already been mentioned. A new biennial issue, Vol. 9 of "Who's who in America" has appeared (Chicago: Marquis. 2900 p. \$5). This includes 21,922 biographies of which 2589 are new and not included in any earlier edition. Cross references in the main alphabet refer to additional material in volumes 7-8, and as volume 7 included simi-

lar cross references to all preceding volumes the use of these two volumes furnishes a key to the whole set, in all to some 33,724 biographies. A new supplementary volume of the "National cyclopaedia of American biography" has been published (New York: White. 469 p. \$10). This volume which is arranged on the non-alphabetical plan characteristic of the rest of the set is numbered as volume 15, and contains a cumulated index to its own contents and to the articles in volume 14 (Supplement I) which was published in 1910. It is something of a bibliographical puzzle, however, as it quite ignores the volume 15 which was published in 1914, and covers only a small proportion of the material covered in that volume. A complete set of the "National cyclopaedia" therefore would need to include both the volumes numbered as volume 15. A new general biographical dictionary of the "title-a-line-type" is "A dictionary of universal biography of all ages and of all peoples," by Albert M. Hyamson (London: Routledge. N. Y.: Dutton. 744 p. 25s. \$7.50). It contains an immense number of names, excluding those of persons still living, but is useful only when very brief information is wanted, since while not limited in all cases to title-a-line brevity it gives little besides full names, dates of birth and death and some characterizing phrase. A third edition of Parker's "Who's who in the theatre" (London: Pitman. 1012 p.+93 p.) is considerably extended from the earlier editions and contains several new features, especially a list of "Long runs on the London stage" and a separately paged section "Who's who in variety." A new handbook of denominational biography is "Who's who in American Methodism," compiled by C. F. Price (New York: E. B. Treat. 254 p. \$2.50). The Biographical supplement to Hyett's "Bibliographer's manual of Gloucestershire literature" of which part one, A-L, was published in 1915, has been completed by the issue of part two which finishes the alphabet and adds indexes of authors and localities (Gloucester: John Bellows).

#### HISTORY

A new edition of a standard source book which altho prepared especially for text

book use by college students has considerable reference value in both college and public library work in the "Documentary source book of American history 1606-1913," edited with notes by William Macdonald (New York: Macmillan. 656 p. \$1.25). This prints the text of various important documents such as constitutions, treaties, statutes, etc., and adds useful historical notes and bibliographical references. A fifth edition of H. B. George's "Genealogical tables illustrative of modern history" revised and enlarged by J. R. H. Weaver (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 7s. 6d.) revises the older tables and adds tables for Belgium, Norway, Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania and Bulgaria. For reference work in ancient history as well as in Greek literature and antiquities the third edition of "A companion to Greek studies" edited for the Syndics of the University Press by Leonard Whibley is of first importance (Cambridge: University Press. 821 p. 21s.). This has been thoroly worked over from the older editions, some new subjects, such as ethnology added, older subjects treated by new writers and the bibliographies brought up to date. Several historical bibliographies should be noted. "A list of works relating to Scotland," compiled by George F. Black and published by the New York Public Library (N. Y. Public Library. 1233 p. \$3) is a very extensive bibliography, not complete, of course, but containing much important material not only on Scottish history, biography and archæology but also on the language, literature, music, art, etc., of the country. Barth's "Bibliographie der schweizer Geschichte" has been completed by the publication of volume three, which completes the classified list and adds a very detailed alphabetical index (Basel: Geering. 961 p.). The very fine "Bibliotheca indosinica, Dictionnaire bibliographique des ouvrages relatifs à la péninsule indochinoise," by Henri Cordier, which was begun in 1912, has been finished by the publication of the fourth volume (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1915. paged continuously, 3030 col.). An extensive state bibliography is "Bibliography of Virginia: Part 1, Books," by Earl G. Swem (Richmond: Virginia State Library. 767

p.), which is issued as a part of volume eight of the State Library Bulletin. A new title in the Carnegie Institution series on archives is "Guide to the materials for American history in Swiss and Austrian archives," compiled by Albert B. Faust (Washington: Carnegie Institution. 299 p. \$2).

#### PLACE NAMES

The "Fourth report of the Geographic Board" (Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 335 p. 35 cts.) combines in one alphabet all decisions on the spelling and form of place names made by the Board from 1890 to 1916. Small volumes on English place names are: "Place names of Durham" by Charles E. Jackson (London: Allen. 115 p. 5s.), and "Place names of Herefordshire" by A. T. Bannister. (Printed for the author. 231 p. 12s. 6d.)

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

In spite of the fact that the progress of the European War might have been expected to interfere seriously with bibliographical publishing, the cumulated volumes of the great national bibliographies are being issued in their usual form and with no undue delay. Of these, perhaps the most notable is the new volume of the "English catalogue," volume 9, which covers the years 1911-1915 inclusive, listing over 57,500 works published during that period (London: Publishers' Circular. 1581 p. 105s.). Lorenz' "Catalogue Général de la librairie française" has completed volume 25, which is the subject index for the years 1910-12, and issued the first part of volume 26, the author list for 1913-1915, A-Da (Paris: Jordell. v. 25, 45 fr. v. 26, when complete, 60 fr.). The subject index of the Italian "Catalogo generale 1847-1899," is proceeding slowly, volume two covering the letters G-P having been finished during 1915, while part of volume three, carrying the alphabet thru *Romanso* has appeared during 1916. One addition to the bibliography of incunabula which should be noted, is a new part, part four, of the British Museum "Catalogue of books printed in the fifteenth century." (London: British Museum. 18s.) This covers the section Italy: Subiaco Rome.

#### THE SUTRO BRANCH OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

THE collection of books, known as the Sutro Library, and about which notes and articles have appeared in the newspapers and magazines for more than thirty years, is at last accessible to the public. In 1913 the heirs of the late Adolph Sutro decided, upon the urgent recommendation of Dr. Emma Merritt, Mr. Sutro's daughter and executrix, to give the books to the California State Library, on the condition that the collection be maintained in San Francisco as a branch of the State Library. Since that date employes of the State Library have been engaged in unpacking the books, cataloging and arranging them for use. Plans had so far progressed that the Sutro Branch of the California State Library, housed temporarily on the third floor of the Lane Medical Library building, with Miss Lura Steffens as branch librarian, was opened to the public on January 2, 1917. Ultimately the Library will have quarters in the State Building which is now being planned and will soon be built in the Civic Center of San Francisco.

The Sutro Library, which at one time contained probably the largest number of books ever privately collected, has had an unusual history. Just when Mr. Sutro first conceived the idea of bringing it together can only be guessed at; but by the year 1885, as frequent newspaper notices show, the idea of having a great library for scholars, particularly, had become firmly established in his mind. As a highly successful business man he had ample means for putting his convictions into tangible form. Wherever books were to be had, in the auction rooms of Europe, in Mexico and America, from dealers and from libraries themselves, he personally, or thru agents, gathered books in ever increasing numbers. His plans for a building at Sutro Heights, or near the Affiliated Colleges, or elsewhere, seemed on several occasions about to blossom into reality, but their consummation was never quite accomplished. Meanwhile his warehouse on Battery street was filled, and the books still pouring in, were given cover in what



is known as the old Montgomery block on Montgomery street.

In 1898 Adolph Sutro died, after a very busy life as business man, public servant and collector of books. What his library contained will never be known exactly, tho it probably numbered well over 200,000 volumes. The great San Francisco fire of 1906 utterly destroyed the Battery street place; but thru some whim of fate or chance, burned entirely around the old Montgomery block without singeing a single volume. It is the books, about 70,000 volumes, which were here that now form the collection henceforth to be known as the Sutro Branch of the California State Library.

Of the incunabula of 4000 or more volumes, only a splendid few remain; the wonderful collection of Bibles was lost; art works and prints and manuscripts of wide variety and rare beauty are no more. It is too early as yet to give an exact accounting of what remains. Briefly, it may be said that there are two copies of the first Shakspeare folio and copies of the second, third and fourth folios, together with other early English classics. There is a comparatively small but interesting lot of incunabula, and there are more manuscripts, illuminated and plain, in several languages, some of which are very old.

There is a splendid and large collection of English sixteenth and particularly seventeenth century pamphlet literature. There are large numbers of art and historical works of extraordinary interest and worth. There is an especially fine gathering of Spanish and Mexican books bearing on the history and life of Mexico and the Pacific Coast. There are long runs of California, and especially San Francisco newspapers which the 1906 fire has made so scarce.

This is not the place to list titles, but as an indication of the sort of material in which the collection is rich, mention may be made of a single volume which will flood the mind of the student with visions of the past. It is a thick 12mo bound in worn dark leather, the back of which was once brightly tooled and the end

sheets of which are of a paper now somewhat faded, but still gorgeous in red and gold. The book is the "Biblia Sacra" printed in 1581, enriched with numerous "elegantissimis figuris"; and is the very Bible used by Father Junipero Serra at his mission of San Carlos, and bears an inscription in his handwriting.

What does the State Library propose to do with this library, you may ask? And the answer is, first to make it available to all the students of the state, to use it as a point from which to make the State Library's collection at Sacramento of greater use to the people who live in the San Francisco Bay districts, to gather to it such scholarly collections of books as residents of the above mentioned district may want in time to give to the State of California but desire to be kept in San Francisco, to make it a clearing house for information about current issues of California presses, and to supplement—not to compete with—the existing public libraries in this region. Already the California Genealogical Society has placed its library in the Sutro Branch, where the books may be used by all readers. California publishers have quickly recognized the advantage of depositing their books for the inspection of librarians and others visiting the branch. The Sutro Branch of the California State Library is a resurrection of a vast store of treasure which for so many years has been hidden away unused, and at times almost forgotten.

J. L. GILLIS.

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When an ignoramus goes into a library he can see only long rows of books, almost indistinguishable as units. But when the librarian comes, the student and lover of books, he knows each one by name. Each volume has its special associations; he knows the edition, the value, the contents, the author, the purpose. He takes down one book after another, revealing his individual appreciation of each. The more he knows, as a librarian, the less he sees books in the mass; the more he knows them one by one.—PROFESSOR HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK.

## LIBRARIES OF SOUTH AMERICA

NOTES on a number of South American libraries are given in "The South American tour," a descriptive guide by Annie S. Peck, the famous mountain climber. The National Library of Lima was created by one of the first acts of the Republic. "On the 17th of September, 1822," she writes, "it was opened to the public with a collection of about 12,000 volumes, many of which were of great value. Unfortunately, while the Chilean army was in occupation of Lima in 1881, this library, then containing 50,000 works, was ruthlessly destroyed, a portion being carried to Chile, and the remainder scattered about the streets or sold at auction by weight. The later restoration of the library was chiefly due to Dr. Ricardo Palma, who remained its director until 1912." Dr. Palma collected many of the old books and manuscripts and many gifts were received from the Americas and Europe. "In 1884 the library was reopened with 28,000 volumes; it now contains 60,000. . . . Señor Manuel Gonzales is the present director. Among the treasures of the library is an edition of Cervantes' works called the *Argamosilla*, printed from silver type."

In the city of La Paz the Municipal Library and free reading room are open during the day and in the evening. The Santiago National Library is housed in the old Congress Hall and, besides many books, contains a valuable collection of historical documents, some of them spoils brought from Lima, and others, Chile's own colonial archives.

Among the libraries of the eastern coast those of Buenos Aires are most fully noted. "The National Library was founded at the very birth of the nation in 1810 by the revolutionary Junta, who placed in charge Dr. Mariano Moreno. In 1796 the prelate, don Manuel Azamory Ramirez, had at his death left his books for this object, but the English invasion of 1806 delayed the execution of the plan. . . . Installed in a house of the Jesuits where it remained till 1902, it was then removed to its present quarters. . . . The institution in 1880 passed from the hands

of the city to the government when Buenos Aires was federalized. The building, heated in winter, is then open from 11:30 to 4; in summer, from noon till 5. The last figures obtainable were of 200,000 volumes and 10,000 Mss." The library of the late Gen. B. Mitre has been decreed by Congress a public monument to its collector. "It is a bibliographic treasure, amassed by Gen. Mitre during fifty years of active intellectual life. It is distinguished by American historical works, especially documents and Mss. collected for his own writings. . . . The library has twelve sections, including the works on the pre-Columbian native races of America, their languages, culture, geography, etc.; the discovery of America, further exploration; Rio de la Plata in general and particular; Spanish America; Portuguese America; North America; boundary limits, laws, seals, constitutions, treaties, etc.; with letters and stamps." The Library Rivadavia, founded by the Bernardino Rivadavia Association May 20, 1879, contains about 30,000 volumes. It is free to readers, but members pay one *peso* a month for the privilege of taking out books.

The Library of the Sociedad Tipográfica Bonaerense with more than 5000 volumes is noteworthy as receiving all journals and reviews of the Republic. It is open from 7 to 10 p. m., and admittance is free. "There are special libraries: that of the Faculty of Medicine . . . open daily to students and the public and having more than 20,000 volumes, that of the Law . . . and that on Education, well stocked on this subject, for the use of teachers and others who may apply. The library of La Prensa is open to the public from 2 to 7 and from 9 to 12 p. m."

The National Library of Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, "contains the finest existing collection of old Spanish documents connected with the history of the Plata region, and Jesuit annals from 1534 to 1600; interesting accounts also of what was nearly a condition of state socialism under Dr. Francia and the elder Lopez."

In Montevideo the university has a law library of 30,000 volumes, one of the best



BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL, RIO DE JANEIRO



in South America, in the same building with the Municipal Library. Rio Grande do Sul, the most southern part of Brazil, has a handsome Public Library in the Praça Tamandaré. In Sao Paulo the library of 50,000 volumes belonging to the Polytechnic School is free to the public. There is also a general Public Library in Sao Paulo of about the same size.

The National Library in Rio de Janeiro, "called the most valuable in South America and, with more than 400,000 cataloged numbers, the largest south of the equator, is housed in a handsome building of the best modern equipment. . . . It contains its own departments for printing and binding. The famous Ajuda collection, which was brought over by Prince Joao in 1806 when Napoleon's army invaded Portugal, was the nucleus. From the old Carmelite hospital in the rua Primeiro de Março it was moved to its own quarters in 1810, when it already numbered 60,000 volumes. . . . A permanent exhibition has been arranged of books, manuscripts and charts, engravings and prints, medals and coins. In the rarity of some of its treasures, if not in number, the collection compares with the famous ones of Europe. . . . With over 100,000 prints and above 30,000 (many rare) numismatic specimens, a treat is afforded to the specialist. . . . The library is open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. with the usual exception of Sundays and holidays."

Among the special libraries in Rio de Janeiro are: the Fluminense with 90,000 volumes, the libraries of the army and navy, that of the Medical School with 70,000 volumes, of the Polytechnic with 70,000, the Senate Library, the Congressional, the Gabinete Portuguez de Leitura, and the Commerce Library. Bahia in northern Brazil has a Public Library with 30,000 volumes, a municipal one with 20,000 and still others which are of service to the people. Bridgetown in Barbados is the only town mentioned as having a Carnegie Library.

To lose a game or a political fight, without losing one's courage, is to feed on the invisible when visible food is taken away.  
—RICHARD C. CABOT.

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND BUSINESS MEN

THE paper from which the following extracts were taken, was contributed by Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the documents division of the New York Public Library, to the January issue of *American Industries*, and is a direct appeal for co-operation in making the library more efficient in its operation and more specifically useful to a class from which it derives support.

"What would you say about a business man who pays taxes for city water, good, clean, filtered water, piped to his house, to be used upstairs and down by merely turning a spigot, who then pays some one to dig a well in his yard, pays to have the water filtered, or runs the risk of using it unfiltered, and who uses *that* water instead of the city water he is paying for all the time?

"You would say he is a queer kind of a business man, and you would ask why he is so foolish. Perhaps his answer might be that he did not know how to turn the spigot! Or he might say that the city water was not pure enough. Or he might explain that even tho he was paying taxes on it, he did not know it was there. Or again, he might tell you that he likes his own well in his own back yard, because it gives him a feeling of just using it himself, and he liked the exclusive feeling.

"You would laugh at any of these answers. . . . Yet a great many business men are almost as unintelligent about their public libraries, as is this mythical person who does not turn the spigot to get his city water.

"Many of them pay taxes to support their public libraries, and what do they get out of them? Their wives get assistance in writing their club papers. Their children get help for their school and college class work. The whole family gets books for recreation and enlightenment of one kind or another. And they themselves have the opportunity of taking the out-of-towners around in their automobiles to show them the public library building and its wonderful location. . . . What do you know, business men, about your public library as a business asset for *you*? A few of you

know a good deal, but many might know much more and greatly benefit thereby.

"The other day there walked into the library in a certain large city a representative of a special magazine. He had no idea that he could find what he wanted in the public library, but he had been every place else in town to no avail, so he dropped into the library as a last resort. Here he spent two hours. He found not only what he came for, but the librarian directed him to a set of Government reports, of which he had never heard in his life, and in them he found material which, he said, saved his firm five thousand dollars in experiments. This firm had never used the library before.

"Another man, the representative of a big financial firm, spends on an average of three evenings a week in the economic section of his public library. What is he looking up? The history of finance for one thing. The price of silver, for another, and the price of stocks in various countries for various years. Does anyone suppose he would be spending his time this way, if he did not find it good for his business? . . .

"Here is a man about to install a new system on cost accounting. The library makes him a list of the best references and he comes to use the books and magazine articles. He knows when he is thru with them, which system is the best for his particular firm. . . .

"Your library has ways of borrowing for your use, books from other libraries. Why not make use of this privilege? The Government publishes reports and statistics of the greatest use to business men, and if the library hasn't them all, it has lists of them. Your library should have catalogs and indexes up to date, which will show you, at a glance, what material is available on your particular subjects. Why not utilize such time-savers? Your library should have librarians whose business it is to give you intelligent help in looking up your questions. Why not make use of these municipal servants?

"Why not make a survey yourself of what you should be able to ask of your library, and then, if it is not up to your level of efficiency, why not work to make it so? It is your library. . . . Make an

appointment to see your librarian. Put it up to him and see what he will say. Tell him you want to know what the library has for you and your business. Has it such and such directories? Has it such and such trade papers? Has it these reports and those newspapers? It will be good for you both. You may find that the library has some things you never heard of, which may be of great value to you in your work. The librarian may get from you, names and titles of books and reports he has not known about. And you will have formed an alliance with a public utility well worth while.

"Too often you do not even try out your public library. When your corporation gets big enough you start a business library of your own. Such libraries are being started all over the country. Every concern of a certain size, doing a certain amount of business, has a business library with a trained librarian in charge of it. . . . This business library is very expensive, but it is such a satisfaction to have a trained librarian to hunt down your references and make abstracts of your magazine articles, order the books and reports on your special line, keep you up to date with your clipping files, classify and catalog everything so that you and all your men know just what there is and where it is, that you are willing it should cost. . . . The factory around the corner is doing the same thing. So is the bank across the street. The wholesale house in the next block, the Commerce Association, the automobile concern and the trust company, the Insurance Club, the exporter and the railroad headquarters are all starting special libraries.

"'But I tried our public library,' (I can just hear it said) 'and I couldn't get what I wanted. They haven't sufficient service in assistants nor in books and magazines to serve everyone. We can't stop to bother with the public library. We are business men, and things have to move for us.

"Do you take your children out of school because there are not teachers enough? Do you stay home nights yourselves, because there are not enough street lights to show you the way down town? Not at all. . . . Then why are you so little interested in your public libraries? If they haven't the

equipment to serve you, why haven't they, and whose fault is it?

"With all the business surveys that have been made, and all the efficiency reports that have been drawn up, it does seem queer that no one has pointed out that the public library is yours to use, and that it can be made as efficient and much more so (because it is always going to have resources that you are not going to have), than your business library can possibly be. I am not saying that all public libraries are now more efficient. But they can be made so, if enough people are interested in them . . .

"Perhaps your work is so strenuous that your firm needs the services of a librarian or two, or three, all the time. Then why not pay librarians to work for you and let their laboratory be the public library? That will save you the cost of the room and equipment of your own library, and the catalogers and classifiers and filers you would have to hire besides, and the expense of your book collection.

"'But,' you object, 'they don't take the periodicals I want in the public library, and they don't index enough of them, and it takes them three weeks to get a book that I can telegraph for and get in three days.'

"At the present time most libraries are running on such small budgets that they cannot give you the complete service you have a right to demand. But it will cost you much less in the long run to install in your public libraries, up-to-date equipment of all kinds, so that you can get the same service that you get from your special libraries, even tho your yearly check toward this efficiency-goal is a large one. It will never be as large as it is for your business library.

"Once started with your co-operation and interest, with the collecting bee stimulated by firms wanting books, magazines, pamphlets, and clippings to use directly in their business, with live catalogers, who are human beings and not just machines, with librarians alert to the returns you should have on your money, with enough assistants and enough books and enough telephones and messenger boys and typewriters and photostat machines, and enough lack of red tape at the same time, you will find your library to be your best business friend."

## MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARIANS OPPOSE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENT TO STATE LIBRARY

FOLLOWING Charles F. D. Belden's resignation from the Massachusetts State Library to become the head of the Boston Public Library, the trustees of the State Library recommended the appointment of Foster W. Stearns, now librarian of the Boston Art Museum, as his successor.

Mr. Stearns is the son of Frank W. Stearns, of the R. H. Stearns Company. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1903, and received his master's degree from Harvard in 1906. In 1909 he was graduated from the General Theological Seminary, New York, and for two years was rector of Christ Church, Sheffield. Following this pastorate he entered the Library School of the New York Public Library. After one year's course of study there he received his certificate in 1913, going directly to the Boston Museum.

The appointment of state librarian lies in the hands of the governor and his council, who usually follow the recommendation of the trustees. As soon as the recommendation was known, therefore, the Massachusetts Library Club sent the following emphatic letter of protest to Governor McCall:

7 February, 1917.

To His Excellency,  
Samuel W. McCall,  
Governor of Massachusetts.

It is reported by the newspapers that a librarian is soon to be appointed to the Massachusetts State Library. The head of this Library, which is one of the most important of its kind in the United States, should be a man thoroly qualified by personal ability, professional education, and achievement in similar work. It is further reported that the Trustees of the State Library have recommended for this position a man whom we believe to be lacking in the requisite qualifications. His experience in library work has been short, in a small special library, wholly unrelated to state or public library work. Upon inquiry we have been informed that even this service has not been eminently satisfactory.

It is said on the street, and certainly is believed by persons conversant with library affairs, that no man with only these qualifications would stand the slightest chance of being considered for the head of one of the most important state libraries in the United States, were it not for personal or political influence.

If, as we believe, this is true, the appointment would be a reproach to the Commonwealth.

In times past, appointments to the office of State Librarian in states outside of Massachusetts were on various occasions notoriously made for personal or political reasons rather than for fitness. In this respect Massachusetts has always been a conspicuous exception. Any recession would not only be unfortunate for the state, but would be a blow to the principle of merit in appointment, which has come to prevail generally in the library world throughout the country.

The appointment of the Massachusetts State Librarian is not in the hands of the Trustees of the State Library, but is vested in the Governor with the approval of the Council. We earnestly hope that you, who have stood so strongly throughout your public career for fitness as the sole guide in appointment, will choose for this important office only a man thoroughly qualified by personal ability, professional training, administrative experience, and demonstrated achievement.

Very respectfully,

KATHARINE P. LORING, President,  
Massachusetts Library Club, Beverly.  
GEORGE L. LEWIS, Treasurer,  
Massachusetts Library Club, Westfield.  
JOHN G. MOULTON, Secretary,  
Massachusetts Library Club, Haverhill.  
GEORGE H. EVANS, Vice-President,  
Massachusetts Library Club, Woburn.  
HERBERT W. FISON, Malden.  
CHARLES K. BOLTON, Shirley.  
ROBERT K. SHAW, Worcester.  
ORLANDO C. DAVIS, Waltham.  
GEORGE H. TRIFF, New Bedford.  
LOUISA M. HOOPER, Brookline.  
HILLER C. WELLMAN, Springfield.

In further explanation of the opposition manifested among Massachusetts librarians to the appointment of Mr. Stearns as state librarian, Charles K. Bolton, in charge of the Boston Athenæum, explained to a writer in the *Boston Transcript* the importance of the office as an essential cog in the library system both of state and nation. "It is imperative," he said, "that the office of state librarian should be held by a man entirely competent. The Massachusetts state librarian should be able to wield a wide influence for good upon library service throughout the country. The man who is to carry forward such a work and also maintain the existing requirements of the state service must be a man of well rounded library training. It is impossible for me to feel either that Mr. Stearns has had such an experience or that he could bring

the State Library the kind of mental equipment which the work requires. All are agreed upon his brilliance and personal amiability, but qualities of this sort must be tried in a very hard school before they can prepare a man for highly specialized duties. The work Mr. Stearns has had to do in the Museum of Fine Arts cannot be looked upon as sufficient preparation, since it is of a different kind from that which would be expected of him in the State Library."

Disregarding the letter of protest from the Massachusetts Library Club, which was further endorsed by the Western Massachusetts Library Club at its meeting in West Springfield, the governor on Feb. 14 presented the name of Mr. Stearns to the council as nominee for the state librarianship. The next day a letter was drafted and signed by a group of prominent librarians and mailed to librarians throughout the state. It read as follows:

Mr. Foster W. Stearns has been named State librarian by Governor McCall. The appointment must have the approval of the Council. Prominent librarians and citizens believe that the choice is unfortunate. The appointee has only had experience in an art museum library and there, it is said, he has not been entirely satisfactory. The appointment is a political one. The young man's father has interested himself largely in Republican campaigns, and was the campaign manager of the lieutenant-governor last fall. Such an appointment should not pass unopposed, and even now the Council at their meeting next Wednesday may reject the nomination. If you feel that the State Library, with its great possibility of aid to the other libraries in the Commonwealth, must be kept out of politics, will you not protest to your councillor at once? If you can interest your trustees and other prominent citizens, so much more effective will be your protest.

This letter was followed by a detailed statement of the campaign contributions made by Mr. Stearns and other members of his family to the Republican campaign fund last fall. It also pointed out the frequency with which the R. H. Stearns Company advertises in the *Boston Herald*, whose editor is Robert L. O'Brien, also chairman of the State Library trustees.

J. I. Wyer, Jr., of the New York State Library at Albany, wrote a letter in reply to the criticism of the standing of those



who protested against Mr. Stearns's appointment. Mr. Wyer said:

Aside from two or three who obviously might not with propriety sign such a paper, the eleven signers are acknowledged leaders in library work in all parts of your State. They are just those persons who have the right and standing to speak for the librarians of Massachusetts. They are such persons as could never be got to join such a protest if there were not good reasons for making it. . . . All good citizens should rejoice that Massachusetts librarians have sound and high ideals in such matters, and that they are reluctant to see unworthily filled a post which stands in intimate relations of counsel and leadership to all library endeavor in the Bay State, the holder of which may easily be in a very potent sense the veritable dean of Massachusetts libraries.

In spite of all protests and recommendations from the library profession, the appointment of Mr. Stearns was confirmed by the governor's council on Feb. 21.

#### LIBRARY WORK IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

In furtherance of the library work she started in Labrador and Newfoundland in 1914, Miss Marian Cutter, children's librarian in one of the Brooklyn branches, revisited this field last summer. She was accompanied by Miss Caroline Ulrich, also of the Brooklyn Public Library, and together they made a tour of the island, studying its needs. As a result of their investigation, the Newfoundland Library has divided its work into three zones: The Labrador, Northern Newfoundland and Southern Newfoundland.

"A careful study was made of the problems of the Labrador the past summer," says Miss Cutter, "and a unique situation was found to exist. The winter population is very limited, consisting of approximately 500 white trappers and about as many more Esquimaux and Indians, most of whom pass thru the three or four trading posts during the season. During the summer the situation is very different and more than 5000 people go to the Labrador coast for the fishing, living either aboard schooners or in wretched little cabins among the rocks.

"Last fall, as a beginning, two hundred and fifty books were placed at North West

River, the central fur-trading post, and all who wish to register are permitted to take five books for six months for five cents. As the library is not public in the sense of being maintained by government funds, and as there is no system of taxation on the Labrador or in Northern Newfoundland, it has seemed wise to require this nominal fee for library privileges.

"To meet next summer's demands we hope to establish three distributing stations. The schooner-men are most grateful for reading matter, the women and children need it, the opportunity is evident, but—the book collection is inadequate! What terms of persuasion may be used to secure enough books to enable this very young library to give to these isolated people the help they so greatly desire! The Public Library of Toronto has helped greatly with gifts of its discarded children's books, and I should like to distribute extensively this placard:

<p><b>BOOKS WANTED</b> for the Newfoundland Library Discards Published since 1900 acceptable Address International Grenfell Association, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.</p>
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"The second zone, Northern Newfoundland, has its headquarters at St. Anthony. St. Anthony is about 25 miles south of the Labrador straits and it is here that Dr. Grenfell's chief hospital is situated. The library occupies two rooms in the school-house and Miss Angel, a trained librarian, in charge of the work this winter, is demonstrating there what a library and a librarian can do for a community. The circulating room is open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 3 to 5 p. m. and the circulation for the first three weeks was 106. There is a mothers' club of thirty members, a girls' club of twenty-five members and two Sunday afternoon story-hours with an average attendance of fifty."

A local touch from Miss Angel's last report may be quoted: "Each morning my first duty is to thaw the frozen pens and

ink, paste, etc. I am beginning to wonder how cold it can get up here."

In October before the ports were ice bound, Miss Angel visited many of the coast settlements. Her purpose was to interest the prominent villagers, to explain the library system, to secure a caretaker and to obtain a location for the books which should be undenominational—in many instances the post office. Applications for traveling libraries were then sent to all out ports and many were returned in time to send the books. In one case Miss Angel received a telegram—"Send books at once, we are forwarding application." The nearby towns can be reached by dog team during the winter months, but it will be necessary to wait for spring before following up the work at more distant points.

In the third zone, Southern Newfoundland, the library is awaiting developments which shall lead to co-operation with the government. Meantime it is supplying books to four or five towns and it is believed that gradually an adequate public system will evolve.

#### HENRY MUNSON UTLEY

THE death on Feb. 16 of Henry Munson Utley, for 27 years librarian of the Detroit Public Library, from which in 1913 he retired as librarian emeritus, removes from the library profession one of its honored veterans. Mr. Utley became a member of the American Library Association as early as 1885 and maintained for many years pleasant and cordial relations with his fellow librarians. He was especially loved by his staff, and had indeed qualities which made him generally beloved by all who came to know him. When the younger librarian of the name, George B. Utley, came into the profession the likeness in name, tho there was no blood relationship, brought the two into happy companionship of older and younger, which increased the natural impression held by many, that they were father and son. Mr. Utley was for many years a persistent attendant at A. L. A. conferences, at which he was always cordially welcome, and in 1894-95 he served as President of the Association.

Born Aug. 5, 1836, at Plymouth, Mich., Mr. Utley graduated from the University of Michigan, receiving his A. B. degree in 1861, and his A. M. degree in 1870. From 1861 to 1866 Mr. Utley was connected with *The Detroit Free Press*, and from 1866 to 1881 he was on the staff of the old *Detroit Post* and its successor the *Detroit Post and Tribune*. During the next four years he was secretary of the board of education, resigning to become city librarian in 1885. On his retirement as the active head of the library he was made librarian emeritus for life.

He was the author of "Wildcat banking in Michigan," "The first president of Michigan University," and a "History of Michigan as province and state." A son of Michigan and for most of his life a Detroit-er, his affections and his work combined to make him a leading citizen of his state and his city.

#### FOUR RULES FOR GREATER PERSONAL EFFECTIVENESS

##### I

If you would increase your service-rendering power, you must know yourself, thru self-analysis, and having become acquainted with the service-rendering qualities possessed by you, you must so nourish them and use them that they will unfold or develop.

##### II

If you would increase your service-rendering power, you must be a first-class judge of human nature.

##### III

If you would increase your service-rendering power, you must know your business, and come to know it thru and thru.

##### IV

If you would increase your service-rendering power, you must so apply your developed service-rendering qualities, your knowledge of human nature and your knowledge of your business, that you will create in the minds of those with whom you deal or come in contact the effects of favorable attention, interest, desire, action, confidence and satisfaction.—HOWARD ELLIOTT, *President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.*

## LIBRARY SALARIES IN NEW YORK CITY

THE library assistants in the three library systems of New York have been actively interested, because of the high cost of living, in procuring an increase in salaries which was denied them because of the limited appropriations by the Board of Estimate, despite the fact that the system of grade promotions and service increases should have worked automatically to increase pay. The Brooklyn board of trustees had considered this matter at its regular meeting in February, previous to formal action by the staff, and at a meeting of the staff called by the librarian, the following memorial was prepared for presentation to the board of trustees:

The Staff of the Brooklyn Public Library is compelled to respectfully direct the attention of the Board of Trustees to a situation which has arisen in the service so acute as to demand immediate and serious consideration.

During the past fourteen years, the salary schedule of the service has remained practically unchanged while living expenses have steadily increased. During the past few months, the actual cost of living has advanced to a point where the members of the Staff find that the salaries they are receiving fail to provide for the barest necessities of life.

When it is remembered that the salaries paid to the librarians were quite inadequate fourteen years ago, lengthy argument in support of the contention that they utterly fail to meet the conditions existing to-day seems scarcely necessary.

Within the past year, the Trustees have adopted a new system of grading which has materially raised the standards of the service and increased the obligations upon the employes to do thoroly efficient work. It seemed reasonable to assume, therefore, that with the new requirements imposed, increased remuneration might be looked for in the near future.

It has been urged by some that, generally speaking, women are not wholly dependent upon their own earnings. That such an assumption, at least in the case of the Brooklyn Public Library, is without basis in fact, is borne out by the following statement of existing conditions in this regard. On our Staff of 287 women, exclusive of cleaners and pages, 260 are dependent upon their own earnings; 120 are required to support them-

selves, and in addition are required to support, wholly or in part, other members of their families. Only 27 live at home, without the necessity of contributing to the family finances, or enjoy income from outside sources.

Opportunities for employment outside the service are increasing. The most experienced and most efficient members of the Staff are repeatedly offered inducements to leave the Library. Business houses are more and more coming to recognize the value of library training. The Staff will be depleted if members are not encouraged in a substantial manner to remain in the service. In fact, it is already seriously weakened. The truth of this statement is borne out by the report recently made to the Board by the Chief Librarian.

The Staff therefore petitions the Board of Trustees to take immediate action to the end that salaries commensurate with the quality of work demanded may be forthcoming in the immediate future. The Staff believes it is not unreasonable to ask that they be placed on a plane at least approaching that of other classes of City employees performing somewhat similar work.

This memorial was referred to the committee on administration for consideration and report, and on its recommendation the board of trustees has requested the Board of Estimate to grant an additional sum supplementary to the budget of 1917, which will enable the payment of five per cent. additional on salaries not exceeding \$1200, this being about the limit set by the city authorities for temporary increase of salaries for those directly in the city employ. It is understood that the staff of the New York Public Library (boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond) are contemplating a similar petition to their trustees, who are likely to be favorably disposed to their request. This emergency increase for 1917 has no relation to the budget for 1918, when it is hoped that sufficient funds may be provided to carry out the scheme of grade promotions and service increases embodied in the administrative methods of the library system, on which a committee consisting of Miss Hume, chief librarian of the Queens Borough system, Miss Overton of the New York Public Library staff, and Miss Baldwin, secretary of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been at work.

## FROM A CONTRIBUTORS' CLUB

At the meeting of the Connecticut Library Association last fall one of the most interesting features was a "Contributors' Club," to which the librarians of the state, present or absent, were invited to send short papers on any phase of library work they cared to discuss. A number of papers on various topics were submitted and read, and we have selected for publication three which seemed of special interest.

The first, under the caption, "Library animosities," presents an amusing but for all that a truthful picture of the "cranks" that infest every library, and with a mixture of seriousness and humor considers the best way to meet them. In the second paper the writer questions the business ability of the librarian of the small library and seeks the way to improvement. The last purports to be a conversation in a public library between an elderly habitu  and the janitor, overheard by the reference librarian, and will appeal to all who have struggled with the problem of securing proper ventilation in the ordinary library building.

## LIBRARY ANIMOSITIES

A remark not unheard-of in libraries is, "I do hate to see So-and-so come in," and the private litany of many a library assistant runs: "From bores and rudeness, etc., etc., may we be delivered."

We all know the club-woman who says severely, "This library is *too* wretchedly managed," when she can't find some one to write her original paper for her;

And the female who occupies the front bench by the hour, with fixed and fishy eye, and never misses a new novel;

And the man who is noisy and rude about a two-cent fine;

And the woman who is poisonous and bitter about the same;

And the one who ceaseth not from asking: "Is this good?"

And the old gentleman who always comes at the busiest moment every Saturday afternoon to ask to see his application because he wants to know what form of signature he was using then;

And the one who always wants to be waited on first, no matter how many are

ahead of her, because she says her transfer won't keep;

And the bullying person;

And the rude one;

And the wholly selfish and inconsiderate one;

And so forth and so on.

Praise be, they are not the only ones, and one might paraphrase Kipling's "Screw-Guns" and sing to librarians:

For you all love the public.  
The public it all loves you!

But nevertheless the long list aforesaid are the little foxes that destroy the vines of the library assistant's good humor.

"Here's that cross Mrs. A. again."

"I will *not* fight with that dreadful Mr. B. about his fine. I'd rather pay it myself."

"If Miss C. talks to me every minute while I look up that long list for her I shall lose my mind."

"Oh, I feel as if I never wanted to *speak* to another human being again!"—and a perfectly good library assistant gets a little wrinkle in her forehead and another in her heart, and feels a little more fagged every day, till sooner or later she is all tangled up in her bramble-bush, a perfectly good library assistant spoiled.

This is not as it should be.

Of course, she should not let her angry passions rise. She should rise above it. Et cetera. But we are not moralizing now. We are talking facts. What's to be done? Can we change the public? Not always—we can sometimes, but that's another story. Can we change ourselves? Aye, aye, sirs. Slowly, and surely, by taking heed to one's ways, we may lift that burden of dislikes and animosities from our hearts and minds, and reach a stage where we shall wonder we ever had one.

This cannot be done in a day—tho it is well to start out as soon as possible. Also to remember that great oaks from little acorns grow, and that every effort counts, nothing is ever lost. There are different methods. One way is to make it a game, and play for points. When cross Mrs. A. or boring Miss B. approaches, think to yourself, "She won't get me this time," and practice being perfectly courteous—even

tho your reflex actions are pricking to make you short and sharp. If a rude remark stings the thin skin that goes with your quick mind, remember this artless verse:

The happy hippopotamus  
To Nature said with glee:  
"Since thus you copper-bottom us,  
We do not fear the flea!"

Say "Go 'way, flea," and feel superior and kind. Keep tabs on yourself. Make a record of your bugbears every day, with a triumphant mark for the ones you've overcome and an apologetic blank, meaning "Better luck next time," for the failures.

Don't say you're not going to knuckle under to save Mrs. A.'s feelings. It's not knuckling under to be civil, and what you save is your own valuable nerves. Every time you succeed in avoiding that movement of impatience and dislike you are not only stacking up blue chips in the game, but adding dollars to the bank account of self-control that will bring you in handsome interest all the rest of your life. Who is the successful salesman? The man who is so sure of himself that no rudeness can touch him, no difficulty discourage him; who is so full of the interest of his life and work that "the sale's the thing" for him and nothing can interfere with it. We're all salesmen in our own way. When we can proudly show large orders from our worst customers—turn our library animosities into friendships—we shall have reached success.

#### THE BUSINESS ABILITY OF THE SMALL-LIBRARY LIBRARIAN

Is the librarian of the small library a good business person? If not, why—and how can we improve?

First, I want to thank whatever fates there be for providing this opportunity of freeing our minds without the humiliation of confessing the shortcomings of ourselves—or possibly our neighbors.

The writer has a genuine desire to improve and to help others, and sometimes a frank confession, followed by a discussion, will do wonders in this way.

I have tried to be the best sort of librarian my natural limitations will allow. I have hewed my way out of a lot of bram-

bles. I have, alas! stuck in other brambles, and I would like to pass on something of what I have learned to others with perhaps less experience.

In developing my theme, Is the librarian of the small library a good business person? it may clear the ground a bit to say that this question is not dug out of my inner consciousness, but has lain in my mind for some years, because I have several times heard the assertion stoutly made by heads of book businesses and salesmen that we are notably deficient in business ability, as entirely separate from literary or technical ability. Being naturally loyal, my answer has always been that the situation is not understood by the business man, because he himself does not understand library law and library management.

But when the head of one of our most successful book firms, a man sincerely anxious to help libraries save money, made such a statement at a recent convention, I think the time has come to question ourselves.

I have repeatedly heard the half-sneering comment that ministers are not good business men. My mental answer to this has been that if you place the average income of the minister, teacher, or librarian beside his necessities, and reflect how rare are the occasions when we allow ourselves to become involved in debt, we have pretty good business heads.

My grandfather raised and educated well a family of eight children upon a salary of \$400, and this is so common a memory of the past that it can be duplicated, I venture to say, by everybody in this room descended from one of our splendid lines of New England ministers.

But as I see it the special question raised by our critics is, Do we buy the right books and do we buy to advantage?

In answering this I say at the outset, and say with a sigh, that in this respect many crimes come to my mind.

Is there a library in the country upon the shelves of which there do not at this minute repose—gathering either that dust we are always apologizing to ourselves for, or the mould which occasionally replaces it—*tomes* we are ashamed to face?

What about the various biographies—the "Men of mark" of various states?

What about many-volumed "Histories of science," wholly antiquated by the time they are completed?

What about that "History of art," beginning with Adam and picture-writing and going on forever, like Tennyson's brook?

Don't think I feel self-righteous, for here is a confession. Some time ago, while our library was squeezing out a bare \$600 a year for books, our shelves—and our staff—were made to groan under the weight of a set costing \$250. I hastily add that this was a gift from a poor dame who evidently felt it to be cheap at the price, since by weakly yielding she could stand off the book-agent pirate who had her by the throat. And again I hastily divert attention by saying that I know another small library which quite recently put \$168 into one book, and never allows one of the volumes to be taken down by anybody but perfectly safe people, for fear it may be soiled. Small worry, by the same token! I have never observed that keen interest in the many-volumed set which would make me exactly *anxious* lest it might be soiled.

But in this experienced company it boots little to recount sins of buying—they are a nightmare when you assemble them. I have sometimes wondered, as I have regarded fat, stoutly bound, dignified-looking sets of books, how in the world such impressive things could be made which hold so little of importance to anybody in the world.

Now, how much do we ourselves, the librarians, as responsible beings, in America, the supposed "land of the free," have to do, in many libraries, with the buying of the books?

My immediate answer is, In *many* libraries, very little, and there is the first trouble.

I just ask you who have suffered from a president or secretary or a board member who is an easy prey to the salesman who wants to unload, if you ever knew anything easier than it seems to be to spend another person's money and save your own time for your own business?

My belief is that we lack more in courage

than in business. We have been able to shirk the responsibility of buying, and we have had the weakness to do so. We ought to make a good fight for being allowed to buy our own books, and with experience would come judgment. You don't have to be a bibliophile—heaven forbid—you don't have to be even a "walking cyclopedia," to learn to buy. I assert that we are too timid, and that we have too little knowledge of what shrewd buying is, but that we can learn and that it is time to begin.

Not to close without some constructive criticism, here are one or two things I have learned from years of responsibility, because I am happy in having been trusted. If you have not already done so, learn to be a very dove of suavity to that nice gentleman who wants "just to send you a set of books you can keep as long as you like, return when you like, pay for when you like." There is nothing easier than good nature, and nothing so impermeable. They simply can't get thru it.

Buy always the books which the public are not waiting with open mouths for, in the splendid second-hand markets right at our doors. We are greatly favored in this respect by our geographical situation. And when you want the last novel, which, with the movies, seems to be the very life-blood of the people to-day, look into the merits of some such concern as the New Fiction Library of New York, "our very present help in time of trouble."

#### THE OLD GUARD AND THE NEW REGIME

"I tell you, I bet you that 40 tons of coal have gone out of those windows in *this last year!* Why, don't you know that people used to keep every bit of air out! Why, they used to cover every crevice with weather-strips, and what did they do it for? *Because*, it stands to reason, it's *common-sense!* You *should* keep a building *warm*, and how *can* you do it with all the windows strung open? That reading room is colder than a barn. It isn't *right!*"

"Yes, yes. I told de ladies dat, but it ain't no good. Dey open 'em youst de same!"

"Well, it's a *darn shame*. I know plenty of people who won't come here to this

library any more, just on account of the way those windows are kept open!"

"Yes. I told de ladies dey shouldn't do it, but dey open 'em youst de same. Dey say dey have to get air. Of course, dey don't know."

"Oh, they get those fool notions in their heads, and then—they're cranky!"

"Yes, yes; dat's so."

"Why, look here! Don't you know that a few years ago *everybody* knew that night air was *bad*? Now it's just the other way, and they can't get enough of it. Oh, it's the doctors. They ain't fools. They know how to line their pockets, and it's the *people* who are fools enough to listen to them! Do you suppose they don't know enough to keep up their own business? Of course, they're smart enough for that, and there's plenty of fools in the world to take up with *notions*. Why, you could keep this library *hot* on *half* the coal you burn if these windows were shut."

"Yes, yes, dat is so. But de ladies, dey——"

"Oh, well, they're *cranks*! But then *everybody's* got these air notions nowadays. Why, I come over here, I have to go *somewhere*, but it's a *darn shame* keeping all those windows open, and I know people, yes, *plenty* of people, who have caught colds in this library, pretty near had *pneumonia*, on account of those windows! They won't come here any more, either. It's dangerous having windows open, and the doctors *know* it!"

"Yes, yes, dat is *right*. But de ladies——"

#### MUSIC AND ART IN AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

MUSIC and art are not commonly associated with the public library in the public mind, yet in both these fields the public library is doing an important work. This is true of both the small and the large library, and the *Christian Science Monitor* had in one issue a compilation of information on the work that some public libraries in different parts of the country are doing with these two branches of the fine arts. The *Monitor* says

"In the big city there are so many people that the institutions which make a specialty

of art and music, numerous and excellent as they may be, do not meet the entire need. In the small town, where there is perhaps neither art museum nor any school of music, it is left to the public library to furnish the community education along these two lines.

"The Public Library in Providence, R. I., may be taken as an example of an institution which is engaged in this broader kind of service. There are 5000 volumes in the art collection of this library, many of the books being exceedingly rare and of great value. The collection is used very largely by students of the Rhode Island School of Design and by designers in the local jewelry shops. In the photograph collection is a set of 500, covering comprehensively the contents of the various buildings in Florence, Italy. The music library numbers about 150 scores, many of which have been gifts. Purchases have been made very largely in connection with the concerts given in Providence by the Boston Symphony orchestra and other organizations, in order to complete the library's collection of the music represented on their programs.

"The librarian in Hartford, Ct., says that the library there has a large collection of mounted pictures, a small proportion of them photographs; also a good collection of music by classic and popular composers. It is the custom of this library to get advance programs of good concerts and to order such music as is not already on the library shelves.

"Architects, students and practical designers, professional and amateur musicians patronize the art and music collections in the Seattle Public Library. The library possesses 10,000 art books, 6500 pictures, 1500 music scores and a small collection of engravings and Japanese prints. Many art exhibitions are held during the year, and the list has included etchings by Frank Brangwyn, Joseph Pennell and Roy Partridge; black and white illustrations by E. M. Lillien; designs of textiles and wall papers by William Morris; Japanese prints; historic views of Seattle and collections of paintings by the Seattle artists, F. Tadama, John Butler and Y. Tanaka.

"The Los Angeles Public Library has a music room and a collection of musical scores in specially constructed cabinets. The circulation from this collection amounts to 1500 a month, and the musicians of the city are using it more and more. The collection is being cataloged very minutely, with a view to bringing out the name of every composer and every musical form. The music room adjoins the collection and is sound-proof, so that when the piano is played, this does not disturb readers in other parts of the building. The piano is used by patrons who wish to try over scores before borrowing them.

"It was somewhat over a year ago that the library in San Diego began its art collection, which now numbers about 3000 mounted pictures, including about 600 excellent photographs illustrating European countries and architecture. Over 100 of these illustrate the architecture of the Rheims cathedral and are regarded as an especially valuable acquisition. These pictures are allowed to circulate to those holding library cards, teachers frequently taking out as many as 30 at one time. The librarian feels very strongly that the art collection is one of the library's most valuable assets. In the line of music the library has likewise made a good beginning, possessing now nearly 800 scores for piano, organ, strings and voice.

The Portland, Ore., Public Library has an art department which is said to contain the finest collection of art books on the Pacific coast. The school children are brought to the library to see these beautiful books, also the incunabula and manuscripts which the library possesses. The reference librarian makes it a point to assist the various art clubs with their programs. The library has a music collection which is very popular, bringing to the library music teachers and others interested in this art. In the East Portland branch library a musical appreciation club, fostered by the librarian, is doing interesting work, studying the operas; the papers presented are illustrated by piano or victrola.

About 100 people visit the museum and art gallery of the Omaha Public Library every day. This is on the top floor in

rooms which were built and arranged for this purpose. The music collection is small as yet but is being increased with money given by musical organizations. The money is spent for music, not for books on music.

"The Art Club of Oklahoma City keeps its collection of pictures at the Public Library, and the Public Library of Little Rock, Ark., in co-operation with the Federation of Women's Clubs, has held among its art exhibits a special display of pictures by Arkansas artists.

"In connection with the Public Library in Louisville, Ky., there is an unusually splendid museum collection which has recently been added to by a gift of material gathered by the Jefferson Institute of Arts and Sciences. The museum is used by teachers and pupils, the attendance averaging from 1500 to 2500 a month. The first wing to be added to the main library is to include additional museum space and an art room.

"Periodical exhibitions of art are held at the Public Library in New Bedford, Mass., in co-operation with the American Federation of Arts in Washington. In Worcester, Mass., the Public Library has for many years specialized in the lines of fine art, having to-day a collection of over 5000 copies from the works of the masters of all schools, together with much illustrative material, not to mention several thousand works of biography and criticisms in the lines of fine art.

"'Our collection of art books,' declares the librarian in Cincinnati, 'is probably the strongest of any public library west of the Alleghenies. Our circulation of pictures is larger than that of any library as far as we know. We are the only strictly public library circulating lantern slides—146,000 last year. We have a photographer on the staff constantly adding to our collection.'

THE old-fashioned librarian, who reluctantly delivered a book upon demand, has passed out of existence. The new style librarian is not so much interested in the man who comes and wants a book, as he is in the man who doesn't even know that a book is of any use.—MATTHEW S. DUNGEON.



## American Library Association

### LIBRARY PHOTOGRAPHS

The American Library Association headquarters office has been collecting photographs of library buildings and of various phases and departments of library work, and thanks to the cordial co-operation and generous contribution of libraries all over the country, a very excellent, tho not as yet large, collection has been assembled. A few of the many subjects represented are: Exteriors and interiors of public, college, university and high school libraries, varying widely in size, expense and attractiveness; branches, exterior and interior; reading rooms, showing furniture and other equipment; stack rooms; trustees' rooms; loan desks; work rooms; reference departments; technology departments; school library reading rooms; children's work, reading rooms, story telling, boys' clubs, etc.; work with foreigners in night schools, clubs, etc.; window displays; rural circulation of books; deposit stations. Photographs from the collection will be loaned to any responsible persons for three weeks, free of charge, except cost of transportation. Considerable time, effort and some expense have been expended in assembling these photographs and librarians who are working up stereopticon lectures, or wish illustration for newspaper or magazine articles will do well to ascertain what the A. L. A. collection has that will be of service to them.

### CONFERENCE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The mid-winter conference of college librarians was held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1916. The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by Grace E. Herrick as temporary chairman in Mr. Brandenburg's absence.

Section 1 of the program for discussion—a symposium—was postponed until the end of the meeting, and the discussion of Section 2 was opened by Miss Fairbanks of Cornell College, the question under discussion being "Classification." Miss Fairbanks consults with professors and department heads. Mr. Miller of Ohio Wesleyan goes further and allows professors to make modifications and to work out new divisions bringing Dewey more up to date. Miss Herdman of the Rockford College Library spoke of consistency in classification, and business methods in routine.

Section 3 was a paper read by R. B. Miller of Ohio Wesleyan University on "A reasonable program for the development of a college library," in which he emphasized the following

points. The library is a valuable laboratory and must have a program. It will have a well balanced and select collection, but not an exhaustive one. It must have a reasonably adequate reference collection in all fields supplemented by the best periodicals. The extent will be governed by space and funds, and when the limit of size is reached, the effort should be toward a more perfect and efficient collection. There should be an adequate building including work rooms for each department, usual office rooms, reference, reading, and loan rooms, and seminary rooms. For a library of 60,000 books (which is the maximum for a college library) there should be a staff of five with professional training, with five to six assistants who do not necessarily have to have professional training. Lastly, there should be 10 per cent. of the income of the college, and the typical library should have an income of \$16,000, which would mean an endowment of \$340,000. Salaries should be 40 per cent. of the library budget, and new literature 37 per cent. The heads of the departments should receive \$1200 and the assistants \$600.

Section 4 of the program (treatment of continuations, reports, catalogs, etc.) was omitted, and the discussion of Section 5, "The future of this meeting," was opened by a letter from Miss Butlin, associate librarian of Beloit College Library. The general conclusions reached were that the work of the college and university librarians is so closely connected they should be as closely associated as possible, with one joint meeting if it can be arranged. Purpose should be to work for more definite organization with definite programs, with discussion, and at least one or two papers that would be contributions to the profession. Miss Herrick suggested that the colleges be persuaded to send their librarians to these meetings as representatives of their respective colleges.

Section 1 was brought up last, and the following people spoke: Miss Allen of the Ohio State Commission spoke on "Quality not quantity"; Miss Osborne of Baker University, Kansas, on "Library, soul of the college"; Miss Fairbanks of Cornell College, Iowa, on the "Problem of getting rid of dead books"; and Miss Scoville of Coe College, Iowa, and Miss Reynolds of Milwaukee-Downer, spoke on related subjects.

It was moved and carried that an assessment of 50 cents be made on those present to defray expense of correspondence, records, etc., and the meeting adjourned.

MARGARET M. HERDMAN, *Secretary pro tem.*

## AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session opened at two o'clock with the business meeting. The committee on organization recommended as the executive board for the coming year the following persons: George F. Strong, librarian of Adelbert College, chairman; Margaret Reynolds, librarian of Milwaukee-Downer College; George Lyons, librarian of McCormick Theological Seminary. They moved that hereafter one meeting should be held with the University section, but said that it was not desirable to make a permanent organization at this time. They recommended, further, that plans be made by the executive committee for permanent organization next year to give continuity to the work and stimulate and give expression to the best thought of the librarians. The motion for the adoption of the committee report was carried.

Prof. Azariah Root of Oberlin then gave his address on "Community service by the college library," using as his subject the situation at Oberlin. He said that any community in Ohio having no public library could avail themselves of the privileges of the nearest library, but that the Oberlin College Library had met the situation in the town by having the townspeople taxed one mill, so that they would feel that they had a right to the College Library and would have an interest in it as well. The faculty opposition to the extension of library facilities was overcome in various ways. They were told that duplicates of books would be bought for the public when necessary. The altruistic motive was put forth in the suggestion that the college environment would improve intellectually, and the selfish motive that the eight hundred dollars available annually would be spent for fiction and biography. The need of the public schools was emphasized as one of the arguments to the townspeople, as well as the fact that books of interest to the people would be bought, that Oberlin would become attractive as a residence town, and that the townspeople could have access to the best cultural books. The result was that the library was opened to the public in January, 1908. Two open-shelf rooms were set aside for the townspeople, a children's room and a room devoted to fiction and popular books. The success of the arrangement is due to fair play, study of local needs, and prompt service. Local public spirit is promoted thru clubs, philanthropic organizations, and picture-show censorship. Library institutes and conferences hold meetings in the building. Local self-consciousness is built up thru the organization of a historical society, the promo-

tion of photography, and the organization of a local photography society. This entails a photographic survey of the community, pictures of historical buildings, pageants, etc. Local self-consciousness is also promoted by exhibits of local industries. It was emphasized that the librarian must be one of the community, and that the public library must be a vital part of the community.

The next topic discussed, a criticism of the latest books on teaching the use of books and libraries, was opened by L. L. Dickerson, librarian of Grinnell College. The books discussed were Fay and Eaton's "Instruction in the use of books and libraries," Lowe's "Books and libraries," Ward's "Practical use of books and libraries," and Wiswell's "How to use reference books." He spoke of Ward as one that could be made much use of, especially its Teaching Outline. It supplies very elementary material for young people, is useful as a manual for teachers and librarians, is a serious and commonsense book, and is practical. Fay and Eaton is valuable for the purpose for which it is written, but is not useful to libraries unless they are concerned with pedagogy. It is a text-book on the use of books in normal schools, colleges, and children's libraries, and on the administration of school libraries. It is valuable to normal school libraries, and to teachers in the high schools and grades. The part devoted to use of government documents is inadequate. Wiswell is a book frankly for the teacher and not the pupil, and has in mind the grades. It is not well rounded, sixty pages being devoted to the dictionary, no reference being made to mythology, and periodicals and periodical indexes being practically omitted. Lowe's "Books and libraries," a manual for instruction in colleges, is in the form of lectures to students. It discusses the catalog, classification, shelf arrangement, magazines, and general and special reference books. It is conversational in style and appeals to students. There is no bibliography. It is much to the point, and fills the need for college freshmen. Mr. Dickerson said that one way to teach the use of the library is by reaching the freshmen thru the English course. In many cases reference books are used in certain particular courses and can thus become part of the required work. This last is true also of government documents. Hopkins's "Reference guides that should be known and how to use them" was also reviewed.

Discussion of the remaining topic for the afternoon, "College memorabilia," was opened by Miss Scovil of Coe College. She said that her college library collects and keeps a file of

student publications, official college bulletins, papers on early times, papers given at Founder's Day meetings, college songs, programs, pictures of buildings, junior annuals, etc. The loose material is collected by subject, waiting to be assigned to its general class and filed. Miss Reynolds, librarian of Milwaukee-Downer College, said that her library preserved everything: college publications monthly and annual, programs of all college events, which are arranged both chronologically and alphabetically, clippings from the daily papers, which are placed in scrap-books, autographs, autograph copies of poems and hymns written by students, and the photographs of each class. Mr. Dickerson mentioned that he kept his material in folders which he annotated.

MARIE A. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

#### A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

A meeting of the A. L. A. Publishing Board was held at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Friday afternoon, Dec. 29, 1916. Present: Chairman Legler and Mr. Dudgeon. (Note: The business transacted has been ratified by absent members thru correspondence vote.) The report of Carl B. Roden, treasurer, for the year 1916 was read and accepted.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT

January 1-December 31, 1916

##### Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1916.....	\$1,020.27
Sales of publications.....	11,614.70
American Library Association, Carnegie Fund Income.....	4,500.00
Interest on bank balance, Jan. to Nov.....	6.03

\$17,141.00

##### Expenditures

Checks No. 76 to 86 (Vouchers No. 1689 to 1918).....	\$15,729.74
Distributed as follows:	
Salaries.....	4,650.34
Publications.....	6,237.76
Supplies.....	387.91
Postage and express.....	688.02
Advertising.....	318.46
Incidentals.....	636.17
Travel.....	311.08
A. L. A.....	2,500.00

\$15,729.74

Balance, Union Trust Co.....	1,411.26
G. B. Utley, Balance, National Bank of the Republic.....	250.00

\$1,661.26

Respectfully submitted,  
C. B. RODEN, *Treasurer*.

Chicago, 27th Dec., 1916.

The following budget for 1917 was adopted:

#### BUDGET, 1917

##### Estimated Income

Balance, December 31, 1916.....	\$1,661.26
Carnegie Endowment Fund, interest.....	4,500.00
Sales of publications.....	11,000.00
Accounts receivable, December 23, 1916..	1,376.39
Sale of books—review copies.....	900.00

\$19,437.65

#### Estimated Expenditures

	Expended 1916	Estimated 1917
Salaries.....	\$4,650.34	\$4,700.00
Printing Booklist and Index.....	2,169.31(1)	2,400.00
Periodical cards:		
Printing.....	\$410.57	\$500.00
Editing.....	139.90	150.00
Clerical.....	28.70	50.00
Advertising.....	579.17	700.00
A. L. A. Appropriation, 1917.....	318.46	400.00
Express and postage.....	2,500.00	2,800.00
Supplies.....	688.02	800.00
Incidentals.....	387.91	400.00
Travel.....	636.17	600.00
Balance available for printing, publications, etc.....	311.08	400.00
	3,489.28	6,237.65

(1) Cost of nine numbers. Jan., 1916 number paid in Dec., 1915, \$225.00. This would make total for ten numbers, \$2,394.31.

#### A. L. A. BOOKLIST

Miss Massee exhibited to the board page proof of a proposed enlarged page size of the *A. L. A. Booklist* and explained the advantages of the new size. The board adopted her recommendations for change beginning with the new volume, October 1917, and tentatively invite suggestions as to a change of name for the magazine.

#### D. C.—L. C. EQUIVALENT TABLES

Dr. C. W. Andrews, as chairman of the advisory committee on Decimal classification, appeared before the board on behalf of that committee, to recommend strongly the publication by the board of the D. C.—L. C. Equivalent Tables which are being prepared by A. Law Voge. He reported that considerable interest had been manifested in the plan and that over one hundred subscriptions had been received. It was voted that the matter be referred to a sub-committee for examination and report.

#### LIBRARY STATISTICS

R. R. Bowker appeared before the board upon invitation and discussed with the members the question of the compilation and publication of library statistics and other information. Reference was made to the statement of Dr. George F. Bowerman, chairman of the committee on library administration, in the Council meeting of Dec. 29, regarding the conference which he had had with Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education, relative to the co-operation of the Bureau of Education in the collection and publication of a statistical yearbook or handbook. (See Council minutes, meeting of Dec. 29, 1916.)

Mr. Bowker stated that he would not be able to consider printing as full information in subsequent editions of the *American Library Annual* as had been given of some sixty libraries in the 1916 issue, as the additional receipts from subscriptions had not been com-

mensurate with the heavy increased expense. He would be willing, however, to collect and print the five or six leading facts relative to size, finances and activity of a large number of libraries. The members of the board felt that much more extended information from each library was desired if it were feasible to print it.

It was voted that the secretary collect further facts regarding this project, both from Mr. Bowker and Dr. Claxton, formulate a statement, with alternatives; and place the information before the board.

#### LIBRARY BUILDING PLANS

The secretary read a letter from W. R. Eastman, of Albany, in which he proposed a plan for the printing and sale of illustrations of library plans, on the loose-leaf principle. The secretary was instructed to collect further facts regarding the practicality of the plan and place them before the board.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN LITERATURE

The secretary referred to the lack of any good list of books of South American literature and the growing demand therefor. He was instructed to investigate the means of securing the compilation of suitable lists.

#### PERIODICAL CARDS

William Stetson Merrill, editor of the *A. L. A. periodical cards*, suggested the following extension of the card work of the board:

Whenever an opportunity arises for the Board to utilize the analytical work of a collaborating library by using its cards for printing copy, or in case one of the collaborators, wishing to secure printed cards for a serial, furnishes "copy," the Editor would insert a notice in the next shipment to subscribers stating that the Publishing Board will print a set of cards for the said serial, provided enough libraries indicate—within a given time—their wish to buy them at the usual rates. The analytical cards will usually be either for the back volumes of serials on our list, not previously indexed and not done by the Library of Congress; or for other serials containing monographic material.

The board voted to authorize Mr. Merrill to take such steps as above suggested whenever he deems it to the interest of libraries, each case, as it arises, to be decided by a representative of the board.

Adjourned.

### Library Organizations

#### MARYLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

At a meeting of the Maryland Public Library Commission held on Feb. 2, the commission reorganized by electing as chairman, President Joseph H. Apple of Hood College, Frederick, and as secretary and treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Newell of Baltimore City. Both of them are members of the commission re-

appointed by the Governor. Mrs. S. Johnson Poe of Baltimore City, has also been appointed a member of the commission, and there is one vacancy. Emma W. H. Scott, librarian of the Public Library at Harrison, N. J., was elected field secretary and library organizer, and will begin her service with the commission in March. Headquarters of the commission will continue to be at the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Waltham on Thursday, Jan. 25. Inasmuch as several were present who were not at the special meeting of the club on Jan. 12, the president reviewed the circumstances connected with the proposal to include library employes within the civil service. The importance of the matter was emphasized and the members of the club were urged to send letters of remonstrance to the Civil Service Commission and to sign the petition asking for the exemption of library employes from the operation of the civil service.

In a paper on "Library commission work," James I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library, gave an illuminating review of the development and tendencies in commission work. The subject "European war literature" was discussed by Dr. Louis N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University Library. Dr. Wilson spoke first of some of the essential books dealing with the war and then of a number of war drawings and posters which he displayed and commented upon briefly. Dr. Wilson had for distribution a printed list of fifty-seven important war books.

At the conclusion of Dr. Wilson's remarks, President Loring called upon Miss A. R. Webster, representing the library committee of the Women's Peace Party. Miss Webster spoke briefly on "Peace books."

The afternoon session opened with an organ recital. Charles G. Loring, architect of the Waltham Public Library, later spoke on the topic "An architect's ideals in the library." Mr. Loring emphasized (1) utility, (2) cost and (3) beauty, as three important things which an architectural firm has in mind in planning a building.

May Massee, as editor, spoke briefly of the work of the *A. L. A. Booklist*. Miss Massee emphasized the co-operative nature of the work declaring that the *Booklist* is made up by members of the A. L. A. The judging and appraising books which is done by individuals in widely scattered communities represents help that is freely given. The *Booklist*, Miss

Massee said, expresses the librarians to the publishing world. If desirable books are included the credit belongs to librarians; if important books are omitted the fault is theirs. A progressive report for the committee of five on work with children was submitted by Lucy B. Crain.

At a round table on children's books, conducted by Alice M. Jordan, chief of the children's department of the Boston Public Library, Frances S. Wiggin spoke on "Books not worth while."

Alice G. Higgins, special assistant in the Somerville Public Library, spoke of the habit of reading series. She considered this custom one to work away from. Miss Higgins said, in another connection, that it is essential for libraries to see that volumes bought as books of information are actually books of facts. Miss Jordan advised librarians, whenever possible, to secure the help of specialists in book selection.

Elizabeth G. Putnam, of the Salem Public Library, spoke on "Recent worth-while books of non-fiction."

Gertrude H. Lockwood, of the Brookline Public Library, spoke on the subject "Mediocre books." Orlando C. Davis, librarian of the Waltham Public Library, outlined, in an interesting way, the growth of co-operation between the Waltham Library and the local booksellers, particularly in regard to the quality of books offered for sale during the Christmas season.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder.*

#### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

About seventy members and friends of the Western Massachusetts Library Club gathered in the West Springfield Public Library, Feb. 21, for the usual mid-winter meeting of the club. After an address by Winthrop S. Bagg of the board of trustees of the library a short business session was held. A protest against the confirmation of Foster W. Stearns as State Librarian of Massachusetts was sent to the Executive Council. After the business meeting a discussion of the books of 1916 was held, the basis for discussion being the annual booklist prepared by various club members.

The address of the morning was given by Walter Briggs of the Harvard University Library on "The trail of the magazine," in which he traced the development of the magazine to the present day.

Dr. Neil McPherson of Springfield was the speaker of the afternoon, his subject being "Nietzsche and the War."

GEORGINA E. CARR, *Secretary.*

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club held on January 8, was attended by a very large and interested audience, who were delighted with the illustrated talk about the "Excavations of the American School at Corinth," by Stephen Bleeker Luce, Jr., Ph.D., who, having been a member of the college, was in a position to give authoritative information. The pictures, which were wonderfully interesting and instructive, were taken by Dr. Luce himself, during his recent stay in Corinth.

The description of the work of the library, whose part in the work is by no means unimportant, was of course interesting to the librarians present. From the splendid pictures described by Dr. Luce with a close personal touch, one very easily felt the atmosphere of ancient Greece, and a renewed desire to brush up one's knowledge of Grecian antiquities.

Not the least interesting part of the evening was the opportunity to talk with Dr. Luce at the informal reception held afterward.

The third meeting of the season was held on February 13, at which time Dr. John Chalmers DaCosta presented "The personal side of Samuel Pepys" in his own truly inimitable manner, bringing with the recollections of the days of Charles II, a very intimate realization of how the hours of the companions of the Merry Monarch were spent, making us once more familiar (in imagination) with "Woods Coffee House" in Pall Mall, etc., etc. The usual reception followed the meeting.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

The March meeting of the New York High School Librarians Association was held at Washington Irving High School Feb. 14th at 8 p. m. Mr. Conger, a representative of the Emery School Art Co., made a plea for wider and saner use of pictures in the schools. He asked the co-operation of librarians in obtaining from teachers a definite statement as to the subjects upon which pictures were desired. A committee consisting of Misses Annett, Joslyn and Thayer was therefore appointed to consider the matter.

The program of the evening consisted of a discussion of Josephine Peabody Marks by Louise Hamlin, and of Alfred Noyes by Elizabeth McKnight.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Sarah Annett; vice-president, Daisy Sabin; secretary and treasurer, Elizabeth McKnight.

ELIZABETH MCKNIGHT, *Secretary.*

## CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The February meeting was held the 8th at the Library and Museum of the Chicago Historical Society. Mr. Lyons, first vice-president, presided in the absence of the president. Resolutions on the death of Mary B. Lindsay, librarian of the Evanston Public Library, read by Mr. Merrill, were adopted. Miss Lindsay came to the Evanston Public Library as its librarian in 1894 and under her untiring efforts that institution developed from a collection of a few thousand volumes in rented quarters to an institution in possession of the present beautiful building, with valuable collections. She was a charter member and later president of the Illinois Library Association, and her counsel and service in its lines of development were always valuable and consistent. She became a member of the Chicago Library Club as soon as she took her position at Evanston, served as one of its vice-presidents for four terms, and was at various times a valuable member of important committees. Her contribution to library literature, tho not extensive, was always practical and full of useful information.

Mr. Roden had planned the program for the evening which consisted of papers and talks on special collections in libraries of Chicago and vicinity. Mr. Hanson spoke for the University of Chicago, Dr. Andrews for the John Crerar Library, Mr. Roden for the Chicago Public Library, Prof. Hatfield for Northwestern University, Mr. Josephson for the Swedish-American Society, and Miss McIlvaine for the Chicago Historical Society. Mr. Roden read a report on collections in the theological libraries of Chicago.

The practical result of the meeting will be the publication of a handbook of special collections in Chicago libraries, embodying the papers of the evening and as much additional matter as can be collected.

D. ASHLEY HOOKER, *Secretary*.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

At a meeting of the Washington and Baltimore school librarians held in the New Central High School at Washington on Nov. 9, 1916, Mary E. Hall was the guest of honor. Miss Hall talked on the school librarians associations which are being formed thruout the United States and it was then agreed that the local school librarians join together in an association, "the object of which is to promote the interests of school libraries in the South."

The constitution was approved at the next meeting, Jan. 4, 1917, and the following officers were elected: Laura Mann (librarian of

the New Central High School, Washington), president; Alice Reins (librarian of the City College, Baltimore), vice-president; Dorothy Snyder (librarian of the Teachers' Library, Washington), secretary; Dorothy Boyd (librarian of the Eastern High School, Washington), treasurer.

The plan is to have all of the school librarians of the South join the association, each city to have its own branch organization, and its own by-laws. A general news letter will be sent from the headquarters branch (Washington, D. C.) after each one of its meetings, to every member of the association. It is also planned to hold a convention every spring, each year meeting in a different city of the South. Delegates will be sent from each branch organization to discuss their various school problems.

This association is especially fortunate in having Dr. Philander Claxton, commissioner of education, as one of its active endorsers. It is hoped that the personnel of the honorary membership will be ready for publication in the next issue.

DOROTHY DeMUTH SNYDER,  
*General Secretary*.

## Library Schools

## NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Practice in libraries outside of Albany will begin March 5. The libraries of the state which are co-operating this year are: The Brooklyn Public Library, New York Public Library, Rochester Public Library, Utica Public Library and the Girls' High School Library of Brooklyn. The high school libraries at Warner and Mattituck and the Wyoming Free Circulating Library Association are to be organized by seniors under the direction of the Educational Extension Division. Outside the state, students will go to the Brookline Public Library, the Worcester Free Public Library, Clark University Library, the Springfield City Library and Forbes Library in Massachusetts; the Connecticut State Library and the Hartford Public Library; the Newark Free Public Library and Princeton University Library in New Jersey; the Cleveland (O.) Public Library; the Detroit Public Library; the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library; and the Public Library of the District of Columbia. The annual library visit will this year include the usual southern route to New York, Philadelphia, Washington and vicinities. It will begin Tuesday, Apr. 3.

Thursday, Feb. 8, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, better known under her pen name Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, spoke on the value of a

library to a village community. Mrs. Robinson described in some detail the work of the Jordanville, N. Y., Library of which she is a trustee and an active patron. At the close of her talk, Mrs. Robinson, by request, read several of her recent poems among them two unpublished ones, one to Ruth Law, read at a dinner in honor of her successful flight from Chicago to New York, and the other, a striking comment on the present world turmoil, entitled "Uriel. 2d Esdras." Mrs. Robinson also met the school and a few invited guests at a tea which followed the lecture.

Feb. 9 and 10, Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, of Springfield, Mass., spoke on "Library publicity." Mr. Wellman's two talks dealt primarily with specific methods of advertising, successful and unsuccessful, which had been tried in his library. His analysis of the probable reasons for their success or failure formed an admirable general background applicable to practically any library. Mr. Wellman also met the students at a tea after his talk. In this connection it may be worth noting that at least fourteen entire periods (mostly in the junior year) are devoted to library advertising in various phases and that numerous other incidental applications are made in nearly every administrative course.

During the past month a number of interesting gifts have been received for the collection of juvenile books. Among them is a "Peter Parley" in an interesting imitation mosaic binding, from Frances J. Olcott, and 33 children's books (including several chapbooks and 7 miniature volumes) from a donor who prefers for the present to remain anonymous. Twenty-one pictures of library buildings and 42 bookplates from several donors have also been received.

Mr. Wyer was the guest of honor at a midwinter dinner given Jan. 29 by former students now in Greater New York. This was one of the series of meetings which have been regularly held for the past two or three years by former students of the metropolitan district.

#### SUMMER SESSION

The summer session of the New York State Library School will begin May 31 and close July 12. It will, this year, be a continuous session of six weeks. In addition to the usual technical subjects there will be a course in selection of books and other lectures on various lines of library work. Any one engaged in a paid library position in any library of the state is eligible to admission without tuition fees. The charge to librarians outside the state is \$20 for the course.

A special circular giving more details will be issued. For this and for any other information, address Edna M. Sanderson, Registrar, New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

FRANK K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

##### SURVEY OF GRADUATES

The fact that a questionnaire concerning positions, salaries, and working conditions had been sent out to its graduates by the school was mentioned two months ago. This was sent to the 320 graduates still in the field, from whom 281 responses have been received, tho only 275 arrived in time to be included in the tabulated statistics. Of the graduates now holding regular positions there are 87 librarians, 8 assistant librarians, 36 supervisors or heads of departments, 16 branch librarians, 36 catalogers, 12 children's librarians, and 10 reference librarians in charge of separate rooms (excluding both heads of large departments and assistants), 36 assistants, 19 in other kinds of library positions, and 4 in museums or other non-library positions. Grouping by kinds of library we find 162 in public libraries, 46 in educational libraries (of which 20 are in high schools), 28 in special libraries, 15 in state and federal libraries, and 12 in other sorts of libraries.

The average weekly schedule of hours has dropped from 40½ three years ago to 39.54. Fifty-two are working 40 hours against 39 three years ago, while in 1914 67 persons worked 42 hours and this year only 60. Today only 23 of our graduates are working over 42 hours, while in 1914 38 were working over that number of hours. This shows a hopeful trend toward better conditions.

Salaries, too, show an upward trend, tho by no means commensurate with the high cost of living. The average of 262 salaries (those working by the hour or doing piece work not counted) is \$1164, while the average of 261 salaries in 1914 was \$1081. The medium or 131st salary is \$1080 now, as against \$1000 in 1914. There are fewer salaries below \$900 than in 1914—58 vs. 74—while there are 12 of \$2000 as over against 6 three years ago. There are more salaries of \$1200 than any other single figure; there are 32 of them, the next being 26 each of \$900 and \$1500. This is encouraging if not exhilarating.

Vacations remain about as they were in 1914, an average of 37 working days or about 6 weeks, counting Sundays. The inclusion of school library vacations brings up the average, but the great preponderance in numbers is of

one calendar month, 146 out of the whole number. Those having only two weeks—20 in number—correspond closely to the number (26) in special or business libraries.

For the first time information was asked about membership in library organizations. 238 belonged to at least one, 158 to two, 62 to three, and 16 to four or over. Of these, 180 belong to the A. L. A., 142 to state associations, 95 to local clubs, and 45 to the Special Libraries Association or other professional organization—membership in our own Graduates' Association not being counted. Only 26 belong to no library organization, and it is an interesting fact—whether it be cause or effect—that the salary of the 26 averages only \$915 while the average Pratt salary is \$1164, and the average of those belonging to organizations is \$1191. Only five of the 26 belong to the latest class—1916.

#### NEWS NOTES

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association took place on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at the Hotel Martinique in New York. We are indebted to the researches of Mr. Hendry, the president, into the hotel possibilities of New York for the most delightful surroundings we have yet enjoyed. There were 86 present at the luncheon, 21 classes being represented, and six honorary members were present as well. The luncheon was preceded by a business meeting at which resolutions upon Miss Plummer's death were adopted. After the luncheon the matter of the memorial tablet to Miss Plummer was presented by Mr. Stevens, and the vice-director summarized the results of the recent questionnaire. The guest of honor was A. S. Root, principal of the New York Library School, whose delightful talk came as a happy ending to the function.

During the month of February the students have had lectures from Mary Casamajor and Theresa Hitchler of the Brooklyn Public Library, and from Annie Carroll Moore and Anna C. Tyler of the New York Public Library.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Ina Rankin, 1909, has been appointed first assistant at the Fort Washington branch of the New York Public Library.

Word has been received of the marriage on Jan. 8 of Ethelwyn Crane, 1910, librarian of the Public Library at Hoquiam, Wash., to Howard G. Imhoff, of North Bend, Ore.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The following special lectures have been given to the junior class since the last report:

January 17. Benjamin Adams. Branch library administration.

January 24. Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby. Branch library administration.

January 31. Annie Carroll Moore. Administration of a children's room.

February 7. Annie Carroll Moore. Appeal of work with children.

February 7. Helen Peck Young. Proof reading.

February 14. Anna L. Tyler. Story telling.

February 14. Asa Don Dickinson. Library work abroad.

The seniors are beginning a series of six lectures on "Library administration" by Franklin F. Hopper.

Mrs. Alma D. Custead gave two lectures to the senior class on the "Administration of a rural library."

Charles F. McCombs lectured on January 24, on the "Formation of a reference collection for a public library."

Both juniors and seniors attended Miss Margaret Jackson's lecture on "Book reviews," on January 25.

A dinner in Chinatown and a walk thru the push-cart region of the lower East Side were enjoyed by a large group from the school on the evening of January 17. Five members of the faculty attended and about thirty students.

The juniors entertained the seniors and faculty at the school with a candy-pull on the evening of Friday, February 2.

#### FACULTY

Mr. Root attended the annual luncheon of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science on Wednesday, Jan. 31, and spoke to the alumni on "The effect of the war upon libraries."

Mr. Root left for two weeks on Feb. 3, to give a series of lectures at the Western Reserve University Library School, in Cleveland, Ohio.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Principal*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During January, twelve lectures on "Literature for children" were given by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott, each lecture being followed by the reading and discussion of selected books. At the close of the course, each student was assigned for two days' experience in a children's room of the Cleveland Public Library under the supervision of a trained children's librarian; this also included either a house or a school visit for each student.

The reference course, given by George F. Strong, librarian of the Adelbert College Library, was concluded at the end of the first



semester. Miss Grant will give the course in subject bibliography during the second semester.

On Feb. 5, the beginning of the second semester, the course in the "History of the printed book," given by Prof. A. S. Root, principal of the New York Public Library, Library School, and the "Public library and community welfare" given by the director, were commenced. The "Open course" during this semester has enrolled, in addition to the regular class, two students, Mr. Runyan and Mrs. Rorke. Two students have been obliged to leave school, Miss Kesel on account of illness, and Miss Feil on account of the death of her father.

Visits to various library distributing points in Cleveland and vicinity in connection with the library administration course began Wednesday, Feb. 7, with a visit to the Western Reserve Historical Society Library, and to the East Cleveland Public Library. The assignment of students for evening experience as assistants in the Cleveland Public Library has been made, some high school library work being scheduled this year.

The school has had the following out-of-town lecturers recently: On Feb. 1, John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society, New York City, spoke on "The library and the immigrant," the lecture being illustrated with lantern slides of the work of the various libraries; Dr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., en route from California, spoke on "A recent glimpse of California libraries," Feb. 5; May Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, gave a talk, Feb. 9, on the *Booklist*, and the same afternoon, Jean A. Picard, recently from Paris, spoke on the relations of France and America, and of the books necessary to a better understanding of French life by Americans. A social hour afterward gave the students opportunity to meet the guests.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Lillie C. Lilliequist, 1916, has been elected librarian of the Public Library at Aberdeen, Wash., and assumed her new duties in January.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Eliza E. Townsend, 1905, to W. C. Ramsay, of Pocahontas, Iowa.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second term of the year opened on Monday, Feb. 5. The courses beginning this term, besides sophomore cataloging and classification, are history of libraries, work with children, and an elective in high school libraries.

Mary E. Hall of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn, will open the course in high school libraries with a lecture on Feb. 12, and during the term several high school librarians, some of them Simmons graduates, will present their experiences in handling high school library problems.

In the book selection course Mr. Power, librarian of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, will talk on the selection of business books on Feb. 16, and Annie Carroll Moore, of the New York Public Library, on children's books, on Feb. 23. Mr. Chase, of the Boston Public Library, will give two talks on the bibliography and the selection of art books.

The collection of children's books is being slowly but steadily increased, and the course in children's work owes a great deal to the material from the Boston Public Library, with which Miss Jordan illustrates the work.

Caroline Aldrich, Simmons 1912, was married to Egbert Bagg, Jr., on Jan. 17.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The increased endowment which has been received from the Carnegie Corporation makes it possible to extend the work of the Library School. The continually growing demand for children's librarians, together with the large number of applications for admission to the school makes it advisable to increase the facilities so that it may be possible to admit more students to the course for the training of children's librarians. In addition to this course the school will also offer a one-year course in school library work, beginning with the opening of the fall term, Sept. 26, 1917.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott lectured Jan. 30, 31 and Feb. 1 on "State supervision of children's rooms in Iowa," "Poetry" and "The inspirational influence of reading."

"Opportunities of the library in the education of the foreigner" and "The problem of immigration" were the subjects of two lectures given by John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society, Feb. 6. Both lectures were followed by lantern slides showing work among foreigners. The lecture on the "Problem of immigration" was held in the Lecture Hall of Carnegie Institute and was open to the public.

#### ALUMNAE NOTES

Irma Endres Diescher, 1916, has been appointed children's librarian of the Hazelwood branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Louise Endicott, 1912-13, has been made assistant in the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Augusta F. Osborn, 1915-16, is doing substitute work in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Ruth Paxson, 1915-16, has resigned from the staff of the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to become school librarian in the Public Library, Salem, Ore.

Phebe G. Pomeroy, 1912, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Schenley High School Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marion D. Redenbaugh, 1911-13, resigned her position as children's librarian of the Hazelwood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and was married in January to Adam Roscoe, of Pittsburgh.

Ethel M. Sevin, 1909, has resigned as branch librarian of the Mt. Washington branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to accept the position of children's librarian in the Brownsville Children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Maude I. Shaw, 1914-15, is filling a substitute position in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Carolyn D. Stevens, 1914-15, was married in January to W. E. Boak, of Youngstown, Ohio.

Dorothea Thomas, 1907-1910, has resigned from her position of children's librarian in the New York Public Library.

Jessie Gay Van Cleve, 1913-16, has been appointed children's librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.

Maria de Vrieze, 1909-10, has resigned from the Brooklyn Public Library to become librarian of the Guarantee Trust Company, New York City.

Dorothy Wilson, 1914-15, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library of Topeka, Kan.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal.*

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Frances Myers, 1903, of the Brooklyn Public Library, lectured before the school, Jan. 15, on the subject of library work with children. After the lecture Miss Myers was given a reception which was attended by the students and the staff of the University Library.

The course of lectures on bibliography given by members of the Liberal Arts faculty was completed at the end of the first semester. The following professors lectured: Hopkins, Hurst, Wilson, Parsons, Place, Hargitt, Tanner, Roman, Carman and Lauber.

Toward the close of the first semester the seniors visited the printing establishments of two of the Syracuse daily papers. These

plants are equipped with the newest type of presses and type-setting machines and employ the most modern methods of newspaper management. The class also visited a plant, lately remodeled, which is devoted to job printing and the mechanical department of an educational publishing house. These parties were conducted by Miss Thorne.

Under the guidance of Miss Smith the seniors were conducted thru the Syracuse Public Library, where many changes have been made since Paul M. Paine became librarian.

After the usual period for examinations at the end of the first semester the work of the second semester began on February first.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director.*

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The work of the second semester begins with the two months of field practice, when the academic schedule is suspended, and the students assigned to definite work in the libraries of the state. Each student is usually given two appointments of a month each, that different problems may come under observation and practice, and assignments are always eagerly awaited. It is one of the most difficult problems that the faculty has to meet, for the field work, in order to be part of a curriculum, must be as definitely planned as any course given in residence, else the results will be disastrous.

The kind of work to be done, the libraries opening their doors for this practice, and the student assignments vary; in every case, however, other experience than the one specifically named is gained during the time, as no student is kept at one type of work steadily, as this would defeat the very end and aim of the field experience.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Grace M. Stevens, 1910, has been elected librarian of the Butte (Mont.) High School Library, resigning her position as librarian of the Seven Corners branch of the Minneapolis Public Library.

Dorothy Kautz, 1911, is secretary to the president of Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

Florence H. Davis, 1912, is organizing the business library of the Kentucky Tobacco Products Company in Louisville.

Dorothea C. Heins, 1912, for three years in charge of stations in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library has accepted a position in the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.

Hazel E. Askey, 1913, has been appointed to the cataloging department of the California State Library, beginning work on January 16.

Gladys Turner, 1913, was married in January to Thomas A. MacClenthen of Detroit. Since her graduation Miss Turner has been children's librarian of the Bowen branch.

May C. Lewis, 1914, has resigned as assistant in the Madison (Wis.) Free Library, to accept the position of cataloger in the Carnegie Library of Tampa, Florida.

Julia C. Stockett, 1914, was on the program conducted by the University of Idaho for Farmers' and Housekeepers' Week, speaking on the "Public, home and school library."

Eleanor H. Campbell, 1915, has been promoted to the librarianship of the Divie B. Duffield branch, Detroit Public Library.

Jennie E. Doran, 1915, is resigning as cataloger at the Calgary (Alberta) Public Library to become chief of the order department in the Denver Public Library.

Hazel F. Long, 1916, who entered the Training Class for Children's Librarians at Cleveland has been appointed librarian of the South branch of the Whiting (Ind.) Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

#### LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY—TRAINING CLASS

The training class of the Louisville Free Public Library ended its session Jan. 6. Ten students were enrolled for the course and the librarian of the Louisville Normal School Library and an assistant from the Henderson (Ky.) Public Library took the lectures.

The class came from the University of Kentucky, University of Louisville, University of Cincinnati, Presentation Academy, Semple Collegiate School, Louisville Girls High School and high schools of Henderson and Jeffersonville.

Lectures were given in reference work, public documents, circulating work with adults and children, story telling, cataloging, subject headings, classification, ordering, accessioning and business methods, and literary criticism. In addition, penmanship, pen printing and use of typewriter were taught.

The course covered a period of fifteen weeks.

The class is limited to twelve, two of whom may be from out of town who have definite connections with Kentucky libraries.

GEO. T. SETTLE.

#### RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

At the winter school luncheon held at the Glenwood Mission Inn, Jan. 22, there were seventy persons present. Among those from other cities were Dr. Frank P. Hill of the Brooklyn Public Library, Miss Ellen M. Chandler of the Buffalo Public Library, Miss Irene Warren of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. W.

Elmo Reavis of Los Angeles, Mrs. Mary Pierce Smith of the Alhambra Public Library, Miss Jeanette McFadden and Miss Stella Hupp of the Santa Ana Public Library. It was announced during the luncheon that a permanent organization of the graduates of the school is being effected thru the directory method established at a central bureau.

It was decided to announce the opening of the summer school for June 18, 1917.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS, *Librarian*.

### Librarians

ANDREWS, Josephine, has resigned from the staff of the Gary Public Library and has taken charge of the Public Library of Mishawaka, Ind. Miss Andrews served four years as assistant librarian at Brazil, Ind., her home town, and was two years in a similar capacity at Oberlin College. She was for one year at the Manual Training High School at Indianapolis, and has been an assistant at Gary for two and a half years.

BELDEN, Charles F. D., state librarian of Massachusetts since 1909, has been appointed librarian of the Boston Public Library to succeed Mr. Wadlin, resigned, but will probably not assume his duties for two or three months. Mr. Belden was born in Syracuse, N. Y., October 5, 1871, the son of Francis C. and Jennie Maude (Wright) Belden. His early education was received in the public schools of Niagara Falls and the Central High School, of Buffalo. He graduated from Harvard College with the class of 1895 and from the Harvard Law School in 1898. He was admitted to the bar in New York state in 1899, and is also a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association. He was chosen secretary of the faculty of law at Harvard and was assistant librarian of the Harvard Law School Library from 1898 until 1908; was then made librarian of the Social Law Library, where he remained for one year, when he was made Massachusetts state librarian in June, 1909. Since 1909 Mr. Belden has also been a member of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, and is now chairman, elected until 1920. He was president of the Massachusetts Library Club from 1911 to 1913 and vice-president from 1910 to 1911. He has been twice vice-president and once president of the National Association of State Libraries, and in 1913-14 was vice-president of the League of Library Commissions. An appreciative biographical sketch of Mr. Belden, with portrait, is contributed to the *Harvard Alumni*

*Bulletin* of Feb. 8, by Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum.

BENTON, Col. Josiah H., lawyer, Civil War veteran, and for the past 22 years a member of the Boston Public Library board of trustees, died Feb. 6 at his home in Boston. Col. Benton's intense interest in the Boston Public Library began in 1895 with the opening of the Copley Square building. In the later years of his life he gave practically all his attention to making the Boston Library a leading institution of its kind in the country and to developing the branch system, especially in its co-operative influence with the public schools and other educational institutions.

BOLTON, Charles Knowles, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, has been elected a trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts in that city.

BREWER, Clara A., New York State Library School 1915-16, began a temporary engagement as assistant in the economics department of Princeton University Library on January 19.

BROWNING, Eliza Gordon, who for 25 years has presided over the Indianapolis Public Library, has requested the trustees to permit her, on the completion of the new building, to be relieved of the added responsibility which that will entail, tho continuing her present work in the new capacity of vice librarian. In this Miss Browning follows the example of Miss McLoney of Des Moines in stepping aside to a position less in the public eye for the sake of assuring to the system she has built up a man willing to assume the increased responsibility and at the same time young enough to stay for ten or twenty years and make the work measure up to the increased opportunities offered by the new building.

COLDREN, Alice, of the 1915-16 class of the Riverside Library Service School has just been appointed librarian of the Union High School at Yreka, Siskiyou County, Cal. Miss Coldren is a graduate of the Ypsilanti (Mich.) Normal School.

COLLINS, Alfred S., librarian of the Reynolds Library in Rochester, N. Y., from 1887 to Jan. 1, 1911, died in that city Jan. 28. Born in New York in 1837, he was educated in various schools and was graduated from Union Theological Seminary. He accepted a charge in Albany. Feeling the need of an outdoor occupation, he left the ministry and went into the business of fish culture. After selling the fish hatchery, Mr. Collins went to Rochester and became librarian of Reynolds Library, in May, 1887, a year after its opening.

CRAYER, H. W., resigns from the Pittsburgh Public Library to take the position of

director of the Libraries of the United Engineering Societies in connection with the consolidation of the library of the Civil Engineers with the libraries hitherto contained in the 39th street building in New York City.

CUSTER, Florence Benton. Resolutions were passed at the annual meeting of the Drexel Library School Alumni Association on the death of Florence Benton Custer, of the class of 1907, vice-president of the Association. To those with whom she was associated in library work, to those students who listened to her lectures, and to those who were so fortunate as to be her personal friends, her enthusiasm, loyalty and unflinching cheerfulness were a source of inspiration, and she will long be held in affectionate and grateful remembrance.

CUTTER, W. P., has resigned from the librarianship of the United Engineering Societies' Library in New York, with which the Library of the American Society of Civil Engineers is in process of amalgamation, and the directors have suitably acknowledged his years of service in a practical form.

DIXON, Gladys M., Pratt 1912, formerly first assistant of the Mt. Washington branch of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, has resigned to take the assistant librarianship of the Public Library at El Paso, Texas.

DWIGHT, Theodore F., on the staff of the Boston Public Library from 1892 until 1914, and an authority on bibliography, died at his home in that city Feb. 3, at the age of seventy-one.

ESTILL, Helen Floyd, of the 1916 class Riverside Library Service School, formerly of Colorado, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Manual Arts High School in Los Angeles.

FARR, Mary P., Drexel Library School 1895, is reorganizing the Public Library at Kalamazoo, Mich. Her work there began last June and she expects to complete it within the year.

FENTON, Lena, librarian of the Public Library in Wheatland, Wyo., will go March 1 to the Public Library of Boulder, Colo., as librarian.

FOSTER, Anna E., has taken a substitute position for six months in the Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley, Mass. Miss Foster is a graduate of Mount Holyoke, 1911, and of Simmons College Library School, 1914. She has been an assistant in Swarthmore College Library for two years.

FRIEDEL, J. H., who has been connected with the economics division of the New York Public Library, has gone to Boston, where he is

engaged in organizing the library of the National Industrial Conference Board.

FURST, Mrs. Guy H., (Elisabeth Hardman) New York State Library School 1907-'08, is acting as librarian of the Bay City (Mich.) Public Library for a few months.

GRIFFIN, Mary, has just been appointed librarian at St. Paul College, St. Paul, Minn. Miss Griffin was a student in the 1916 winter session of the Riverside Library Service School from which she went to the Ames (Iowa) Public Library. Miss Griffin was formerly in the Burlington (Iowa) Public Library.

HALL, Czarina, student in the Riverside Library Service School, has been appointed librarian in the Chicago office of Edward Bemus, consulting engineer. Miss Hall is a graduate of Lombard College, and on leaving the Riverside School was employed at the Omaha Public Library.

HALL, Drew B., librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1.

JOHNSTON, Prof. Henry, retired, has been appointed librarian of the historical museum of the City College of New York.

KNAPP, Grace H., is assisting temporarily in the Mount Holyoke College Library in the absence of one of the staff. Miss Knapp graduated from Mount Holyoke in 1893 and has taught for many years in Bitlis, Harpoot, and Van, Turkey. She gained some library experience in Colorado College a number of years ago and last year was in the training class in the Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum.

LINDSAY, Mary B., early in January resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library in Evanston, Ill., on account of ill health. Miss Lindsay suffered a nervous breakdown shortly before the holidays and had gone to live with her brother in Chicago. On Jan. 23 she fell to the ground from a third-story window, and died without regaining consciousness. Miss Lindsay began her studies in library work under Melvil Dewey. Completing this work in the New York State Library School she returned to her home in Peoria, Ill., and accepted a position as chief in the catalog department of the Peoria Public Library, resigning her position there to go to Evanston in 1894.

McCaw, Agnes, librarian at Fair Haven, Vt., for sixteen months, was found dead in bed Jan. 9 by her sister, with whom she made her home. Death was due to heart trouble. Miss

McCaw was born in St. Albans, England, 60 years ago and came to this country when five years old.

McCord, Elizabeth, Drexel Library School 1903, was married to Frank Eugene Martin of Great Falls, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Helena, Mont., on Jan. 15. They will live in Great Falls where Mr. Martin is telegraph editor of the *Great Falls Tribune*. Mrs. Martin's place in the Bozeman Public Library has been taken by Geneva Cook of Bozeman.

MACDONALD, Jean, Denver Public Library Training Class 1912, has resigned her position as librarian of the Boulder Public Library to become librarian of the North Side High School in Denver.

MCDONALD, Marian, New York State Library Summer School 1915, who resigned her position as children's librarian at the Westmount, Canada, Public Library in November to go to England as a Red Cross worker, was married on Dec. 31 to Stuart Forbes, lieutenant of a Canadian regiment.

MONTGOMERY, Thomas Lynch, state librarian of Pennsylvania, is the author of an appreciative biographical sketch of Gov. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker in *The Alumni Register* of the University of Pennsylvania for November, 1916.

MOORE, Annie Carroll, who has charge of the children's work in the New York Public Library, has a number of lectures which she is prepared to give either to general audiences of adults, to students, or to boys and girls. There are general lectures on juvenile literature, and also introductions to specific books.

PARSONS, Mary P., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1913, will leave her position as assistant in the public catalog room of the New York Public Library on April 1 to become librarian of the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library.

PEGAN, Patience, who has acted as librarian of the Denver North Side High School for several years, has resigned and has taken a position as business librarian for the International Harvester Company of Chicago.

PETROVITCH, Woislav M., has been appointed chief of the Slavonic division of the New York Public Library, and assumed his duties on Feb. 13. Mr. Petrovitch received his education in Serbia, his native country, at the University of Belgrade. He also holds a bachelor's degree from George Washington University, Washington, D. C. He was for two years assistant librarian in the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and has been an assistant in the Copy-

right Office of the Library of Congress. From 1906 to 1909 he was vice-consul of the United States at Belgrade and from 1913 to 1916 was an attaché of the Serbian Legation in London. Recently he has been lecturing on the French language and literature at New York University. He has written French, English, German, Russian, and Italian grammars for the use of Serbians, as well as Serbian grammars for the use of persons speaking English, German, and French. He is the author of "Hero tales and legends of the Serbians"; "Serbia: her people, history, and aspirations"; an adaptation of a Serbian drama called "The Empress of the Balkans"; and "The literary history of the Southern Slavs," a work soon to be published in England, and probably in America.

RANSON, Mary E., of the 1916 winter session of the Riverside Library Service School, is now in charge of the Hermosa Beach branch of the Los Angeles County Free Library.

REID, Alice, who has been an assistant at the Totowa branch of the Paterson (N. J.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the new People's Park branch which will be opened in February.

SEK, Alice, who succeeded Miss Northey in the Hood River County Library, Oregon, about a year and a half ago, has resigned to become librarian of Phillips University in Enid, Okla.

SHELLENBERGER, Grace, has been appointed supervisor of libraries in state institutions in Iowa, succeeding Eliza Townsend, who recently resigned to be married.

SMITH, Dorothea L., graduate of the Riverside Library Service School, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Woodland, Cal. Miss Smith is a Stanford graduate and has held successively positions as cataloger of the Santa Clara County Free Library, and librarian of the Siskiyou Union High School at Yreka, Cal.

SMITH, Jessamine M., New York State Library School 1910-'11, has gone to the Ferguson Library, Stamford, Conn., as general assistant.

SUBERS, Helen D., Drexel Library School 1903, library organizer, of Ashbourne, Pa., and M. Rebecca Lingenfelter, Drexel 1914, cataloger, of Philadelphia, with the assistance of the student librarians, are reorganizing the library of the Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.

SWEZEY, Anna D., has resigned her position as librarian of the Salem (Ore.) Public Library, and was married Feb. 12 to Robert H. Armstrong of Seattle.

TREFF, Christine S., Pratt 1899, for some years on the Johns Hopkins' library staff, has been made cataloger at the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois.

WEITENKAMPF, Frank, has an article in *The History Teacher's Magazine* for February on "Pictorial documents as illustrating American history."

WHITAKER, Alfred Edward, who was president of the Colorado Library Association 1896-1897 and again, after its resuscitation, from May 6, 1905, to Dec. 28, 1909, died at the home of his daughter in Denver Nov. 28, 1916. He was born in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 23, 1842, but his boyhood was spent in Wilbraham, Mass. He was graduated from Amherst in the class of '66 and received his master's degree in '78. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and captain of the baseball team. This interest in athletics he retained during the rest of his life. Soon after graduation Mr. Whitaker went to California by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, and for a while engaged in mining with an uncle. Later he became librarian of the Mercantile Library of San Francisco, which position he held for twenty-five years. It was during this time that he edited one of the early important catalogs of the country. He went to Denver in 1893, and in 1894 was elected librarian of the University of Colorado at Boulder. Here he did a most efficient and highly appreciated work in the reconstruction of the library just as it began its real expansion. In 1909 he retired with a pension from the Carnegie fund.

WINTERS, William Huffman, librarian of the New York Law Institute for 45 years, died Jan. 28 at his home in New York. Mr. Winters was born in Dayton, O., and was graduated from Miami University in 1863 with Calvin S. Brice and others who became eminent. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and received his degree of LL.B. in 1868. He became librarian of the New York Law Institute in 1872, when it was in the old Burton Theater Building in Chambers Street, and rescued from oblivion the "Law Record" or register of Alexander Hamilton from 1795 to 1804. Mr. Winters was the author of numerous legal and historical works, including "History of American states' legislation," "Bibliography of trust combinations," "Laws of burial," "Law literature relating to the theaters, clubs, etc.," "History of the New York Law Institute," and "History of the Alumni Association of the Harvard Law School." He also contributed to law journals and periodicals.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Augusta.* At a hearing, Feb. 15, before the committee on appropriations and financial affairs it was again urged that the old Blaine estate be obtained as the site for a state library building. It was brought out that the Blaine property was no longer available for this purpose and former Chief Justice Whitehouse suggested that the library be built on the capitol grounds in the rear of the state house. The fire hazard in the present building was emphasized as the greatest reason for a new and fireproof library.

### VERMONT

*Burlington.* The library of the University of Vermont is not only a public library for Burlington, but a free circulating library for the whole state. Anyone is eligible to use it. This state-wide circulation has existed for several years, and every year has seen an increase in its volume. About the only condition, outside of citizenship or residence, is the payment of transportation both ways. The time limit is purposely made easy and fitted to the individual need, so far as the rights of other readers permit.

*St. Albans Bay.* Dr. G. C. Lee of Carlisle, Va., has equipped a free reading room for the town, to be known as the Hazelton memorial reading room, in memory of Silas F. Hazelton, one of Dr. Lee's employes, who was drowned in 1915. The room is open every afternoon and evening, and is in charge of the ladies of the Iroquoisia Community Club.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Athol.* The selectmen have received notice that Mrs. Emogene Fairbanks, who died recently in Brookline, bequeathed \$500 for library purposes for the town of Athol.

*Barre P. L.* The sum of \$2000 has been received from Miss Fannie Young as a memorial of her mother. The income is to be used for the purchase of books.

*Boston.* A farewell banquet was tendered to Horace G. Wadlin by the trustees and employes of the Boston Public Library in Convention Hall Jan. 31. A silver vase was presented to Mr. Wadlin as a reminder of the esteem in which he is held by all. President James W. Kenney of the Employees' Benefit Association was toastmaster, and William F. Kenney, vice-president of the board of trus-

tees, and Rev. Alexander Mann, D.D., Rev. Arthur Connolly of Jamaica Plain and Samuel Carr, all trustees, spoke highly of Mr. Wadlin's work. President Josiah H. Benton of the trustees was unable to be present, but sent a letter glowing with compliments, as did Rev. James De Normandie, D.D. Others of Mr. Wadlin's eulogizers were John A. Brett, a former trustee; Alice M. Jordan, James Kelley, Helen M. Bell and Lindsey Swift, library department executives.

*Boston.* The Public Library has received a generous legacy by the will of Josiah H. Benton, late chairman of the library trustees. The will provides for the payment of \$100,000 to the library trustees outright, to be held as "The Children's Fund," the income to be applied to the purchase of books for the use of the young. The residue of the property, which will amount to more than \$1,000,000, is left in trust to Mrs. Benton, and upon her death it will be turned over to the library trustees. Mr. Benton provided that one-half of the net income of the residue of the property is to be applied to the purchase of books, maps and other library material of permanent value and benefit, the intention being that such income shall be applied for books for scholarly research and use. The remaining one-half of the residue is to be held as an accumulating fund, the interest and income to be added to the principal and reinvested as principal until the total amount shall be \$2,000,000. The fund is then to be applied to the enlargement of the present central library building, or to the construction of another central library building, in such part of the city as may be then most desirable for the accommodation of the people of the city.

*Boston. Mass. State L.* Charles F. D. Bel-den, lbn. (7th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1916.) Accessions, 5007. Expenditures for books, \$6099.66; for binding, \$1817.06; for salaries, \$16,226.58. An appropriation of \$5000 for cataloging made by the legislature of 1916 enabled the head cataloger to adjust the make-up of the recataloging staff for the most efficient team work. The groups of books cataloged during the second year of the new plan included all current additions; publications of geographical, patriotic and scientific societies; genealogy; town and state documents; United States publications; foreign documents; and law books. A total of 46,861 volumes were cataloged and 50,882 cards were filed.

**Cheshire P. L.** The library has received a bequest of \$1000, the income to be spent for books.

**North Attleboro.** The trustees of the Richards Memorial Library are preparing to take steps to enlarge the building. The matter will be broached to the finance committee before the spring town meeting.

**South Hadley.** The Mount Holyoke College Library has received as a bequest from Jane M. Lamb, a part of the library of her father, the late Samuel O. Lamb, a lawyer of Greenfield, Mass. It consists of 1000 volumes, a large number of which are substantial works in political science and American history.

**Woburn P. L.** George H. Evans, lbn. (62d ann. rpt.—1916.) Accessions 1483; lost or withdrawn 764; total 48,616. New registration 1777; total 3804. Circulation 74,702. Receipts \$8615.29; expenditures \$8540.86, including \$1421.54 for books, \$261.02 for periodicals, \$373.79 for binding, and \$3446.21 for salaries.

**Worcester.** Anticipating that in the near future there will be provisions made by the city council for funds with which to build a new central library building, or an addition to the present free public library plant on the vacant land in Pearl Street, adjoining the present plant, the trustees of the library have appointed a committee of five to consider plans and specifications for a new building.

#### RHODE ISLAND

**Newport.** By the will of Mrs. Thomas G. Ford, who died recently in Florence, Italy, and which has been admitted to probate here, the Redwood Library received \$1000.

#### CONNECTICUT

**Bridgeport.** On Jan. 19 the work of moving the books from the old law library of the Fairfield county courthouse to the new library in the courthouse addition began. The law library will occupy three times as much space as before. The old library will be utilized and in addition the library is to have the entire second floor in the addition, giving it over 200 feet of floor area, enough to house all the 14,000 volumes of the present library and provide room for the natural increase of volumes from year to year. Four rooms are provided for the private use of attorneys. A large work room is provided at the northwest corner of the new addition for the librarian.

**Torrington.** An addition to the Torrington Library is soon to be built. It will be 25 by 36 feet, one story high, with slate roof and steam heat.

## Middle Atlantic

### NEW YORK

**Antwerp.** For a number of years the village of Antwerp has possessed a sufficient number of books to constitute a library, but it has been without a building. Thru the generosity of George N. Crosby a building and site have been provided, to cost \$15,000. Work will be started in the spring. Besides the amount specified, Mr. Crosby gives an endowment fund of \$10,000, with the understanding that the village make a yearly appropriation of \$400. An appropriation of \$300 has been made yearly for some time. The new library will occupy the site of the old Foster House, which has fallen into disuse. For the past ten or twelve years the library has been housed in a rented building.

**Brooklyn.** Pratt Institute F. L. Edward F. Stevens, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1916.) Accessions, 6160; withdrawals, 3014; total, 112,244. Circulation, 226,859. New registration, 4515; total, 54,000. Expenditure for books, \$6138; for periodicals, \$903; for binding, \$1487; for salaries, \$25,314. A successful innovation of the year was the Alcove, where a collection of about 500 of those books which have made the history of literature attracted a new and widespread interest in these masterpieces. The collection of art material in the art reference room was enriched during the spring by the acquisition of fragments of ancient Coptic textiles showing rare designs and color effects. One side of the catalog case in the circulating department was finished, bringing the dictionary catalog as far as the letter M. The report of the Library School is bound in with that of the library.

**Collins.** The Free Library, which for fourteen years has struggled along under many difficulties, was provided in 1916 with a home of its own. A building costing \$7000, to provide a home for the books and a center for all kinds of social, civic and educational activities for the community, was erected and given to the library, the greater part of the cost having been provided by Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Law. The site was provided by gift of L. L. Hathaway; \$500 came into the treasury by bequest of the late Miss Laura Peck, and the people of the school district showed their interest and good will by voting an annual appropriation of \$100 for library support.

**Elmira.** The preliminary plans for the new \$70,000 Carnegie Library to be erected on the site of the old Reynolds mansion provide for an exterior which will follow as closely as



possible the old Colonial architecture of this section of the United States. The building will be of Colonial brick with limestone facing. It will be two stories high, and its capacity for volumes will be 60,000.

*New York City.* As the result of consistent and combined activity on the part of teachers, associations, clubs and individuals, a resolution has been submitted to the trustees of the New York Public Library for approval under the Carnegie gift of a site for a public library for Fordham-Bedford section of the Bronx.

*New York City.* Held in England, awaiting the time when its shipment to this country will be safe, is a collection of 1000 books and manuscripts, including 450 volumes on early English law, which the Columbia University Library has just bought. The collection was gathered by the late L. K. K. Bushe-Fox, formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Its intrinsic value, apart from its traditional and historic importance to the law student, may be gleaned from the fact that it includes two copies of the "Abridgments" by Statham. A single copy of this work sold for \$2800 last January 18 at a sale in the Anderson Auction Galleries. Of especial interest to Columbia men is the fact that two volumes which a century and more ago belonged to Alexander Hamilton, once a Columbia student, are in the collection.

*New York City.* A valuable addition to the genealogical material of the New York Public Library has recently been received in the gift by the widow of Professor Frank Dempster Sherman, of Columbia University, of the latter's large collection of genealogical records of the Sherman family. To his abilities as a mathematician and a poet, Professor Sherman added a keen interest in genealogical pursuits, and several years ago, after compiling the records of his own branch of the Sherman family, he undertook the task of compiling the records of all the prominent Sherman families in the United States. The results of his researches are preserved in ten loose-leaf volumes, beautifully written by hand. In all, the volumes contain more than 5000 pages. They have been remounted and bound by the library for public use.

*New York City.* *N. Y. Acad. of Med. L.* (John S. Brownne, lbn.) (Rpt.—1916.) Accessions (books) 3911; total 105,504; total number of pamphlets accessioned 63,767, unaccessioned 19,855. In the circulating department 3921 books, 1071 pamphlets, and 3222 journals were issued 4359 times to 695 members,

publishers and other libraries. In the reading room 27,203 readers were served. The library appropriation, which does not include salaries, was \$3500, of which \$3441.10 were spent, the largest single item being \$2098 for binding 2088 volumes. From special funds an additional income of \$3119.50 was received, of which \$1348.93 were spent for books and \$1770.57 for periodicals. Since the last report 437 cards have been issued for the afternoon and evening use of the library. The war has interfered seriously with the purchase of books and periodicals needed in the library, and the unexpended balance of over \$5000 is being held to procure this mass of material later. The library has been further handicapped by its lack of space, but this will probably be obviated before long by the addition to the building which the board of trustees and the council recommend in another part of the report.

*New York City.* *Russell Sage Found. L.* Frederick W. Jenkins, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1916.) Accessions 1193 volumes, 11,324 serials (excluding duplicates); total resources, 14,763 bound volumes, 28,807 unbound, and approximately 3000 clippings. During the year 821 bound volumes were presented to the library, of which 287 were added to the permanent collection. 37,230 reports and pamphlets were also presented, of which number 11,324 were added. While a large proportion of the gifts proved upon examination to be duplicates, much valuable material was received in this way, and these duplicates were passed along to other libraries who could make use of them. The largest number went to Bryn Mawr College, and many were sent to the State Library at Albany and to the London School of Economics thru the exchange service of the Smithsonian Institution. Except in rare cases, the library does not send its own books out of the city. The circulation for the year was 8958 volumes loaned for use outside the building, compared with 6911 loaned during the previous year. It is in the use made of the library for reference and study, however, that the increase was most gratifying. During the year, the total number of readers was 16,170. The average number of readers per month was 1348, compared with 300 five years ago. The making of typewritten bibliographies on request was begun five years ago, when 61 were made. In 1915-16, 223 such lists were made, ranging from a letter incorporating the titles of two or three of the best books on a subject, to a 12-page reading list. In a constant effort to make the library more readily usable, the stacks have been labeled, and during the year

when all the data are available, references will be posted in the stack, calling attention to other collections in the city where the investigator may supplement researches in the library. A Handbook of the library is in preparation.

*Norwich.* The annual statistical and general report of Guernsey Memorial Library (N. Louise Rucktashler, libn.) shows that the work of each department has materially increased. The library was open 305 days and 48 hours each week. Aside from the use of the main building books are placed in 44 local school rooms, 39 rural schools, one institution and five distributing agencies outside the city, covering a radius of 18 miles. There are 4236 registered borrowers, of whom 336 registered during the year. The circulation was 43,397. Every possible occasion—holidays, public movements, the events of the year, the many anniversary dates and the community vocations—has been seized to exploit library resources. One hundred and six meetings were held in the parlors by civic or educational organizations, five camp fires with a membership of 90 girls from the library registration, and other data noted in the report, show that the library is working for and with the community spirit.

*Rochester.* Ground has been broken for a branch library building in the northeastern part of the city. The site is a fifty-foot lot on the west side of Goodman street, just north of Main street, and adjoining the old Hayward homestead on the south. The front is to be of a dark red tapestry brick, with cream-colored stone trimming. The main library entrance will be on the south side and a separate entrance for children will be located just beyond.

*Walden.* Under the direction of Anna R. Phelps, state library organizer, subject cards are to be made for the books already in the Public Library. The use of the library will in the future be extended free to all out-of-town pupils in the public schools.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Hasbrouck Heights.* The Borough League Library, started in 1905, and the Free Public Library, started in 1915, have been consolidated by the gift to the town of the library and equipment of the Borough League by Mr. Black, the original donor. The consolidated library, to be known as the Public Library of Hasbrouck Heights, will be housed in Borough League Hall.

*Pleasantville.* The Public Library of Pleasantville has been formally opened in a room in the high school building. Nearly 1000 books, fully cataloged, are on the shelves.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Wilkes-Barre.* Announcement was made Jan. 18 that John Welles Hollenback had given \$10,000 to the Luzerne County Medical Society to be used for an addition to the library and for the purchase of books. There are 7000 books in the medical library, and with the addition of the books to be purchased by the Hollenback money, the society will have the largest medical library in the state, outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

#### The South

##### VIRGINIA

*Richmond.* That there is keen interest in a library for Richmond and a persistent determination to get it on the part of educators, ministers, clubs, and individuals is evident from the plan for a public library now pending in the city council. The notable fact about the plan is that it puts its emphasis on essential things. It does not call for the construction of a costly library building. It asks for \$25,000 for the establishment of a library system which consists first of all in the employment of an expert librarian, the renting of temporary headquarters, and the purchase of books. It hopes that by co-operative arrangements the various book collections in the city may be employed for the fullest benefit of the people.

##### NORTH CAROLINA

*West Asheville.* In a room over a store are 300 volumes, possibly more, which have been given to the town by Capt. J. E. Ray. Magazines and pictures help to make the room inviting. When the new public school building, now in process of erection, is finished, a room will be set aside for Captain Ray's library, and an assistant placed in charge.

##### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Darlington.* As soon as suitable plans can be drawn, and the contract given out, work will start on the construction of a Carnegie Library on Main street, between the square and St. John's High School. The Carnegie Corporation has agreed to donate \$10,000 for the building.

##### GEORGIA

*Oxford.* A fire in the library of Emory University, Feb. 7, threatened the destruction of the building. Prompt action on the part of students and the fire department saved much of the building and practically all the library of 50,000 books.

##### KENTUCKY

*Louisville.* The local publicity committee, arranging for the Louisville meeting of the

A. L. A. June 21-27, offered prizes to the Louisville Free Public Library staff for designs for full page advertisements to appear in library periodicals. There were twenty-four designs submitted. These were judged by Paul A. Plaschke, cartoonist on the *Courier-Journal* and *Times*, Wyncie King, cartoonist on the *Louisville Herald*, and Charles Sneed Williams, artist and portrait painter. Three of the winning designs will appear in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The first prize, a two-pound box of candy, was won by Ruth Theobald, assistant at the Crescent Hill branch, whose design is printed in the advertising pages of this issue. The second winning design was submitted by Ella C. Warren, assistant in the circulation department of the main library. It consists of a black hand with open fingers touching every part of the map of the United States, over which is the inscription, "Louisville—Within Easy Reach, A. L. A., June 21-27, '17." The third best design, submitted by Berneita C. Bennett, member of the apprentice class, shows the sun, with A. L. A. on its face, shining down on a map of Kentucky and centering upon Louisville, and carries the line, "The Spot in the Sun, June 21-27."

#### TENNESSEE

*Chattanooga* P. L. Margaret Dunlap, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1916.) Accessions, 3749; withdrawals, 970; total, 35,839. Circulation, 105,224. New registration, 3814; total, 14,072. Receipts, \$14,743.61. Expenditures for books, \$4432.51; for periodicals, \$424.96; for binding, \$487.23; for salaries, \$6898.91. Six county branches are maintained, and a branch for colored people installed in the Howard High School has 465 persons registered.

### The Central West

#### MICHIGAN

*Detroit* P. L. Adam Strohm, lbn. (51st ann. rpt.—yr. ending July 1, 1916.) Accessions, 43,253; withdrawals, 22,436; total, 350,492. Circulation, 1,504,000. New registration, 39,882; total, 109,213. Receipts, \$486,271.60, including a bond issue, for the new Main Library, of \$226,188.88. Expenditures, \$370,047.58; for books, \$40,341.36; for periodicals, \$3746.15; for binding, \$11,998.79; for salaries, \$130,638.34. An extension of time for the loan of books from two to four weeks proved satisfactory to the library and public as well. In order to further the nation-wide movement of Americanization, the library secured popular collections in various alien languages for the foreign readers, and has several linguists among the members of the staff. The Burton

residence was turned over to the library in the summer of 1915, and the Burton historical collection was enriched by gift from Mr. Burton of 16,980 pieces, as well as 3098 photostats of documents in Washington archives, 719 pieces from the *Detroit Post* no. 384 G. A. R., and the Peter White loan collection of letters.

#### OHIO

It is estimated that 2,500,000 persons will be offered state aid in the development of county district libraries if the Marker bill which has been introduced into the legislature is passed. The more important provisions of the bill are that it creates a county library district in every county of the state not now maintaining a county library system; that it places the system in hands of a board of five library trustees who serve without pay and who are appointed by the Common Pleas judge; that an annual appropriation of \$500 is to be offered to all county districts provided an equal sum is raised by local taxation; and that county district librarians pass a state examination so that standard qualifications may be assured.

*Cleveland.* The wrecking of the old library building was begun in January.

*Cleveland.* A collection of 545 bookplates and other engravings by Edwin Davis French, the foremost American designer and engraver of bookplates, has been given to Western Reserve University by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lemperly of this city, in memory of their daughter Lucia, a student in the College for Women, who died in 1915. The collection is accompanied by several standard works on bookplates, the catalogs of Mr. French's bookplates as exhibited at the Grolier Club in New York and the Rowfant Club in Cleveland and the volume published as a memorial to Mr. French, which includes a checklist of his engravings.

*Dayton.* The new children's library room at the Bomberger Park Library was opened Feb. 1. It is equipped with 1000 children's books, both English and German, and fourteen juvenile magazines.

#### INDIANA

*Cambridge City.* A gift of \$1000 has been made to the Public Library by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Laymon and children, of St. Louis. The money is to be used in enlarging the children's department of the library.

*Indianapolis.* The House of Representatives adopted a favorable report from the committee on public libraries on the Cravens bill, to provide for the establishment of county libraries. The bill was amended in minor ways.

## ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* Constructive activities of the Chicago Public Library for 1917 will be retarded as a result of a reduction of \$52,000 in the fund for the current year, according to a report made in January by Librarian Henry E. Legler to the board of directors. The reduction is due to a decrease of approximately 12 per cent. in the library's assessed valuation under the Juul law.

*Chicago P. L.* Henry E. Legler, lbn. (Rpt.—1916.) The work of the library for 1916 shows an average issue of books for home use of 16,666 every day, or 2083 for every working hour of the year. The total issues for home use were 5,014,745, a gain over the preceding year of nearly half a million volumes. No account was kept of books from open shelves used for reading or reference on the premises, but as the reading room attendance was 3,744,979 and each visitor used at least one book, the total recorded use of the Public Library reaches the large total of 8,759,724. The library maintains 44 reading rooms, six of them in the Loop building, and the others scattered in various sections of the city, including 19 in small parks. For every day of the 366 comprised in 1916 (leap year) the visitors in the reading rooms averaged 10,232. Of these, the year's total was thus divided: Main reading room 942,752; branches, 2,289,191; Reference Department, 347,934; Civics Room, 62,157; Woman's Study Room, 31,790; Art Room 16,590; Thomas Hughes Room, 33,843; Patents Room, 20,722. There are now 729,763 volumes in the library, but only about half of these circulate. Among the innovations of the year was the issuance of a general card allowing each reader to take out five books at one time for home use. Another new policy inaugurated the organization of strong libraries in some of the High Schools—including the Nicholas Senn, Lake View, Austin, Englewood, John Marshall and Carter Harrison Technical. By dint of many economies, the Library Board was enabled to get together a fund which enabled the purchase of a lot and erection of a branch building on Kimbark avenue near Sixty-third, to be known as the Woodlawn branch. It will be the largest branch library in the city, covering an area of 44 by 125 feet, and it cost the least money of any—\$18,500 in addition to the price of the lot which was \$8000. It is designed on entirely new lines, and the board hopes to make it the model for additional branches of the same type. The board has received for the use of patrons of the Woodlawn branch a gift of 500 pianola records, and these are to be circulated

for home use. Plans for this year contemplate a complete reorganization of the system, as described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January.

*Evanston P. L.* Mary B. Lindsay, lbn. (43d ann. rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1916.) Accessions 2225; withdrawals 728; total resources, 53,533 books; 2284 mounted pictures, 210 photographs, 397 sheets of music, and 572 pianola rolls. Circulation 109,198. Music rolls lent, 262. New registration 2213; total 10,932. Receipts \$26,739.69; expenditures \$13,142.31, including \$1111.23 for books, \$246.02 for periodicals, and \$7164.64 for salaries. The new law allowing adequate funds for libraries went into effect late in 1915, and the resultant increased income began in April. It is promised that the next year's report will show an increase in staff, in salaries, in upkeep, and in book supply.

*Rock Island.* At the last meeting of the library board it was voted to install the open shelf system in the Public Library as soon as the necessary changes can be made. It was also decided to extend the borrowers' privileges to allow any reasonable number of books to go out on one card.

## The Northwest

## WISCONSIN

*Milwaukee.* An arrangement has been made with school officials by which eighth grade classes in the public schools get a half day off for an inspection of the library, beginning Feb. 1. Each class is shown thru the institution, and its uses and purposes are explained. A branch library has been opened in the Detroit street school. It is the first to be established in the grade schools.

## IOWA

The report of the Iowa Library Commission of the biennial period July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1916, has been published by the state. During the period there was an unprecedented increase in the number of free public libraries; the establishment of a library was voted upon in 15 towns and the vote successfully carried in 13 towns, giving a total of 131 free public libraries in Iowa. Three Carnegie buildings were dedicated and a new building was erected at Central City from the proceeds of a farm which was given for library purposes. Eleven towns at the time of the report had Carnegie buildings under construction and two other towns had received gifts which provided for a library lot and building. An extension of library privileges was effected by the discontinuance of guarantor's cards and by the privi-

lege of borrowing a larger number of books at a time and for a longer period. Rural extension was provided for by a law which allows a maximum tax of one mill by the rural community for the use of the library. The number of communities extending their privileges to communities beyond town limits was increased from 14 to 24. The total number of association libraries, supported by subscription, was raised to 50, several of which have already taken measures to become free libraries. In addition to its usual work the traveling library has added a collection of colored reproductions of the work of American artists and prints of the Abbey pictures in the Boston Public Library; these pictures circulate freely in periods of two weeks. The commission co-operates in the course of library training given by the State University for six weeks each summer.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

*Jamestown.* J. H. Shannon of Devils Lake has been employed by the board of education to draw plans for a new \$35,000 Public Library. The building is the gift of the late Alfred E. Diskey.

#### NEBRASKA

The report of the Nebraska Public Library Commission published Nov. 30, 1916, covers the work of the commission since 1914. "Twelve new libraries have been established, two libraries formerly maintained by associations have been turned over to city control while one library formerly independent has become a branch library thru a consolidation of cities. This makes a net gain of 13 tax-supported libraries in the biennium and brings the total number of libraries up to 90. Adding the 35 libraries maintained by clubs and library associations, gives 125 libraries in the state. There still remain 19 towns of 1000 population or over which do not maintain libraries." Fifteen new library buildings have been completed in the biennium and six more are under construction. Library sessions have been arranged for district and state meetings of the State Federation of Women's Clubs to enlist the interest of the women's clubs in libraries. A three days' library institute for new librarians, preceding the meeting of the state association, was tried as an experiment in October, 1916; it was not given over to informal discussion but was a session for definite instruction. The commission regularly aids inexperienced librarians by giving a correspondence course of 20 lessons on elementary points of library work, by sending to every library in the state the *Wisconsin Library*

*Bulletin* and the monthly *A. L. A. Booklist* and by sending in circuits other library periodicals which many small libraries are too poor to buy. The traveling libraries have sent out 51,372 volumes in response to 3342 requests, as compared with 40,590 volumes and 1962 requests in the preceding biennium. These books have gone to 461 shipping stations in 88 counties. About 1000 German books have been added to the foreign books of the traveling library, but many requests for other special groups of books have not been met because of lack of funds. Statistics on the circulation in the state institutional libraries are incomplete, for three of the thirteen libraries did not report and two others covered only seven months each. From those remaining the circulation of books was 45,457. During 1916 efforts were made to work out a plan for the centralization of the library activities in Lincoln supported by the state. There are at present five such library agencies, the State Library and the Library Commission in the Capitol, the University Library, the Historical Society Library and the Legislative Reference Bureau Library on the university campus. The plan suggested calls for the erection of a building at the university campus in which shall be housed the last four; also the transfer from the State Library to the University Library of the collection of works of a general character and the maintenance of the State Library at the Capitol as a law library under the control of the Supreme Court. Such a plan has received the approval of the governing bodies of all the organizations concerned and also the endorsement of the Nebraska Library Association. This plan would secure a logical, sensible and efficient centralization of the library resources of the state which would bring beneficial results to the libraries themselves and to all those who make use of them. The plan is more fully discussed in a pamphlet, "Co-ordination of state supported library activities in Lincoln," published by the Nebraska Library Association in 1916.

*Wymore.* A Carnegie grant of \$10,000 has been made to this city for a library building and the city has passed an ordinance appropriating \$1000 for its maintenance.

#### MONTANA

*Butte F. P. L.* John F. Davies, lbn. (Rpt. —yr. ending Apr. 30, 1916.) Accessions, 2585; withdrawals, 759; total, 52,278. Circulation, 175,726. Receipts, \$40,425.09. Expenditure for books, \$2419.43; for periodicals, \$1044.09; for binding, \$1884.87; for salaries, \$16,203.76. During the year the requisition system was

introduced in the administration of the library, and the extra care it entailed was found an advantage to the library funds. A depository library was established in the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, and several small libraries were organized in distant schools.

## The Southwest

### MISSOURI

The ninth annual report of the Missouri Library Commission which covers 1915 is of special interest as it contains an account of the progress and growth of the libraries of the state during the past ten years. In St. Louis the central library and six branches have been built, Kansas City and St. Joseph have built branches, nine new public libraries have been erected, fourteen towns have established public libraries, the State University and two colleges have erected separate library buildings, and a state library commission has been created. A department of libraries has been developed in the State Teachers' Association, four local library clubs have come into existence, and the membership of the Missouri Library Association has more than doubled. Of the twenty-five cities of over 5000 population, eight are still without public libraries, tho several are working to establish free libraries. Of the 42 public libraries reporting to the commission in 1907, 19 are supported by citizens without the aid of a tax levy. During the ten years these libraries have had an increase of registration amounting to 85,519 borrowers, of book-stock to 423,889 volumes, and of circulation to 1,329,977. Libraries newly reported between 1907 and 1915 add a registration of 7341 borrowers, 44,895 volumes, and 412,233 in circulation. The commission's report contains, in addition to tables, statistics and reports related to library development, an alphabetical list of the libraries in Missouri giving in each case a brief history, description of the building, a note on the administration and work and statistics on book stock, registration, circulation and total expenditure for the year. The report is lavishly illustrated with exterior and interior views and floor plans of of the newer and more up-to-date libraries of the state.

*Monroe City.* The Carnegie Corporation has agreed to give this city \$7500 toward the erection of a new library.

### KANSAS

*McPherson.* The plans for the new library building have been approved by the Carnegie

Corporation, and the work will go forward at once.

*Oxford.* A reading room was opened in Oxford with an informal program Jan. 31. The ministers and clubs of the town have been working for the project since September and have received many contributions of money, books and magazines.

### OKLAHOMA

A free library system for counties is the plan of a bill introduced in the Oklahoma senate early in February. It lodges power with the boards of county commissioners to establish and maintain free libraries at the expense of the taxpayers thru a tax levy which is limited to one mill on the dollar valuation of taxable property in the county. A library board and librarian are provided in the bill and it is arranged that the library shall be in the county courthouse in each instance until some other place is provided. The library board is authorized to establish deposit stations at convenient places thruout the county for convenience of the people.

### COLORADO

*Boulder.* During 1916 the University of Colorado Library was increased by 10,608 accessions giving a total of 100,308 volumes cataloged. Library extension loans numbered 3571, sent to 113 towns in Colorado and to 24 outside states. The recent biennial report listed 18,973 accessions (an increase in the entire collection of 25 per cent. in two years) and 211,448 circulation, including 4798 extension loans. The library is the youngest among sixteen state university libraries in the 100,000 class.

*Denver.* The Medical Society of the City and County of Denver has moved into its new building at 1620 Court Place.

### ARKANSAS

*Jonesboro.* A rest room and Public Library has been opened by the ladies of the Civic League. A matron and librarian in charge have welcomed many visitors from the city and surrounding territory. The library contains about 500 volumes.

*Little Rock.* At a recent meeting of the Interdenominational (Negro) Ministers' Alliance, resolutions were adopted commending the movement begun by the board of directors of the Little Rock Public Library for the establishment of a branch negro library, and pledging the support of the alliance. The board is seeking to obtain a fund of about \$20,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for the purpose.

## The Pacific Coast

### WASHINGTON

**Coupeville.** The Coupeville Library Association has secured the deed of the lot where the library will soon be located. The location is on the waterfront north of the Bank of Commerce and a little to the east. Work on the new building is expected to begin soon.

**Pullman.** *State College* L. W. W. Foote, lbn. (1915-16 rpt.) Accessions, 6051; total, 50,100. Circulation, 53,080 (an increase from 15,681 in 1912-13.) Registration, 1444; average daily attendance, 840. The library during the last four years has practically doubled the number of its bound volumes, and is now receiving regularly thru gift and purchase 843 periodicals. In addition to the regular library and not considered in the above statistics, is the Experiment College Library controlled by the librarian but having a special assistant and separate catalog. Each semester the library offers a course of weekly lectures on "How to use the library," and this year over 600 students are enrolled in the course. The expenses for the general library were \$12,699, including \$5639.11 for salaries, \$1486.20 for student assistants, \$2233.12 for books, and \$702.90 for periodicals for the two years. To this an expenditure of \$5367.11 for books and periodicals for departments should be added, making a grand total of \$18,066.11. The library has just begun the publication of a *Library Bulletin*, with the hope that it will aid the library extension work in the state and advance the library movement in the whole Northwest.

### CALIFORNIA

**Fresno.** Consolidation of the city and county systems of public libraries in Fresno was discussed at a recent meeting of representatives of various civic bodies with the board of library trustees, and a plan of action, which included the erection of a new library building in the courthouse park, was presented.

**Inglewood.** Plans and specifications have been prepared by C. H. Russell of Los Angeles, for the new Carnegie Library building. The building will have a frontage of 65 ft. by 38 ft. depth. The exterior is designed in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture. The main entrance to the building will be richly ornamented in cast artificial stone. The brick facing will be of a gray and tan ruffled brick with raked joints. The roof will be of red terracotta Spanish tiles. The building will be heated by gas in open fireplaces and floor furnaces

and the entire building will have a special system of ventilation.

**Oakland.** A protest against the proposed removal of the Fruitvale Public Library from its present site and its incorporation with the Eighth avenue and Twenty-third avenue libraries in a central library building, has been presented to the Oakland city council by the Fruitvale board of trade. The protest states that it would appear that a promise by the Library Board, that no definite steps in regard to the new library would be taken without first notifying the Board of Trade, was not made in good faith. The Fruitvale library branch was established some years ago by the citizens of Fruitvale who contributed about 5000 volumes. Official records show that it has been, and is liberally patronized. It is felt that its removal would be an irremediable loss to the citizens of this community, a number of whom gave generously of time and money to establish it.

**Pasadena.** Miss Augusta Schwann, a tutor and governess, born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1848, has bequeathed her estate to the Pasadena Public Library. She died in Pasadena, November 6. The proceeds of the estate are to be used for the purchase of books on travel, history, and biography for the education of the young. The will directs that her name, age, birthplace and place of death shall be indicated on the inside cover of each book so bought. It is further directed that her remains shall be cremated and the ashes strewn upon the sea. The estate is valued at \$600.

**Redlands.** The A. K. Smiley Public Library has a page in the *Redlands Chamber of Commerce Bulletin*, for the publication the new books added to the library each month.

**San Diego.** The library's struggle for increased appropriation is discussed by Lena B. Hunzicker, reference librarian of the San Diego Public Library, in a letter published in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, Jan. 31. "During the last two years," writes Miss Hunzicker, "the library has grown beyond all bounds, having almost doubled its business. Whereas in 1914 the total circulation was 229,929, the report for December, 1916, showed a circulation of 403,517; also the cost of circulation per book has dropped from 14.69 cents in 1914 to 8.46 cents a volume in 1916. Foreseeing that we should be curtailed in order to lower the present city tax rate to \$1.79, the library undertook a systematic campaign for more money. To this end petitions were cir-

culated thru the Parent-Teachers associations, schools and by members of the library staff who circulated them among their friends and the business men of the city; besides placing petitions in all branches and deposit stations and at the desks in the main library. Within 10 days the names of over 3000 registered voters were secured. In spite of petitions and an urgent appeal from the president of the library board, the Council reduced the budget to the minimum \$35,000, and in addition saw fit to take away all fine moneys accruing from overdue, missing and lost books to the amount of about \$1500, altho at least one-fourth of this amount will have to be spent for replacements. Consequently in order to secure even the meager book fund of \$7000 for the main library, five branches and 30 deposit stations, wholesale sacrifices have had to be made. The hours of opening have been reduced, the library being open only from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. in order to save the expense of light and heat; the services of two assistants have had to be dispensed with and the salaries of the entire staff, which are already far below those of any other department in the city, have had to be cut. . . . Closing the library evenings has, of course, worked a severe hardship on both the high school students and the working people, which is deeply regretted by the board of trustees, but is absolutely necessary if the library is to provide any new books at all. Various clubs and many patrons are investigating the library's troubles, so that altho the council threatens to force the library to keep open its doors the 12 hours, the trustees feel little apprehension that this can legally be done." The library's last hope for increased funds is centered on a proposed amendment to the city charter, to be placed on the ballot at the March election, which will raise the minimum library tax rate from the present four mills to seven mills.

#### UTAH

After an absence of several months in the East, during which time she had been observing library conditions in a number of different states, Mary E. Downey, state library organizer, returned Feb. 1 to reopen her work here. Her first visit was to Price, after which she visited Payson, Springville, Provo and American Fork. Following this series of visits, Miss Downey expects to spend some time in Salt Lake getting into touch with other sections of the state which seek her services. As soon as an itinerary can be mapped out she will start on a series of trips thruout Utah.

## Canada

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Victoria.* The Provincial Library has issued as its Library bulletin no. 1, a bibliography of the publications on the European War to be found in the library. The list was compiled by John Forsyth, first assistant cataloger, under the direction of E. O. S. Scholefield, the librarian. About 700 items are included, and the list is provided with an author index.

### ONTARIO

*Toronto.* The Canadian Free Library for the Blind is to have new quarters on the north side of College street, in the old Worts home, two doors west of University avenue. The house has been bought for about \$6000, and it is understood that very reasonable terms have been secured from the Toronto University for the five-year renewable lease, owing to the library being an educational institution.

### SASKATCHEWAN

*Yorkton.* It is reported that there is a movement on foot towards securing a public library at Yorkton.

## Foreign

### ENGLAND

*Cambridge.* The Bradshaw collection of Irish books in the Cambridge University Library, of which a catalog has been printed in three volumes, contains 8743 items, divided into three groups: (1) a collection of Irish books inherited by Henry Bradshaw from his father, nearly doubled in value by him and presented to the library in 1870; (2) a second collection made by him after 1870 and presented at his death to the library by his family; (3) books added by purchase or gift since his death, or brought from other parts of the library. The collection as made by Bradshaw fell into three divisions which have been retained in the present catalog: (1) books printed in Ireland, (2) books written by Irishmen, (3) books relating to Ireland. The first volume of the catalog includes books printed in Dublin of which the printers are known. The second contains: (1) books printed in Dublin of which the printers are not known; (2) Irish provincial printing; (3) the works of Irish authors printed elsewhere, arranged alphabetically; (4) books printed elsewhere which relate to Ireland, arranged chronologically; (5) an appendix consisting of the list of books presented by the Rev. R. J. McGhee; (6) a second appendix containing the list of books added to the collection while the catalog was being compiled; (7) addenda and corrigenda. The third volume contains the index.



# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in  
current library literature

## ACCESSION RECORD

Method of accessioning used in the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Ora Ioneene Smith. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Dec., 1916. p. 443-444.

The Wisconsin Historical Society has discarded its old accession book and in the past five years has evolved a simple way of recording its accessions and keeping statistics of growth.

"As a permanent record of the cost, source, etc., of all books and pamphlets obtained by purchase, carbon copies of the orders themselves are kept and pasted in an order book, consisting merely of stiff covers and gummed stubs to which the copies of the orders are attached. The orders are numbered consecutively, the number being placed also on the order card, in the book, and on the main entry card in the catalog. One book, or any number of books, may have the same order number, but since in every case it refers merely to the order itself, where all the necessary facts concerning the purchase are recorded, there is no difficulty in this respect. In many cases, of course, the titles ordered are not added to the library. Those ordered at second-hand may be sold before our order reaches the dealer; those sent may turn out to be duplicates, or they may upon examination prove undesirable and have to be returned. When these facts are known, they are entered briefly on the margin of the order, and the order card is removed from the tray of outstanding orders and filed in a tray kept for canceled orders.

"The real accessioning, or substitute therefor, consists merely in stamping the date of receipt in the upper left-hand corner of the recto immediately following the title-page, writing the order number beneath the date, placing the mark of ownership in the book, and placing in it a slip giving the source and cost of the volume. These particulars are given for the use of the cataloger, the old practice of writing in the book itself the source and the cost having been given up.

"Gifts and exchanges are accessioned by merely writing the name of the donor or the institution below the date of the receipt, with "ex" added to designate an exchange. Otherwise the method is the same as with pur-

chases, the one difference being in the treatment of pamphlets. A purchased pamphlet is accessioned just as carefully as a purchased book, while the source of one received in exchange or as a gift is not recorded in the pamphlet itself.

"For periodicals and other continuations, the same order number is used, year after year, the records being kept on the usual continuation cards instead of being placed on the order sheets themselves, tho each new continuation added is regularly recorded in the order book, so that it may have its rightful number to begin with.

"The statistics of accessions are carefully kept on daily and weekly record sheets. The number of volumes, pamphlets, maps, photographs, etc., added each day is recorded, and at the end of the year the totals are added to the figures of the preceding year. These figures are just as exact and trustworthy as would be those shown by the numbered accession book."

## BORROWERS' PRIVILEGES

Beginning with Oct. 1, the Brookline Public Library opened its doors at 8.30 instead of 9 in the morning, and the Coolidge Corner branch made the same change on Saturday mornings. This has been done to accommodate the many business men and women who leave home soon after eight, and who want to return their books on the way to town. The new rules allowing to borrowers a practically unlimited supply of books on their regular borrowers' cards have now been in force for six months, and have proved satisfactory in their practical working. Each borrower may have on his regular card one seven-day fiction, one magazine for the current month, and any reasonable number of other books and magazines. Books which have heretofore been issued for two weeks, with privilege of renewal, are now given out for four weeks, thus saving the trouble of renewal. A few popular books other than fiction are still issued for two weeks only.

## BOYS, WORK WITH

Binghamton boys who in recent years have left the city's schools before being graduated and who are not registered at the Public Library, have received a special invitation from

the city librarian to become active and practical users of the library. The names of 500 such boys have been secured and letters have been mailed to each bearing words of advice and counsel as to the way the library may help them to success in life. A special record is being kept as to responses received to these letters, the name of each borrower enrolled as the result of them, the books read by such borrowers, and such progress as they may make either in their reading or their work. The library hopes to become a helpful "big brother" to a large number of them.

#### BUSINESS LIBRARIES

The work of the Detroit Edison Company's library. Maude A. Carabin. *Spec. Libs.*, Oct., 1916. p. 133-140.

The librarian of a business library should have a comprehensive knowledge of the company's interests and problems; he must not only provide a practical survey of the technical and commercial phases of industry, but also maintain a breadth of vision and interest equal in scope to that of the broadest department of the business. He should develop a taste for technical study and assume the responsibility to act as a positive, informing agent so that the departmental directors of the company can feel assured that no new principle or item of importance will be allowed to escape their notice. As the business library must represent an economy, not a luxury, a business librarian cannot adhere strictly to the practices of a purely professional librarian. He must devise measures to keep himself informed of the scope and progress of the business of the company.

In the Detroit Edison Co. the extreme need of a central reference department is evident from the fact that equi-important centers of activity are located in several different parts of the city. Each center contains information of common interest which a general library should know of and classify so as to incorporate it into permanent reference files. This work could be effected "by the establishment of a central bureau, preferably the library, authorized to acquaint itself with all material which is to be preserved permanently in the files of any department. All material would be classified for filing by this central department and such data, reports and records as are of peculiar interest to a particular department would be returned to that department as a permanent charge." The Detroit Edison Co. has the beginnings of such a system in connection with its research department, "the latter bearing such relation to the

organization as to know of or receive reports of practically all matters of importance that are under investigation."

A filing system was evolved, direct in its management and construction, which was designed "to accommodate only such material as does not lend itself to the general library shelves. . . . The material filed readily falls into two classes: that which is assimilated thru correspondence . . . and, secondly, that which comes in the shape of reports of investigations, routine tests . . ." etc. Clippings are rarely filed because, considering the energy, cost and annoyance necessary to put them into fit condition for filing, the librarian judges it more economical to put the entire magazine on the shelf. The first class of material, the correspondence, comprises the larger and more complex group. Two duplicate copies of each letter are made; the first is filed wherever its content logically demands, the second is filed alphabetically according to addressee in the correspondence section. The second class of material is filed according to the subject of which it treats and is cross-indexed according to author in a card index file.

The physical mechanism of the filing system is described and a section of the filing outline in much detail is cited. Strict adherence to the nomenclature is insisted upon in order to insure consistency; definitions of many general sub-heads are included in the article.

The method outlined by Miss Carabin has shown in practice several distinct advantages: (1) it is impossible to lose material thru forgetting where it was filed; (2) special grouping of material makes data on a certain subject available; (3) having all material on a transaction in one parcel is satisfactory; (4) the system does not change with each new clerk; (5) the filing outline eliminates the tendency to inconsistency. A salient feature of the Detroit Edison Co. library is its technical periodical service. In this connection the librarian has built up a schedule of the interests of the various individuals of the company and upon request extends this service to any person who will thereby receive automatically such articles as interest him whenever they appear. This service brings to his desk the gleanings of 130 picked journals with the request that they be returned by a specified date, depending upon the demand for the journal.

Published articles which may be of interest to the company in the future but which can then be readily available thru periodical indexes, the library does not preserve. If the

article is of immediate interest, a card is placed in the catalog bearing the citation. The library also acts as investigator, submits briefs, compiles data, furnishes bibliographies, classifies books and government publications, pays much attention to catalog literature and tries to keep complete files of new trade literature.

#### BUSINESS MEN, WORK FOR

Sources of information for business men. D. C. Buell. *Special Libs.*, Oct., 1916. p. 142-144.

"The average business man takes one or two of the technical journals pertaining to his trade, meets and talks with men in similar lines of business, possibly is a member of his local commercial club and of several business and technical associations and gets more or less value out of such memberships, according to the energy that he personally puts into the association work."

But when he wants information on a special subject his ideas of where to look are vague. He may find it, after some searching, in his magazines; his friends or the secretary of his club may be able to give him some of the information he wants; but rarely does it occur to him to try the public library. Only a small percentage of the business men in the country can afford a special library or a special librarian. Neither have many of the commercial clubs or other business organizations in the country installed such a library, tho organized for the betterment of business conditions in various lines of activity.

"Let us suppose, for instance, that the commercial club of a city would co-operate with the local library authorities to the end that a special librarian was appointed, given space in the library and provided with direct telephone lines and facilities to furnish information quickly to business men. Let us then suppose that the appointment of such a man was advertised to the business men of the town and that the importance of the opportunity to use such a source of information was fully explained to, and understood by, the business men of the community. Such a step would bring the local library to a place of importance in the community that few such libraries occupy to-day. Service such as this would make the business men of the community willing to support the library, and would make them willing to scheme out methods of providing sufficient funds for the library so that the efficiency of this special department could be continually increased. Books would be donated, information offered and results obtained that would make the library a factor in the business life

of the community instead of its living on as a colorless institution as it does in so many localities at the present time. Under the new plan it would be enthusiastically supported as a necessity—not half-heartedly, as a traditional institution. . . .

"The business man to-day has numerous sources of information available for his use. The great trouble, however, is that such sources are scattered and difficult of access, and the special library and special librarian seem to be the solution of the difficulty.

"There is a great economic waste due to a lack of proper sources of information of this kind. One firm conducts an elaborate series of tests on a certain device, or works out an elaborate method of accomplishing certain desired ends. Mention is made of the results of such work in the technical press, data covering the tests are published, but another business man who has not known of these tests or who has not seen this data may go ahead and spend considerable money experimenting along similar lines. I believe no one knows better than special librarians the willingness of broad-minded business men to furnish information which will help others. Of course, certain information as to sales methods, manufacturing processes, etc., is kept secret as far as possible, due to its being an asset to the company which has developed it, but there is so much information that is available, that can consistently be given to others, that would save so many hundreds of thousands of dollars in experimenting, developing and perfecting methods, or, on the contrary, that would save so many hundreds of thousands of dollars which are needlessly spent in investigating methods which are not productive or satisfactory, that it would seem that the economic requirements of the situation would justify any reasonable expense whereby business information would be available in a practical way thru the ordinary library or a special library."

#### CERTIFICATION OF LIBRARIANS

Certificates for librarians. *N. Y. Libs.*, Nov., 1916. p. 146-150.

This is an editorial discussion of the report made to the New York Library Association by its committee on the merit system, recommending a plan for a state system of certificates for librarians.

In support of the recommendation the editorial advances the following reasons: (1) The most important single factor in determining the usefulness of a library to the public, is the librarian. Without a librarian

of force and training, expenditures on buildings and books are in a large measure a waste of public funds. It is futile to prescribe conditions for "a proper library standing"—a requisite at present for allotment of state money—without prescribing qualifications and tests for the librarian. (2) Local boards of trustees need the help and guidance which such a system of certificates would give. They often have very little idea as to what service a library is expected to render or what qualifications are needed in the librarian in rendering such service, and too often the community is even more backward than the trustees in its conception of library service. (3) The testing, registering and granting of certificates to library workers is in line with a growing practice in all callings where special or technical qualifications are required, the underlying theory being that it is the business of the state or municipality to protect the public against incompetency where the public has not the special knowledge to protect itself. (4) Such tests and certificates will do much to give library work a professional standing, to give it a higher place in public recognition, and to bring it a more adequate compensation.

The requirement of a certificate for all library workers need work no hardship, in view of all the state has done to enable librarians to qualify for efficient service. It offers "a school of international repute, offering at state expense as fine a professional training as can be obtained in any school of this kind in the world; an annual summer school, offering free of charge to workers in the state, a training especially suited to workers in small libraries; personal assistance and instruction for a period of two weeks from visiting library organizers whose service and traveling expense are provided entirely without charge; annual library institutes, now pursuing a systematic course of instruction, bringing help and suggestion and an outline for study near to every library in the state; personal instruction by correspondence, and suggested courses of professional reading, on any problem relating to their work."

There are three possible objections to the plan: (1) The possible disadvantage of further concentration of authority in the state department. Some library boards may be loath to give up the right to determine for themselves the qualifications of their librarian and to engage anyone they choose, but if they can be shown that the new plan helps, not hinders, this end, they will co-operate. "Boards which insist on the right to employ incompetent librarians have no right to administer public libra-

ries." (2) The amount of time, labor, and expense involved in the proposed system. "In answer to this objection we have only to consider how very few the workers in libraries are as compared with the workers in schools, where this system obtains as a matter of course, or as compared with the workers in the numerous other callings, professions or arts where similar certificates are required. In any case the expense of time or money involved would be trifling as compared with the saving of library funds it would effect." (3) The fear that the plan will not work, or will work disastrously, in the very small libraries, where the librarian receives little or no compensation. "This objection would have weight were the system to be applied in any arbitrary way, without a full understanding of and adaptation to the difficulties to be met. But the plan proposed would make the requirements for the certificate correspond only to the needs of each grade or size of library. The very smallest library needs some special skill and knowledge for its proper service, but the requirements for certificate would be only such as any average person could acquire by a brief use of helps provided by the state or by a few days of earnest work and study with a library organizer. Under the committee's plan, any person would be given a whole year to gain these simple qualifications. If at the end of that time a person has shown so little spirit or interest, has learned so little of the simplest elements of library method as still to lack the required qualifications, it is fairly good proof that the library ought to look elsewhere for a librarian."

CHILDREN, WORK WITH. *See* Schools, Library Co-operation with

EXTENSION WORK, LIBRARY. *See* Traveling librarians

FINANCE, LIBRARY. *See* Raising funds

FORMS AND BLANKS. *See* Accession record

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS. *See* Certification of librarians

#### MUNICIPAL INFORMATION BUREAU

An institution known as the New York State Bureau of Municipal Information has been organized at Albany, with W. P. Capes as director. The bureau is the outgrowth of the Conference of Mayors of the state last June, when it was realized that there existed everywhere a duplication of work, time and expense in obtaining information about systems, costs and results in other cities. In an effort to bring some order out of this chaos, this central clearing house of municipal in-

formation, run on a co-operative plan, was established in Albany, just across the street from the Capitol and the State Education building.

A valuable co-operative relationship has been established with the State Library and with many state and other agencies gathering data about cities, both in this country and in Europe. The bureau serves fifty-seven cities within the state, its chief function being to supply information about any municipal problem to any city official requesting it. This service has also been extended during the winter to state officials. Another duty is to keep cities informed about all legislation affecting them. A copy of every bill introduced is supplied to the bureau. If it is general in character, it is referred to the legislative committee of the Mayors' Conference. If it is of interest to one or two cities alone, notification is sent to the mayors, with request for instructions. The director of the bureau, on request, appears before any state department for any city, and each co-operating city, as a result of this plan, is receiving a service which it could not possibly duplicate by individual effort or for the money it now pays.

#### PUBLICITY

The St. Louis Public Library has prepared the following card of invitation, which is to be sent to prominent visitors in that city:

The St. Louis Public Library invites you to visit its library building at Olive, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and to make free use of its books, during your stay in the city.

#### RAILWAY STATIONS, READING ROOMS IN

Perhaps a unique feature in library practice is the use of the railway station waiting-room as a reading room by the public library of the township of Richmond, Mass. Frederick Clement, who has been station-master for many years, began the practice of bringing the periodicals to which he himself subscribed, to the railway station for loan to waiting passengers. He is a trustee of the Public Library, which keeps its book collection in a private house, whence loans are made, and at his suggestion the railway station, that of the Boston & Albany Railroad, was supplied with periodicals in periodical binders and these occupy a rack in one corner of the waiting-room. This may suggest the use of railway station waiting-rooms for branch library purposes in some places where library facilities are limited.

#### RAISING FUNDS

A novel method of raising money for the maintenance of the library was tried last summer in Osterville, Mass. Many little socks were made and distributed to every family in the village. Each sock was accompanied by a verse asking the receiver to multiply the size of sock he wore by two and to insert pennies in the little library sock equalling the result of the multiplication. A date was given on which the sock was to be returned to the library, the whole campaign was advertised in the local paper, and every citizen was asked to do his share in the common cause.

#### RECORD BOOK

A fire and dust proof record book is illustrated and described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office of Nov. 14, 1916 (vol. 232, p. 325). The covers of this book are of metal. Nineteen claims are allowed for this patent.

#### SCHOOLS—LIBRARY CO-OPERATION WITH

The common aims of library and school, as stated on the cover of a "Library and school" folder issued by the St. Louis Public Library are:

To introduce children to good and useful books.

To train them in the wise use of these books.

To awaken a desire for reading and research.

To develop the social instinct.

To teach fitting behaviour in public places.

To train for enlightened citizenship.

Under the common heading "How teachers and librarians work together" pages 2 and 3 give in balanced form "What the teacher does" and "What the librarian does":

#### WHAT THE TEACHER DOES

When there is a library within walking distance of the school:

Encourages the child to use the library.

Welcomes the librarian to the school room.

Assigns topics to be looked up at the library by the class.

Notifies the librarian in advance of subjects assigned for class research.

Impresses upon the children in the class room the proper care of books and seemly behaviour at the library.

When there is no library within walking distance of the school:

Obtains from the library a class room library and encourages the children to borrow the books for home reading.

Advises the children to visit occasionally the main library or the nearest branch.

*Our teachers are cultivating in larger measure an understanding of the library point of view and confer with the librarian frequently on matters of common interest.*

#### WHAT THE LIBRARIAN DOES

Visits schools to understand better the class needs.

Keeps for the use of the class books on any study subject, whenever notice is given in advance by the teacher.

Instructs classes in the use of the catalog, place of books on the shelves and the use of reference books. Application for this instruction should be made as early in the season as possible.

Furnishes lists on general or special subjects on request of teacher.

Tells stories or gives book talks in schools when desired.

Conducts a weekly cycle story hour at the library to encourage older boys and girls to read along continuous lines in literature.

Invites teachers to visit the library and to make suggestions. Seeks to understand the school problems and to render all practical assistance.

Co-operates with the school spirit thru Mothers' Clubs and Patrons' Associations.

#### TEACHER-LIBRARIANS

Demand for the teacher-librarian. Clarence W. Sumner. Univ. of No. Dak., *School of Educ. Rec.*, Jan., 1917. p. 30-32.

A discussion given before the conference on the training of teacher-librarians at the meeting of the Minnesota Educational Association in St. Paul, Nov. 2, by the librarian of the University of North Dakota.

The school library, and especially the high school library, is receiving increased attention thruout the country, both from school-men and librarians. It started in 1896, when the National Education Association formed the library department and recognized officially the value and importance of the library as related to the school. Added stimulus has been given by the formation of the school libraries section of the A. L. A. and of the library department of the National Council of Teachers of English. The very nature of the work carried on in the modern high school demands a more efficient library, with supplementary texts and wider reading. It should all make provision for training the taste of pupils for good literature and for encouraging them to form the reading habit.

"Both the teacher and the librarian are coming to realize more and more the possibilities of a great and far-reaching influence which may be derived from the efficient high-school library. While the school-man is awake to the situation, he seems to be in the dark as to how to secure the desired results. . . . The University of North Dakota has been fully awake to the situation and for five years we have been offering a course for the teacher-librarian in library methods and economy for the benefit of teachers and others who have charge of school libraries. This course consists of lectures and practice work in accessioning, classification and book numbering, cataloging, book selection and ordering, and the use of reference books. The course continues thruout the six weeks of the Summer Session and is given by the librarian and members of the staff. We believe that the teacher-librarian who has taken this course is equipped

to organize and administer a school library in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

"The number of teachers, however, who have taken advantage of this course has been disappointingly small. I am coming more and more to the opinion that what is needed in North Dakota is a ruling by the State Board of Education similar to the one in Minnesota. There is no question as to the need in our state of such a course as the University is offering. There is a growing demand for the teacher-librarian; but the demand springs largely from the situation rather than from the requirement of school boards that their libraries be administered by teacher-librarians.

"A professional librarian is, of course, to be preferred but in the nature of things few high-schools will be able to secure this service. For the great majority of high-schools thruout the country the solution of the problem lies in the teacher-librarian. If a teacher is employed for part-time library service the school should make a reduction in the amount of teaching service required, and such a teacher should be required to take special work in library economy in preparation for this part-time library service."

#### UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES—ENGLISH

The university libraries of England (Oxford and Cambridge excepted). George Gibb Clarke. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Oct.-Nov., 1916. p. 403-418.

The aim of the English university libraries has been definitely to meet the requirements of the student of higher education in all branches of knowledge. In the main their success is due to large donations and bequests.

*Birmingham.* Excluding the departmental sections, the library contains upwards of 70,000 volumes. Its success is due to the munificence of the late Dr. T. P. Heslop. The outstanding collections are the Hensleigh Wedgwood, chiefly philological, and the John Corbett, rich in county histories, general biographies, and works of art. The library of the late Prof. J. Churton Collins has recently been added. The catalog is in cards and the classification is in sections corresponding to the subjects taught in the university.

*Bristol.* The library was begun shortly after the founding of the college in 1876. It is special rather than general, and contains some 15,000 volumes (books and periodicals). The periodicals are chiefly scientific. The card catalog has been adopted and the classification is according to subject. The library is now temporarily housed.

**Durham.** The University Library was founded in 1833, with an initial gift of costly works presented by the late Bishop Van Mildert. It consists of some 37,000 volumes. The four extensive private libraries which have recently been added are the Routh (rare books and a series of political and religious tracts), Maltby, Winterbottom (philology, classics, and general literature), and Lightfoot (classical, archaeological, and general works). There is a printed catalog of the Maltby and Lightfoot libraries.

**Leeds.** Proper housing for 10,000 volumes was acquired in 1884. The new College Hall and Library was opened in 1894. The library possesses some 30,000 volumes, and the General Library controls several seminar and departmental libraries. The library of the School of Medicine, a part of the University of Leeds, is managed independently of the General Library, and is rich in medical classics. A card catalog is in preparation.

**Liverpool.** The University Library, which approximates 60,000 volumes, received an initial donation of 1000 volumes from the Rev. Canon Hume in 1882. Among its rarities are the collection of Thomas G. Rylands (early works on geography and astronomy), a collection of works by or relating to William Blake, sets of the Bannatyne, Maitland, and Roxburghe clubs, together with over 100 incunabula. External departmental libraries, as branches of the General Library, have resulted thru the activities of the professors. Special class libraries have also been established. The main catalog of the University Library is in progress, and special bibliographies have been issued.

**London.** The libraries are housed in South Kensington. They contain some 87,500 volumes and pamphlets and consist of the three departments, the General Library, the Goldsmiths' Company's Library of Economic Literature, and the Physiological Laboratory Departmental Library. The aim is to meet the needs of the post-graduate student in every field, and a bibliographical department is provided for his use. Among other interesting collections are the library of rare mathematical and astronomical books owned by the late Prof. Augustus De Morgan, George Grote's collection of Greek and Latin classics, and rare Russian works presented by Sir John G. Shaw Lefevre. The Goldsmiths' Library is

one of the finest economic libraries in the world. There are separate card catalogs for each department, but the aim is to compile one catalog of all the libraries connected with the University of London.

**Manchester.** The Victoria University Library of Manchester was founded in 1851, and now comprises 123,257 volumes, exclusive of the works in the various departments. The new building, a magnificent structure after the Gothic period, is the gift of R. C. Christie and was opened in 1898. The collection of books is general, and the classification is the Brussels expansion of Dewey. The card catalog is both by author and subject.

**Sheffield.** The building housing the Edgar Allen Library of the university was opened in 1909. The library contains about 33,000 volumes, and depends largely on donations and bequests. Several specialized collections, such as the library of the late John Spear Parker and that of the late Dr. Sorby, have accumulated, and the library is especially rich in manuscripts and early printed books. The stock is on open shelves and is classified according to the Dewey system. There are separate author and subject card catalogs.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Boone University Library, Wuchang, China, has overcome the difficulty of bringing students of outside schools into touch with the library by means of traveling libraries. In a pamphlet, "Boone Library up to date," Mary E. Wood, the librarian, reports that during 1915-16 18 small circulating libraries with nearly 1800 books were sent to government schools, to Chinese clergy, to mission schools, to the Artillery Camp and to Pingshiang Colliery. A library is packed in a box which is swung by cords from a pole, the pole resting on the shoulders of two men who carry the library to its station. The libraries are made up partly of English books and partly of Chinese. Biographies of English and American statesmen, histories and books on political science, as well as fiction, are in great demand. To certain schools, Boone Library is free to include religious books in the traveling library. Most of the books sent are Chinese translations of English standard works, but in addition to these, the Commercial Press, the largest publishing firm in China, has issued certain great books of literature in English with Chinese notes.

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### Bibliographical Notes

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The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has issued a checklist (No. 1) of Wisconsin public documents issued during January, 1917.

The usual "Suggested list for small libraries," compiled each year by the Western Massachusetts Library Club, has been reprinted from the *Springfield Republican* of Feb. 4 and 11.

The economics division of the New York Public Library has about fifty copies of charts illustrating fluctuations in Mexican currency and also of exchange fluctuations in the principal European countries, issued by Stallforth & Co., which may be had for the postage.

The 1917 "Staff manual" of the Bodleian Library has been again issued in abridged form under date of Jan. 1. The pamphlet contains the calendar, time-tables and lists for 1917 as well as addenda and corrigenda to the last complete issue of the manual.

"Andrew Carnegie," an anniversary address delivered by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Nov. 24, 1915, which was first printed as a Christmas booklet for associates and friends of the Cleveland Public Library and the Western Reserve Library School, has again been issued by the library for wider distribution to libraries.

The 1916 Municipal Year Book of New York City, containing 222 pages of text, together with charts and descriptive data of the important facts relating to the government and officials of the city and county, has been issued and is for sale at the Municipal Reference Library for 15 cents—20 cents post paid.

Under the title "New books for old" the binding department of the St. Louis Public Library has been described by its chief, Mary E. Wheelock. The description includes equipment and methods and is accompanied by many illustrations. It was first printed as part of the annual report of the library and is now issued in a pamphlet of 47 pages.

At the meeting of the American Historical Association in Cincinnati in December, 1916, a report was adopted providing for a semi-independent organization of the Conference of Historical Societies. One of the labors of this conference the coming year will be the preparation, with the assistance of the Newberry Library of Chicago, of a bibliography of historical societies for the years 1905-1915.

"The care of pamphlets and clippings in libraries" is the title of a pamphlet in which

Philena A. Dickey, after pointing out the value of pamphlets, describes and weighs the advantages of some of the means employed by different libraries to deal with the flood of government documents, investigation reports, speeches and propaganda, advertising matter, and scientific and technical treatises.

An outline of "Children's reading" has been compiled by Clara L. Abel to assist parents and teachers in the choice of books for the individual child. The fifteen-page pamphlet gives suggestions for books for the younger children and for older children in proper sequence, and is issued by the children's department of the Lincoln Library in Springfield, Ill.

The paper on "How the community educates itself" read by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick at the Asbury Park conference of the A. L. A. last June, was reprinted in the December *Social Service Review*, together with an extract from the *St. Louis Republic* on Good Book Week in the St. Louis Public Library, and a short description of some of the lines of library extension carried on by the Public Library of Corona, Cal.

A new periodical called *The Mexican Review* has been started in Washington, D. C. Its advent, as the foreword says in the initial number, "is occasioned by the known and measurable need for a periodical printed in English, published in the United States and edited by Americans who are qualified by long and broad acquaintance with the government and people of the Republic of Mexico to set before the thoughtful reading public of the United States 'the case of Mexico.'"

The Brooklyn Public Library has again revised its list of "Books for boys and girls." While the list is not of choice books only, none has been entered which is not of practical use. The testimony of experts has been secured when possible for estimating technical, scientific and historical books, but juveniles of real value have not been discarded because of slight inaccuracies. About 2300 titles are listed and no out-of-print books have been included.

"Books and libraries" is the title of a pamphlet written by John Adams Lowe and based on lectures given by the author at Williams College. The pamphlet is a manual of instruction in the use of books and libraries intended for the college student, and is divided into chapters on The catalogue, Classification and shelf arrangement of books, Magazine indexes, General reference books, Special reference books, and Investigating a subject.



The very interesting paper by Sarah B. Askew on "The place, the man and the book," first read before the A. L. A. at Lake Minnetonka in 1907, has been reprinted from the Proceedings in a separate pamphlet by the H. W. Wilson Company. Some slight changes have been made from the original text, but the story remains substantially as first told of her successful inauguration of a library in a little fishing hamlet on the Jersey coast.

Beginning with their January issues, the *Bulletins* of the Public Libraries in Chicago, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh have all come out in new dress, with illustrated covers. The *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin*, with its new volume, has also followed the present tendency toward lateral expansion and has increased its pages from a sixteenmo to an octavo. Its subject matter is much abridged, however, and we miss the fuller reports and occasional reprinted paper that the old form contained.

A bibliography of infantile paralysis, prepared by Wm. A. Brennan of the department of medical sciences of the John Crerar Library, will be printed in the *Reference Bulletin* for 1917, published by the Index Office, Inc., of Chicago. The bibliography comprises considerably over 500 titles, covering all the important contributions from the first description in 1784 to the end of 1916. Only a limited edition will be printed. A select list of 24 titles is printed in the *Bulletin* for December, 1916.

The first number of a monthly library bulletin published by the Library of the State College of Washington at Pullman was issued in October. It contained a syllabus of the course in "How to use the library," giving the library rules, a brief outline of the Dewey classification, sample catalog cards and a selected list of reference books. For the November *Bulletin* Linda M. Clatworthy, reference librarian, prepared a short bibliography for the interscholastic high school debate subject, "Compulsory military training in the high schools of Washington."

The Pratt Institute Free Library has just printed an annotated list of the outstanding books in the English language, old and new, which have been kept together in an alcove built for the purpose in its circulating department, where for the year past they have freely circulated. With the appearance of the list, circulation from the Alcove ceased, but abundant duplication of the books provides for the revival of interest in standard litera-

ture which the Alcove created, while the Alcove itself continues as a demonstration of that literature.

A very valuable "Abstract of laws relating to libraries in force in 1915 in the states and territories of the United States" was compiled and privately printed in a limited edition by the Carnegie Corporation last year. The material is arranged alphabetically by states. In some cases the text of the important sections is given verbatim; in others the salient points are either quoted or summarized. An index to the less general subjects is included in the volume, but this does not cover those matters which are dealt with in the laws of practically every state.

"Bibliographical problems, with a few solutions," by George Watson Cole, first printed in volume x, number 3, of the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, has been separately printed for private distribution. Number 4, the last issue of the Papers at hand, has an interesting analysis of the "Elements of bibliography," by Louis N. Feipel, editor of publications of the Brooklyn Public Library, and a continuation of Aksel G. S. Josephson's series on Scandinavian bibliographers and their works, this time taking up Gustaf Schlegel Berghman and his Elzevir bibliographies.

Handbooks in pocket-size editions seem to be the order of the day. The University of Chicago has now issued in abridged form the third edition of its "Handbook of the libraries of the university," which is supplied to students as well as professors free of charge, and is intended to make them less dependent on library assistants in their search for books and their use of catalogs and classifications. Another recent handbook is the one prepared by the Ohio Library Association for its annual meeting in October, giving the list of annual meetings, officers, constitutions, and membership, arranged by individuals and also by towns and libraries.

Four more pamphlets of value have been published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. Two are lists of books in foreign languages—a "Selected list of Russian books" compiled by J. Maud Campbell for the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, and an annotated list of "Recent French literature" compiled by Sarah Graham Bowerman. A "Manual for institution libraries," compiled by Carrie E. Scott of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, is intended as a guide for those individuals, many times without library training or experience, who find themselves in

charge of the book resources in hospitals, prisons, reformatories, or other state institutions. The fourth publication is a Handbook compiled for the League of Library Commissions by its secretary, Henry N. Sanborn. The last Handbook was published in 1910, supplemented by a Yearbook in 1912.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### ARITHMETIC

Klapper, Paul. The teaching of arithmetic. Appleton, 1916. 3 p. bibl. \$1.45.

#### ART

Public Library of the District of Columbia. Contemporary American painters. 16 p. (Reference list no. 14.)

#### BIOLOGY

Wilcox, Alice W. Nature books for libraries. 2 p. leaflet laid into *Bull. Vt. F. P. L. Comm.*, Dec., 1916.

#### CHARTISM

Faulkner Harold Underwood. Chartism and the churches; a study in democracy. Longmans, 1916. 16 p. bibl. \$1.25 special n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.)

Slosson, Preston William. The decline of the Chartist Movement. Longmans, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$2 special n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.)

#### CHRISTMAS

Worcester Free Public Library. Christmas plays; selected list. 1916. 3 p.

#### DANTE

Grandgent, Charles Hall. Dante. Duffield, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Master spirits of literature.)

#### DRAWING

Ayer, Fred Carleton. The psychology of drawing; with special reference to laboratory teaching. Baltimore: Warwick & York, 1916. 12 p. bibl. \$1.25.

Brown, Harold Haven, and others. Applied drawing. Chicago: Atkinson, Mentzer, 1916. 3 p. bibl. \$1.

#### DRESSMAKING

Allinson, May. Dressmaking as a trade for women in Massachusetts. Washington: Govt. Pr. Off., 1916. 9 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Labor Statistics. Bull., whole no. 193.)

#### ECONOMICS

Ryan, John Augustine, D.D. Distributive justice; the right and wrong of our present distribution of wealth. Macmillan, 1916. bibl. \$1.50 n.

#### EDUCATION

Duggan, Stephen Pierce Hayden. A student's textbook in the history of education. Appleton, 1916. bibl. \$1.25 n.

Scott, Jonathan French. Patriots in the making; what America can learn from France and Germany; with an introduction by Myron T. Herrick. Appleton, 1916. bibl. \$1.50 n.

#### EFFICIENCY

Grand Rapids P. L. Efficiency. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, Dec., 1916. p. 145-148.)

#### ENGINEERING

Buffalo Public Library. Up-to-date books for practical men; machine shop practice, steam engines and engineering, tools and tool making, gears and gearing. . . 6 p.

#### ENGLISH LITERATURE

Trent, William Peterfield, and others. An introduction to the English classics. Ginn, 1916. 6 p. bibl. 60 c.

#### ETHICS

Every-day ethics. (In *Mo. Bull. of the Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, Dec., 1916. p. 557-559.)

Moxcey, Mary E. Girlhood and character; introduction by George A. Coe. Abingdon Press, 1916. 18 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Manuals of religious education for parents and teachers.)

#### EUROPE—HISTORY

Perkins, Clarence. An outline of recent European history, 1815-1916. Columbus, O.: College Book Store, 1836 N. High St., 1916. 6 p. bibl. 50 c.

#### EUROPEAN WAR

Lange, F. W. T. Books on the great war. Vol. IV. London: Grafton & Co., 1916. 176 p. (Price not supplied—preceding volume 2s. 6d. net.)

#### EXPORTING

Bücher, Edward Leonard. Export technique; a series of typical export transactions based on actual orders. New York: Business Training Corporation, 1916. 3 p. bibl. (with the course.) (Course in foreign trade.)

#### FINE ARTS

Catalogue of the . . . library of Dr. Russell W. Moore; books on art, travel, prints, ceramics, engravings, furniture and rugs . . . New York: Anderson Galleries, Inc. 129 p. (No. 1262-1917. 1276 items.)

#### GÁLVEZ, JOSE DE

Priestley, Herbert. José de Gálvez, visitor-general of New Spain (1765-1771). Berkeley: Univ. of Cal., 1916. 14 p. bibl. \$2.75.

#### GAS PRODUCERS

Fernald, Robert Heywood. Operating details of gas producers. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1916. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Bull. 109.)

#### GENEALOGY

Catalogue of the genealogical libraries of the late Edward A. Claypool [and others] . . . comprising a large collection of American and English genealogies . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 143 p. (1775 items.)

#### GERMAN LANGUAGE

Ihrig, Roscoe Myrle. Semantic development of words for "Walk, run" in the Germanic language. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1916. 13 p. bibl. 75 c. n. (Linguistic studies in Germanic.)

#### HIRSCH, SAMUEL

Oko, Adolph S. Bibliography of Dr. Samuel Hirsch (b. June 8, 1815; d. May 14, 1889). Cincinnati, O.: Hebrew Union College, 1916. 15 p. gratis.

#### IOWA—HISTORY

Shellenberger, Grace. A cycle of stories on Iowa history [article and short bibliography]. (In *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, Oct.-Dec., 1916. p. 241-245.)

#### JESUS CHRIST

Husband, Richard Wellington. The prosecution of Jesus: its date, history and legality. Princeton Univ. Press, 1916. 13 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

#### LABOR

Some books on labor conditions for women and children. Louisville Free Public Library, 1916. 8 p.

#### LAW

Cohen, Julius Henry. The law; business or profession? New York: Banks Law Pub. Co., 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$2.50.

#### LITERACY TEST

Delta Sigma Rho—University of Chicago Chapter. The literacy test for immigrants; a debate . . . Chicago: The author, 1916. 6 p. bibl. \$1.

#### MAGIC

Tavener, Eugene. Studies in magic from Latin literature. New York: Lemcke & Buechner, 1916. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in classical philology.)

#### METALLURGY

Lyon, Dorsey A., and others. The electric furnace in metallurgical work. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1916. 18 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Bull. 77.)

#### MEXICANA

Mexico. In *Blake's Bulletin*, Dec., 1916. Mexico City: W. W. Blake, Avenida 16 de Septiembre 13. 8 p. (8375-8579 items.)

#### MILITARY DEFENSE

Special reading list; military defense. (In *Bull. of the Salem [Mass.] P. L.*, Jan., 1917. p. 67-68.)

**MILITARY EDUCATION**

Howe, Lucien. Universal military education and service; the Swiss system for the United States. Putnam, 1916. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n.

**MILITARY SERVICE, COMPULSORY**

Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of references on compulsory military service. Washington, D. C.: Amer. Union against Militarism 641 Munsey Bldg. 4 typewritten p. (Bull. no. 64.)

**MILITARY TRAINING**

Clatworthy, Linda M. Compulsory military training in the high schools of Washington. (In *State Coll. of Washington Lib. Bull.*, Nov., 1916. p. 6.)

**MOUNTAINEERING**

Jeffers, LeRoy. Selected list of books on mountaineering. Rev. ed. New York Public Library, 1916. 46 p.

**MUSIC**

Volumes of music added to the library. 1915-1917. Selected list of books about music. (In *Los Angeles P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Oct., 1916. p. 19-32.)

**NEEDLEWORK**

Murphy, Sarah C., comp. A list of books on needlework and the like. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Dec., 1916. p. 448-452.)

**NEWSPAPERS**

A list of Indiana newspapers available in the Indiana State Library, the Indianapolis Public Library, the Library of Indiana University, and the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (In *Bull. of the Ind. State L.*, Dec., 1916. vol. xi, no. 4. 31 p.)

**PATHOLOGY**

Billings, Frank. Focal infection; the Lane medical lectures, delivered . . . at Stanford University Medical School. Appleton, 1916. 8 p. bibl. \$2 n.

**PERSONALITY**

Chrysostum, Brother John. Development of personality; a phase of the philosophy of education; with introduction by Thomas W. Churchill. Philadelphia: J. J. McVey, 1916. 19 p. bibl. \$1.25.

**PHOTOGRAPHY**

Kodak Park Library. Catalogue of books and periodicals [photography, chemistry, physics, engineering, with index]. Rochester, N. Y.: Eastman Kodak Co., 1916. 92 p.

**PHYSIOLOGY**

Kelsey, Carl. The physical basis of society. Appleton, 1916. bibl. \$2 n.

**PROHIBITION**

Books on the alcohol question suitable for public libraries; list prepared by the Educational Committee of the Allied Temperance Organizations of Massachusetts. (In *Mass. L. Club Bull.*, D., 1916. p. 95-97.)

**PROSTITUTION**

Royden, A. Maude. Downward paths. Macmillan, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$1 n.

**PSYCHOLOGY**

Hewins, Nellie Priscilla. The doctrine of formal discipline in the light of experimental investigation. Baltimore: Warwick & York, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25. (Educational psychology monographs.)

**PUBLIC SPEAKING**

Knowles, Antoinette. Oral English; or, the art of speaking. Heath, 1916. 10 p. bibl. \$1.20.

**REAL ESTATE**

Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of references on the real estate business. (In *Spec. Libs.*, Nov., 1916. p. 151-155.)

**REFORMATION**

Kieffer, George Linn, comp. History of the Reformation in Germany; a list of references. H. W. Wilson Co. 50 p. (Practical bibliographies.)  
McGiffert, Arthur Cushman. The Protestant Reformation; a selected reading list. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theological L.*, Jan., 1917. p. 9-18.)

**RITSON, JOSEPH**

Burd, Henry Alfred. Joseph Ritson; a critical biography. Urbana: Univ. of Ill., 1916. 13 p. bibl. \$1.15. (Studies in languages and literature.)

**SCIENCE**

Catalogue . . . comprising books on ornithology, natural history, medical curiosa, science, etc. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 63 p. (846 items.)

**SCIENCE**

Catalogue of choice botanical and natural history works. London: Dulau & Co., Ltd., 1916. 36 p. (No. 66, Dec., 1916. 585 items.)

Steno, Nicolaus. The prodromus of Nicolaus Steno's dissertation concerning a solid body enclosed by process of nature within a solid. Macmillan, 1916. bibl. \$1.30 (University of Michigan studies. Humanistic series.)

**SCOTLAND**

Clark, Keith. The spell of Scotland. Boston: Page Co., 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$2.50 n. bxd. (Spell series.)

**SEX**

Brown, Sanger, 2d, M.D. The sex worship and symbolism of primitive races. Badger, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$3 n.

**SOUTH AMERICA**

Bard, Harry Erwin. South America; brief outline of study suggestions with bibliography. Heath, 1916. 65 c. 41 p. bibl.

**TAXATION**

Scheffel, Yetta. The taxation of land value; a study of certain discriminating taxes on land. Houghton Mifflin, 1916. 24 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Hart Schaffner and Marx prize essays in economics.)

**TRUST COMPANIES**

Perine, Edward Ten Broeck. The story of the trust companies. Putnam, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n.

**UNITED STATES—CONSTITUTION**

Thorpe, Francis Newton. The constitution of the United States of America. New York: Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge, 1916. 5 p. bibl. 15 c.

## The Open Round Table

### GIFT BOOKS AND ANNUALS

Editor *Library Journal*:

In the February issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, in Miss Gibbs' article on "The problem of the union list," on page 98, she refers to my list of Gift Books and Literary Annuals with the hope that before long we may "see a new, more inclusive edition." I wonder if Miss Gibbs refers to the book, or to the preliminary publication of this list that was in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. Since the book was issued in 1912, hardly more than a dozen titles not there included have come to my attention, and most of those are simply variants or different editions of books already listed. I should be very glad indeed, if anyone has found Gift Books not included, to have a note of them for a possible supplement.

Yours very truly,

F. W. FAXON.

### PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPTS WRITTEN IN LEAD PENCIL

Editor *Library Journal*:

I have noticed the request of Mr. J. H. Jones of Liverpool for a process by which manuscripts in lead pencil may be preserved. The following suggestion was taken from a specimen book of The De Vinne Press published in 1891 (page 25). I cannot give the

original source. I have experimented somewhat with it, and find if the manuscripts are carefully wet, and particularly if they are dried carefully, that the process is generally successful. Moreover, the paper does not seem to be injured in any way.

"A great many valuable letters and other writings are in pencil. It has been discovered that the following simple process will render lead-pencil writing or drawing as indelible as tho done with ink: Lay the writing in a shallow dish and pour skimmed milk upon it. Any spots not wet at first may have the milk placed upon them lightly with a feather. Take up the paper, let the milk drain off, and wipe away with the feather the drops which collect upon the lower edge. Dry it carefully, and the writing will be found to be perfectly indelible. It cannot be removed even with india rubber."

The process as described in this paragraph will not be very successful in the case of coated papers or other papers of special textures which will be injured by the application of moisture. Great care must be taken in drying to remove the superfluous milk before putting the manuscript in press and the pressure applied should not be too heavy at first.

Very truly yours,

F. K. WALTER.

*New York State Library*

#### THE FIRST COUNTY LIBRARY

*Editor Library Journal:*

I have read with much interest the paper on "The county library" by Joseph L. Wheeler published in the current issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Allow me, however, to make one correction.

Mr. Wheeler speaks of the Brumback Library as being "the pioneer county library of the world," as the county library law of Ohio was passed April 26, 1898. The Washington County Free Library at Hagerstown, Maryland, was incorporated April 9, 1898, and an act authorizing its support passed by the General Assembly of Maryland April 14, 1898.

This is only important as a matter of exact record. The interesting thing is that the two libraries so widely separated came into existence in the same month.

Sincerely,

MARY L. TITCOMB.

*Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.*

#### CHANGED TITLES

*Editor Library Journal:*

"What every business woman should know, a complete guide to business usage and requirements, with an explanation of business terms and commercial forms," by Lillian Cecilia Kearney, Frederick A. Stokes, New

York, c. 1916, was published early last year. A little later, "What every business man should know, a complete guide to business usage and requirements, with an explanation of business terms and commercial forms," by L. C. Kearney, Frederick A. Stokes, New York, c. 1916, was extensively advertised. With the exception of the title pages and preface (p. vii and vii) the books are identical, the same plates being used for both books. It may not be a deliberate attempt to deceive book buyers, but the use of the author's full name in one and initials in another is not ethical, to say the least.

PURD B. WRIGHT.

*Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.*

Other cases of changed titles have recently come to our attention. Julie M. Lippmann's popular story, first published in 1897 as "Miss Wildfire," was brought out by the Penn Publishing Company late in 1916 as "The governess," but with no statement to indicate that it was a reprint of an old book. The Penn Company now announces that it is republishing Alice Turner Curtis's "Anne Nelson, a little maid of Province Town," formerly brought out by Fenno, under the title "A little maid of Province Town."

"Putnam's household handbook" was recently bought by a library for \$1.50 in response to a "special offer" from the publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons. On examination it appeared to be identical with "1000 shorter ways around the house" by Mae Savell Croy, bought about a month previous from the library's regular bookseller for \$1.13.—Ed. L. J.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH THE DRAMA LEAGUE

*Editor Library Journal:*

The undersigned has been appointed chairman of the library committee of the Drama League. He is sending out to about 300 libraries a printed questionnaire bearing on co-operation between the library and the Drama League and similar organizations. If any librarian who reads these lines and has not received this questionnaire would like to fill out one of the blanks and will communicate with me, I shall be glad to send him one, and to include his statistics in the report of the library committee.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

*St. Louis Public Library*

### Library Calendar

- May 3-4. Mississippi Library Association. Second annual meeting, Columbus.
- June 21-27. American Library Association. Annual conference, Louisville, Ky.

# SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

SUPPLEMENT TO

## THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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MARCH, 1917

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THE proposal to add to the equipment of Teachers College in New York a library building costing a million and a quarter, already partly raised, involves the development of an educational library which is likely to rank as the foremost in the world. The collections of the Bureau of Education at Washington are of international as well as of national importance, but the proposed library, if it develops an administration worthy of the building and the possibilities for it, could easily outrun anything now to be found in any country. This will undoubtedly give great emphasis to the relation between the library and the school system, especially in normal colleges and high schools, already taking sympathetic interest in library development. In this School and Library supplement to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, we include the list of high school libraries and librarians published in the American Library Annual for 1915-1916, but without the figures therein given; and we make it the basis of a request that friends receiving this supplement will furnish us additional names of high schools having libraries and of high school librarians, especially in their own locality, for the extension of the list.

THE new movement in education which culminates in the plan to establish an experimental school at Teachers College under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, may or may not work out the method for the future, but it emphasizes afresh the importance of library training in schools as a practical working tool. The new plan, which goes hand in hand with the Gary system, proposes to throw aside so-called disciplinary studies and teach the pupils thru the practical work of life. To

this end, as books are among the most important of tools to all classes of people in all callings, it is of first importance to teach children what the tools are and how to use them—which means library training. The scheme as worked out some years ago by Mrs. Root of the Providence Public Library is exactly in line with the new plan, and no one who has heard her handling of a class of children with reference to books before them can doubt that under any scheme of education she opens the way for a practical working knowledge of books which must be of advantage to the child in school and thru after life. Her work was fully described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January, 1915, and should be of especial interest in connection with these new developments from the school side.

THE high school librarian and the normal school librarian have reason to be grateful, respectively, to Miss Mary E. Hall of Brooklyn, and Mr. Willis H. Kerr of Emporia, Kansas, as leaders in the school library movement. Miss Hall's work was pleasantly recognized last Christmas by suitable presentation to her from the high school librarians of the country, and surely no one was more worthy of honor. Mr. Kerr's good work is equally effective and multifarious, and a recent example of it is in the December issue of *Teaching*, which is devoted to school library topics. The material which he has collected in this number furnishes helps for the start and early development of a school library, and every librarian and teacher should be interested in its contents. The publication is issued by the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas, to which inquiries or orders should be addressed.

# THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIBRARY IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTH\*

By LUCY E. FAY, *Librarian, University of Tennessee*

To be given the opportunity of addressing the Georgia Library Association is an honor that I warmly appreciate; fully to discuss the very vital subject of "the development of school libraries in the South" is a responsibility that this short paper cannot meet. I shall limit the subject to the high school library and briefly discuss it under the four following topics: 1. The importance of the library in the high school; 2. its place; 3. present conditions; 4. the library realized.

If the library of the high school is ever to come into its own and be to the high school what the college library is to the college—the real centre and heart of the institution—not only librarians, but chiefly school boards, principals and teachers must see the importance of a well-organized and wisely administered library in every high school of the first class—both city and rural. School men everywhere have recognized that the high school course completes the education of a far larger number of boys and girls than does the college or university course; and yet, year after year, the majority of the high schools send out their graduates in absolute ignorance of the use of books and libraries. They have failed to provide for the boy and girl at their most impressionable age the means of forming the library habit and so continuing their education beyond the high school. They have handicapped the high school student who goes on to college and thrown a burden upon the college librarian that is not rightly his.

A large percentage of high school graduates enter business. They have learned business arithmetic, some bookkeeping, typewriting, and commercial geography among other things. How much have they learned about the literature of business, salesmanship, etc., or how much about finding material in the journals of their trade? What incentive have they received to improve themselves in the knowledge of their

business by learning more about it thru books and periodicals?

The girls have gotten a fair beginning in cooking, sewing, and canning-club work and that is all most profitable, but what have they learned about the books on those subjects? And, what is of greater importance, how much of a love of reading have they developed? To have studied a few masterpieces of English literature in the usual class-room manner, is, in the majority of cases, to have left the student cold to the beauty and charm and idealism of literature and life. Into what sort of home-makers will these girls, who know and love the material side of life largely, develop?

Many high school graduates enter law schools and medical schools without any intermediate college training, and if they could have the use of a good high school library and be taught how to use books they would be far better equipped to begin the study of those professions than they are at present without such knowledge.

The college librarian can speak with some authority on the importance of the high school library to every type of high school student, for has not the college librarian had to struggle with the type that presumably should know more about books than the other types of high school graduates? What does the average Freshman know about finding material in the college library on a topic a professor has assigned him? Why, the average Freshman will approach the loan-desk and ask something of this sort: "Say, have you got Jo-an of Arc"? "Yes, by whom, De Quincey or Mark Twain?" "Dunno, 'fesser said read it." "What professor?" And not until the particular professor and the particular course in English that the student is taking are ferreted out of the youth can the librarian arrive at the book he wants. Of course, the author is of no moment to him; he is simply getting thru a task with as little expenditure of either interest or energy as possible. When a student comes to the

\*Read at the meeting of the Georgia Library Association, Atlanta, October 18, 1916.

desk and asks for "Tennyson's Ode to Virgil by Macmillan," we Olympians smile at the mental twist of this young Hephæstos. There would not have been any twist if the high school librarian had trained this boy to learn authors as differentiated from publishers of books. These are playful examples, to be sure, but they none the less point to the very slipshod methods with which students use books, and slipshod methods work havoc in the mental as well as in the physical affairs of life. It is a case of more hookworm and less hygiene.

Now, if the high school library means so much to the student as I have implied it does, why have not more high schools the right sort of libraries? In the first place, because in the South the majority of people have never enjoyed the advantages of public library privileges, and, consequently, have no conception of the value of a scientifically managed library. Therefore, they cannot see the importance of one in the high school. In the next place, high school teachers, recruited for the most part from our state universities, have failed to see the great necessity of a well-organized library, simply because in their college days they were not accustomed to a library run on modern scientific principles. There was, to be sure, an orthodox collection of books covering the usual subjects taught in the curriculum, but the books either remained on the reading-room shelves, or, which is more probable, reposed in the study of the professor. There was no connection made with the books in the library and the subject taught in the classroom. In other words, laboratory methods were not in vogue. It was a case of "Steele's Sixteen weeks in chemistry" — text-book and no apparatus. The colleges have not seen the necessity of a properly organized school library so readily as they have insisted upon properly equipped laboratories in physics, chemistry, biology and domestic science. These two factors, a lack of a universal public library system and a lack of scientifically managed college libraries in the South, have greatly retarded the development of the right kind of school libraries. A few colleges have partially waked up to their duty in this matter. The

University of Virginia, the University of North Carolina, the University of Tennessee, Tulane University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi are giving summer courses for teacher-librarians for the particular purpose of sending out teachers who can properly organize their school libraries. The University of South Carolina and Newcomb College are giving required courses on the use of books during the regular session. But not until our state universities require all students in the School of Education to take courses in the use of books and libraries, and children's literature, will they be doing their full duty in the development of the library of the high school.

The importance of a scientifically managed library in the high school at once establishes its place as the central laboratory of the school. It touches, and should do so magnetically, every activity and interest of the school. Each subject in the curriculum should have additional apparatus in the way of books, pamphlets, and illustrative material in the form of pictures, maps, lantern slides, and postcards; and all of it so arranged, classified, and cataloged as to insure the readiest and widest use possible by the entire school. Books on vocational guidance, debate books, books to help students in their literary societies and books on athletics should have a place. There should be also a good selection of magazines.

If the work of the library stopped at this point, it would be fulfilling only the less important part of its duty, and while it might deserve the appellation of the central workshop of the school, it could never rightfully be called the heart of the institution. There must be such an atmosphere, and a librarian with such a personality, that the right book would find its way to the right child at just the right time to inculcate in him a lasting love of books. The sort of love for real literature that Washington Irving meant by his comforting remark: "When all that is worldly turns to dross around us books alone retain their steady value." Such should be the place of the library in the high school, and such will be when we can improve present conditions.

The committee on high school libraries of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry, after a year's investigation, reported last April at the New Orleans meeting of the conference. The report was based on a survey made by the committee from a questionnaire sent out thru the U. S. Bureau of Education. There was a more than thirty-two percentage of returns from the blanks sent out, and as investigations go, this percentage was high. The outstanding facts about the condition of libraries in southern high schools are briefly these:

*Funds.* No appropriations for libraries are as a rule made by the boards of education of the high schools. In most southern states, state aid is given to the extent of duplicating an amount of money raised by the school itself for the purchase of books. This amount ranges usually from ten to forty dollars in one year and must be used solely for the purchase of books from an approved state list. The school board in almost every case forces the teachers of English and history either to give entertainments to raise money or to persuade the parent-teachers' associations to do so. Why should not the physics, biology, manual training and domestic science teachers be compelled to raise the money to fit up their laboratories? I know of one case where an interested teacher borrowed the money from the school board and gave her note to reimburse the board as soon as she could give an entertainment and make the money. If no money was made from the concert the amount was to come out of her salary.

Where state money is provided and there is no director of school library extension, the waste has been great. Fortunately, in Tennessee we have a director who is doing excellent work, particularly for the rural elementary schools. In most of the states thousands of dollars have been spent on books that have lain idle on the shelves, because no money was spent for the care and organization of the libraries. It reminds one of the farmer who purchases expensive agricultural implements and leaves them in the fields to rust.

*Selection.* The method of selecting the books is most haphazard. Sometimes the

school principal or the superintendent or a committee of teachers makes the selection if money is raised to buy books; quite as often the selection is made from the garrets and cellars of the school patrons at spring-cleaning time. Such pathetic answers to the question, "Who selects the books?" as "Whoever gives them" and "Nobody now," tells the tale most vividly. Judging from the subscription sets that many of the libraries recorded in their list of reference books, it is easy to see what an important rôle the itinerant book agent has played in forming the reference collection of the high school libraries.

*Care and Organisation.* In a few city high schools there are full-time librarians, and among them perhaps a half-dozen who have been trained for the work. Some libraries have been partially organized by the teachers in charge of them. Student librarians are in charge of some, but the largest number consist simply of a collection of books locked up in cases in the halls or in the principal's office.

*Equipment* is entirely inadequate. There is no provision made for the proper care of illustrative material, and not enough shelf room in the libraries that are pretending to do any serious work at all. The reading rooms are all too small and are not provided with enough tables and chairs. Card catalogs are "as scarce as hens' teeth."

*Use.* In the few libraries where there are trained librarians, some work is being given in instructing the students in the use of books and libraries, and a good deal of reference help is given the students. Not much is being done toward encouraging students in the systematic reading of good literature.

In spite of these unfavorable conditions, the outlook is hopeful, as evidenced by this statement from the report of the committee: "The one big conclusion to be arrived at thru the large percentage of returns is, that the committee has the attention and interest of southern high school administrators and teachers in its undertakings and may depend upon a lively co-operation in any schedule decided upon for bettering conditions." And I might add, what is more hopeful still, that this earnest com-



mittee is composed chiefly of school people—teachers, superintendents, principals, and college professors, with a sprinkling of librarians.

And now to develop this right kind of a library in every high school of the South and so transform our possibilities into useful actualities, we shall one and all have to put our shoulders to the wheel and work for at least three things without which there simply can be no growth:

1. Legislation must be passed requiring the board of every high school of the first class to make an annual appropriation sufficient for both the maintenance of the library and the purchase of books and other material.

2. A full-time librarian, with both a college and library school training, should be employed. She should be a regular member of the faculty and receive the same salary as a teacher receives.

3. A course in the use of books and libraries should be made a regular required course, and the librarian should give the instruction. Definite effort also should be made to encourage a love of books in the student, by supplying a sufficient number of the best books in attractive editions.

When this kind of library shall have become an established fact in every first-class city and rural high school of the country, the secondary schools will be sending out their graduates not only with the power to continue their education in the public and college libraries of the land, but also with that love for reading whereby they may rediscover the world of imagination and poetry of which our vocational age stands so sorely in need.

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Beginning with the opening of the fall term on Sept. 26, the Carnegie Library School in Pittsburgh, which heretofore has been confined to training children's librarians, will also offer a one-year course in school library work. This new course is made possible by the increased endowment which has recently been received from the Carnegie Corporation.

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The National Education Association will hold its 1917 meeting in Portland, Oregon.

## LIBRARY AND SCHOOL IN ST. PAUL

THE service of the St. Paul Public Library to the elementary schools of that city, with suggestions as to ways in which the library may be made more useful to pupils, is described in a folder which has been given wide distribution among the schools of St. Paul. The first half is devoted to the distribution of books and other material, and this is followed by an outline of the bibliographical instruction which the library is willing to give in the schools. The text follows:

### BOOKS FOR CIRCULATION

The schools upon request of principals are supplied with classroom libraries. These books being for the exclusive use of the pupils, and designed for home circulation, should be distributed at frequent and regular intervals, and care taken to see that they are always in the hands of the pupils over Saturday and Sunday.

A central reserve of from 3000 to 5000 volumes is maintained, and should be used freely for the exchange of books which are a misfit or have been read up. To facilitate the carriage of books in small numbers the library pays the carfare of a messenger from the schools for the exchange of ten or more books, but arrangements for an exchange should be completed before the messenger is sent. At the beginning of the second semester, in case a teacher continues with the same children, it is desirable that an entire change be made in her classroom library. Selections for exchanges are made by the teacher or the library.

### STIMULATION OF READING

The teacher should keep close watch of the charging slips to see whether the better books are overlooked, and should make every effort to stimulate the reading of the best. This may be done by telling stories or reading to the class selections from books read at home; by giving the best pupil readers an opportunity to read to other classes, and in the library auditorium; by reports on books and discussion of them; by imaginary journeys involving reading; by voting on the most interesting book in a given list, or the most interesting book read during the year; by publication of the best book review; by prizes for the best

essay on any topic involving the use of books; by inscribing the names of pupils who have read each book on a strip inserted in the book; by asking pupils to preserve lists of the books which they read; by posting tables showing the number of books read by the class each month of the school year, the number of times each book has been read, and the names of the most active readers; by awarding diplomas for the reading of a certain number of books from a prescribed list; by compiling scrap books or other collections of short stories, legends, etc., relating to some particular subject, the best compilation to be presented to the City Library; and by the organization of reading, story telling or library clubs.

To aid this phase of classroom service the library will co-operate with the schools by distributing lists of books suitable for reading in each grade; by posting short graded lists to meet general and specific needs; and in conjunction with teachers will plan story hours which should include reading aloud as well as telling stories.

In the primary grades the initial impulse to read may be stirred in a variety of ways: displaying the books; directing attention to the illustrations; and reading and telling stories from the books are helps in awakening a reading taste.

Interest in the library also may be stimulated, particularly in the seventh and eighth grades, by talks by a member of the library staff; by visits to the library (discussed more fully below); by the annual observance of library day, and by asking pupils to assist in the care of the school library.

#### BOOKS FOR SPECIAL REFERENCE

The library, if requested, will send books for reference class use and collateral home reading; such sets may be chosen from both the adult and juvenile collections, and may be kept a month, subject to renewal if the books are not in demand, or if preferred, special reserve collections may be made at the central library. Forethought on the part of a teacher in making her requests will enable the library to have books always ready when they are needed.

In connection with the course of study the library will supply leaflets listing its resources in aid of teachers; and if desired short reference lists correlated in subject

matter with the work of the grades will be posted in classrooms for easy consultation.

#### OTHER MATERIAL FOR CLASS USE

The library is constantly organizing material comprising mounted pictures, stereoscopic views, picture post-cards; lanterns and lantern slides; package-libraries, pamphlets, clippings, mimeographed lists and poems; phonograph records, traveling exhibits, manufacturers' exhibits, and other museum material. Deposits from these collections are sent to schools for class use.

The following list indicates some of the topics of special interest to teachers represented among these classes:

#### American Indians

#### Arctic Regions

#### Astronomy

#### Biography

Pictures of famous people, their homes and incidents in their lives.

#### Continents

Under the name of each continent its divisions are arranged alphabetically.

#### Geography

#### Commercial.

#### Physical.

#### History

#### American.

#### Ancient.

#### English.

#### Mediaeval.

#### Industries and Occupations

#### Land and Water Forms

#### Literature.

#### Fairy Tales.

Illustrations of the works of various authors.

#### Minnesota

#### Nature Study

#### North American divisions outside the United States

#### St. Paul

#### Seasons

#### Special Days

#### United States

Any subject belonging to a state will be found under the name of the state, except all large cities, which are arranged alphabetically under their own names. Rivers and mountains are found alphabetically under their own names.

#### Weather

#### Miscellaneous

#### Architecture.

#### Aviation.

#### Bible.

#### Books, Making of.

#### Chivalry.

#### Flags.

#### Gardens and Gardening.

#### Music.

#### Mythology.

#### National Parks.

#### Painting.

#### Sculpture.

#### Transportation.

The bibliographical instruction offered by the library is described as follows:

#### HOW TO USE THE LIBRARY

The importance of systematic training in the use of books and the library makes it

desirable that teachers in the seventh and eighth grades give special attention to this. With this in view the following series of weekly lessons is recommended:

#### **B SEVENTH**

Alphabetizing.  
Structure and printed parts of a book.  
English dictionary and General encyclopedia.  
Use of the index of a book.  
Card catalog.  
Arrangement of books on the shelves.  
General use of the library.

#### **A SEVENTH**

The parts of a dictionary.  
The parts of a general encyclopedia.  
Use of the index of a book.  
Use of the index to a set of books.  
Card catalog.  
Classification.  
Atlas.  
Gazetteer.

#### **B EIGHTH**

History of books.  
Dictionary and encyclopedia (review).  
Dictionaries of subjects.  
Encyclopedia of subjects.  
Directories.  
Year books.  
Card catalog and classification (review).

#### **A EIGHTH**

Indexes.  
Reader's guides to periodical literature.  
General review.  
Reference problems.  
Bibliographic work.

#### **SCHOOLROOM TALKS**

Beginning in the primary, and continuing in all the grades, the library gives schoolroom talks, the main purpose of which is to extend information about the library, and with the aid of teachers register card holders. At such times bookmarks, lists and bulletins may be distributed and something said about the care of books, their usefulness in connection with school work, the joy of reading and the significance of books as comrades.

#### **VISITS TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Arrangements should be made by teachers for class visits to the central library.

1. To introduce large numbers of children to the library.

Each department is carefully explained, registration—how to procure a card, is emphasized; and occasionally photographic prints are exhibited and rare and handsomely illustrated books examined. Thus the children become acquainted with the library as a whole, and are made aware of its accessibility, scope, and resources.

2. For research work, under the guidance of a teacher, or for an hour of suggested reading under the direction of a library assistant.

The library should be notified over the

telephone some days ahead when a class is coming to work up a topic, stating grade and study assignment, in order to have the required reference material available and a study room reserved.

3. For bibliographical instruction.

These visits correlate with schoolroom lessons on the use of the library and provide the necessary laboratory experience.

4. For illustrated lectures, concerts, and art exhibitions.

An auditorium, situated on the ground floor, is provided with all necessary equipment; and arrangements can be made any time to secure its use for class groups.

The library will offer special day programs, particularly at the time of the great national holidays; illustrated lectures, devoted mainly to literary subjects, books, and libraries; art exhibitions, with art stories and lectures.

It will also thru phonographic concerts accompanied by music stories and illustrated lectures do what it can to promote an appreciation of music.

Pupils should be asked to write an account of visits to the library in the form of a letter to the librarian, or otherwise, and the best among these essays should be published in the school paper and elsewhere.

#### **SCHOOL HEADQUARTERS IN THE LIBRARY**

The room adjoining the children's room is devoted chiefly to the school department and the service of teachers. In it may be found: A teacher's professional library, including the books to which every teacher should have easy access; a complete set of the textbooks used in the city schools arranged by grades; a model library for children consisting of a graded reference collection of representative children's books, particularly helpful to teachers in selecting classroom libraries; storytellers' aids; bibliography, including general graded and classified lists of best books, stories and programs for story hours, special day material, helps in vocational and prevocational work, debate indexes, school dramatics, etc.; a vertical file of pamphlets and clippings concerning pedagogical matters.

A school bulletin will be posted in the room directing attention to current educational literature of special interest to the teachers in St. Paul.

## BOOKS ON THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

THE following short list of books on the social sciences was compiled by William Spence Robertson, professor of history in the University of Illinois, and was first printed in *School Supervision and Administration*.

In his preliminary paragraph he says:

"A by-product of the Great War, with its unspeakable horrors, is the conviction by thinking men and women of the utility of training in the so-called social sciences. That conviction is destined to re-enforce the movement which aims to increase the amount of time spent upon the study of the social sciences in our high schools. More than ever will superintendents and high school teachers be asked to select books wisely for their libraries. More than ever will they be expected to direct profitably the reading of their pupils and associates. In all likelihood the emphasis in the study of the social sciences will be somewhat changed. In response to the crying demand for a sane international spirit, the amount of time devoted to the study of modern history and of international relations should be increased. The writer has kept that prospect in mind when selecting this list. He has sought for authoritative, comprehensive, and luminous one-volume surveys of the important epochs of history and for similar surveys of government, politics, economic history, and international relations. He has included only one collection of sources. Naturally the emphasis has been laid upon recent history: almost as naturally the emphasis has fallen upon American history and politics. The compiler is well aware that any other person might have selected—in all probability would have selected—a different list. His list is more than a minimum list of books on the social sciences which a progressive teacher ought to possess; for choices may be made from volumes in the list that deal with the same period of American history."

**Adams, George B.** *Civilization during the Middle Ages, especially in relation to modern civilization.* New York: Scribner, 1914. \$2

A scholarly and stimulating book which covers the period from the decline of Rome to the Reformation.

**Bassett, John S.** *A short history of the United States.* New York: Macmillan, 1915. \$2.50  
A comprehensive history of the United States.

**Beard, Charles A.** *Contemporary American history, 1877-1913.* New York: Macmillan, 1914. \$1.50

A survey of our recent history which supplements the last volume of "The Riverside History," as it emphasizes political events.

**Begart, Ernest L.** *The economic history of the United States.* London, etc.: Longmans, 1915. \$1.75

An industrial and commercial history of the United States during the colonial and national periods, with illustrations, maps, and charts.

**Bourne, Henry E.** *The revolutionary period in Europe (1763-1815).* New York: Century, 1914. \$2.50

Opening with a sketch of Europe on the eve of the revolution, this volume furnishes a detailed survey of the French revolutionary and Napoleonic eras.

**Bourne, Henry E.** *The teaching of history and civics in the elementary and the secondary school.* New York: Longmans, 1915. \$1.50

A volume which discusses such topics as the meaning of history, historical method, school programs, courses of study, and methods of instruction. At some points it may be supplemented by Professor Henry Johnson's recent volume on the "Teaching of history in elementary and secondary schools," published by Macmillan.

**Brewer, David J.** *American citizenship.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1902. \$1.15

The inaugural volume of the series of Yale lectures on the responsibilities of citizenship.

**Channing, Edward, Hart, Albert B., and Turner, Frederick J.** *Guide to the study and reading of American history.* Boston, etc.: Ginn, 1912. \$2.50

A comprehensive bibliography which includes titles dealing with the West, economic development, recent history, and international relations. A useful guide for reference and private study.

**Cheyney, Edward P.** *An introduction to the industrial and social history of England.* New York: Macmillan, 1915. \$1.40

A brief suggestive survey of the economic and social history of England.

**Cross, Arthur L.** *A history of England and Greater Britain.* New York: Macmillan, 1914. \$2.50

This substantial volume furnishes a detailed survey of British history.

**Dewey, Davis R.** *Financial history of the United States.* New York, etc.: Longmans, 1910. \$2

Opening with a sketch of colonial and revolutionary finance, this book describes our fiscal history to the beginning of the twentieth century. It contains useful tables and illustrative charts.

**Fish, Carl R.** *The development of American nationality. Vol. II of "The American people."* New York, etc.: The American Book Company, 1913. \$2.25

**Fish, Carl R.** *American diplomacy.* New York: Holt, 1915. \$2.75

A bird's-eye view of the diplomacy of the United States. This book shows the relation between our diplomatic policy and our history. It contains some useful maps.

**Hart, Albert B.** *The Monroe Doctrine: an interpretation.* Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1916. \$1.75

A thought-provoking book on the great American puzzle. An English point of view may be obtained from Reddaway's book on "The Monroe Doctrine."

**Hasen, Charles D.** Europe since 1815. New York: Holt, 1910. \$3

A lucid account of European history from the downfall of Napoleon to the second Hague conference. It contains vivid descriptions of significant events and brilliant characterizations of prominent personalities. With fourteen maps, it furnishes the historical background of the Great War.

**Lowell, A. Lawrence.** The governments of France, Italy, and Germany. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1914. \$1.25

This timely volume is an abridgment and revision of the author's well-known work on "Governments and parties in Continental Europe."

**McClain, Emlin.** Constitutional law in the United States. New York, etc.: Longmans, 1910. \$2.25

A brief survey of our constitutional law, state and federal. Indispensable to students of American constitutional history: at many points it embodies the gist of Supreme Court decisions.

**Macy, Jesse, and Gannaway, John W.** Comparative free government. New York: Macmillan, 1915. \$2.25

This volume contains a detailed description of the government of the United States, of the English government, and a brief description of some other governments.

**Moore, John B.** American diplomacy, its spirit and achievements. New York, etc.: Harper, 1915. \$2

Essays upon important phases of our foreign policy by an authority on American international law. In chapter six on "Non-intervention and the Monroe Doctrine" the author defined the Monroe Doctrine as "the principle of the limitation of European power and influence in the Western hemisphere."

**The New York Times Current History,** a monthly magazine. The European War, vol. 1, From the beginning to March, 1915. New York: The New York Times Company, 1915. \$2.25

The Great War as viewed by contemporaries and participants, containing cartoons, maps, and photographs.

**Ploetz, Carl J.** Handbook of universal history from the dawn of civilization to the outbreak of the Great War of 1914. Ploetz's Epitome, translated and enlarged, by W. H. Tillinghast, with additions covering recent events. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1915. \$3

A standard work of references containing the dates of important events.

**Riverside history of the United States.** Edited by William E. Dodd. Boston, etc.: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1915.

Becker, Carl L. Beginnings of the American people. \$1.25

Johnson, Allen. Union and democracy. \$1.25

Dodd, William E. Expansion and conflict. \$1.25

Paxson, Frederic L. The new nation. \$1.25

These four handsome volumes contain a survey by co-operating scholars of the history of the United States from the era of discovery to the present time. Social, economic, intellectual, religious, and sectional interests are considered, as well as political. Recent history is emphasized. The volumes contain numerous maps and charts and furnish an interpretative review of American history in brief compass.

**Robinson, James H.** The new history. Es-

says illustrating the modern historical outlook. New York: Macmillan, 1912. \$1.50  
The most recent and effective formulation of the newer conception of history.

**Robinson, James H., and Breasted, J. H.** Outlines of European history. Part I. Boston, etc.: Ginn, 1914. \$1.50

The story of primitive man, the Orient, Greece, and Rome is followed by a sketch of European history to 1715. Part II (Robinson and Beard) brings the story to the present time.

**Shepherd, William R.** Historical atlas. New York: Holt, 1911. \$2.50

An assortment of excellent maps, especially useful for European history.

**Turner, Frederick J.** Rise of the New West, 1810-1820. Vol. XIV in "The American nation." New York, etc.: Harper, 1908. \$2

This volume—written by the acknowledged master of Western history—deals with the development of the West and its influence upon our national life during an important period. The author devotes considerable attention to social and economic conditions and to the inter-play of sectional forces. Of special value is the chapter describing the formulation of the Monroe Doctrine.

**Wendell, Barrett.** A literary history of America. New York: Scribner, 1901. \$3

A literary history in more than one sense. American literature is correlated to English literature as well as to American history. The material is grouped interpretatively.

**Wilson, George G., and Tucker, George F.** International law. New York: Silver, Burdett & Company, 1910. \$2.50

A concise and comprehensive volume on international law. An historical introduction is followed by sections devoted to the international law of peace, of war, and of neutrality. Appendices contain important documents illustrative of internationalism since 1850, as the declaration of London.

**Woodburn, James A.** Political parties and party problems in the United States. New York: Putnam, 1903. \$2

This volume contains an account of political parties in the United States since the colonial period, with emphasis upon the period from 1787 to 1874. Considerable attention is paid to party machinery and to party reforms.

### WHY SCHOOL LIBRARIES?

Four propositions underlie these pages on "The school library, elementary and rural."

1. As schools are now-a-days, the teacher can no more teach without the school library than the old-timer could hold school without the hickory stick and a blue spelling book.

2. A minimum of two or three hundred carefully selected books will furnish bone and sinew and meat for all the subjects of all the grades—some for information, some for recreation, some for power, but all for a definite and necessary part of the educational process.

3. These books, with their accompanying pictures and pamphlets and maps, must be-

come an organic whole in order to be dynamic. Therefore: put the books in order, know where they are, care for them. Thus you make a library out of a miscellaneous lot of junk.

4. The school library, thus selected and put in order, will be used by the teacher in teaching.

Boys and girls taught by a teacher plus a library have more than glib tongues, ready wits, and prodigious memories. They know a fact when they meet it, because they have learned that facts are related with other facts, that the fact of two-plus-two on the blackboard is the same as two runs in the seventh plus two in the ninth on the playground and the same as two days of storm plus two days of calm in that book by Dana about "Two years before the mast." They know a beautiful thing when they meet it, because teacher had it in a vase on her desk, and it sparkled at them in the morning dew, and it was in that picture of the sheep going along the road which Mauve painted. They know a noble deed because teacher told them about it, they saw it in mother's eyes, and it was in that book where the boy held his hand in the dyke all night and saved Holland.

The school library is the great equalizer and interpreter, and that is a great part of the business of education.—WILLIS H. KERR, in *Teaching*.

#### PRACTICAL HELP OFFERED TO KANSAS SCHOOL LIBRARIES

An interesting proposition was the one made to Kansas towns last fall by Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School at Emporia. Mr. Kerr is keenly interested in raising the standard of school libraries in the state, and by way of "doing his bit" toward the accomplishment of this purpose he offered to send members of his own library staff to assist—one week in a place—nine Kansas city high schools that were willing to pay the necessary traveling expenses for these assistants. The following letter, containing Mr. Kerr's terms of arrangement, was sent to one hundred and fifteen cities and towns in the state:

21 October, 1916.

Dear Mr. Superintendent:

Is your high school library all-round effec-

tive? Has it enough cutting edges, and are all the edges cutting?

Perhaps this library can help you. We think we ought to help if we can, and we have been planning how we may help most effectively. Here is the result:

Between now and the first of February, we are prepared to give nine weeks of service—a week each in nine cities of Kansas—by members of the staff of this library, in helping to systematize and sharpen up high school libraries. The expense to you for a week of this service would be the necessary travel and local entertainment, plus the supplies used in the work.

In a week's time, in the average school library, we would hope to accomplish something like this: Sort out books desirable to keep, classify according to the Dewey decimal system, supervise labeling and installation of card charging system, and possibly make accession and shelf-list records on specially devised cards in such form that we could later prepare and send to you complete card catalog (a plan for caring for the expense of such cataloging still to be worked out). One or more of your people would necessarily be given a week's training and observation in library methods. Possibly a meeting with your teachers for discussion of library use could be arranged.

Would this service be useful to you, and would your board be willing to pay the travel and local expense?

Please also let us know your attitude on another point: Manifestly our nine weeks' service cannot take care of this problem permanently. A co-operative plan for this skilled work ought to be arranged. If we cannot reach you this year on the above free-service plan, would you and your board be willing to pay, say \$35, for one week's service (travel and local entertainment included within the \$35) of a skilled school library worker whom we would employ for this special work?

Better write at once. Talk it over with us at first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

W. H. KERR,  
Librarian.

Response at first was slow, but in the end the total result was most encouraging. Several high school libraries were found better organized than was supposed; two are waiting to finish new buildings before using the service; one employed a regular organizer several weeks; three towns are to be visited for joint organization of public and high school libraries; and there is a possibility that the State Department of Education will publish a high school library manual.

## GRAND RAPIDS' BRANCH LIBRARIES IN SCHOOLS

DURING the past year a survey of the public schools of Grand Rapids was made by the Department of Education of the University of Chicago. Included in that report is a clear statement of the way in which the Grand Rapids Public Library serves the school thru its system of branches in school buildings, a system which the survey unreservedly endorses.

"Among the things needed for the effective conduct of public education," the report says, "after teachers and buildings have been supplied, the most important doubtless is a supply of reading materials adequate in quantity and suitable in quality for the children of the different levels of advancement. In connection with the topics of reading, history, geography, science, etc., we have discussed the textbooks and supplementary reading sets. A no less important factor, however, where the work is adequately developed is the educational co-operative work of the city public library. In this respect Grand Rapids is fortunate in a highly unusual degree.

"To begin with, the form of organization is excellent for the purpose. The library is governed by a board that is sufficiently separate from those who control the school affairs proper, and yet it is sufficiently linked to the educational organization to secure thoro-going co-operation. Of the six members of the Board of Library Commissioners, five are elected by the citizens at large, including women, on a non-partisan ballot, and the sixth member is the superintendent of the public schools, *ex officio*. At the present moment the superintendent of the city schools is the president of the library board. The title to all property of the library rests with the board of education.

"For more than twenty years the city library has been placing deposit and branch libraries in all of the school buildings in the city with the exception of certain of the very small buildings which have the privilege of the traveling libraries. The legally connected and closely co-operating boards of education and of library are thus by means of a single service systematically

taking care of the reading opportunities of all of the people of the city, both juvenile and adult. In the purchase and management of books the board of education takes care primarily of the desk books, the supplementary books, and the classroom reference books—all of those books that are kept permanently within the classrooms for the systematic classroom work. On the other hand, the board of library commissioners supplies the general all round reading needed by both children and adults, and also the periodical literature which is supplied in unusually generous amounts, both in the central library as well as in all of the branch libraries in the school buildings of the city.

"A reading room of generous size is now supplied for the branch libraries by the board of education, in about one-third of the regular school buildings of the city; and such a room is being provided in each of the new buildings. The school board supplies heat, light and janitor service, while the library board supplies the books, periodicals, card catalogs, and the librarians, and conducts the weekly story hour during the season, the courses of free lectures for children and adults thru the year, and the systematic instruction of the children in the uses of the library. These branch library rooms are so arranged that they can serve as reading rooms for the children during the school day and as reading and library rooms for the adult community during the day, the evening, Saturdays, and all school vacations, except certain legal holidays, both afternoon and evening. Separate entrances and separate heating facilities are provided for the community uses while the schools are not in session.

"The classrooms of the regular size used for branch library purposes in the beginning having been found to be too small, the boards are making provision in all new buildings for much more commodious quarters. This is demanded not only by the needs of facilities for the reading activities, but also for the increasing development of the library lecture courses and the ever-increasing attendance.

"The branch libraries are equipped with from 1500 to 3500 volumes, of which about

half are for children and the rest for adults. Each is supplied with 25 to 30 current periodicals in the English language and special periodical literature in foreign languages, adapted to the population of the district. The use of the books intended for children and adults is carefully studied so as to keep only "live" books upon the shelves, and to return any unused books to the central general library.

"In most of the schools in which branch libraries have not been opened, there are what are termed deposit libraries managed by the principal and the teachers, except in the case of five of the larger schools such as Madison, Diamond, Straight, Widdi-comb, and Jefferson, where an assistant from the library takes care of this work one day each week. The size of these deposit libraries is largely determined by the demands of the pupils. They consist of books that are currently used, unused books being returned. The size of the library is thus taken care of automatically. Its expansion and diminution constitute a barometer of reading conditions within the building.

"In addition to the relative permanent library sets referred to, the traveling library sets constitute an important feature of the work. When a teacher is treating, for example, a topic in history like the American Revolution, she sends in to the central library for a traveling library box of books ranging according to the topic from 25 to 200 books for collateral reference. This special collection may be kept at a building for four or six weeks, and the books are issued by the teacher to the pupils in informal ways—that is to say, they are not charged in the usual manner upon the regular cards. Those who have not tried the plan in the generous way in which it is carried out in Grand Rapids are inclined to venture the guess that this plan would result in the loss of many books. The books of both traveling and deposit libraries are kept in the buildings and classrooms in open shelves, the pupils having access to them at any and all times while the building is open, whether the teacher is present or not. The library makes the statement, however, that accord-

ing to the last official report the entire number of books lost in connection with all of the library work in the schools for the entire year was only 58 copies. A number of these copies will probably find their way back into the library in time. It appears that where books are made so easily accessible and so abundantly accessible as those provided by the library service of the city, there is no motive for a child trying to keep books that have not been charged, and thus trying to build up a little unneeded private library at the expense of the big ever-ready public library.

"The library employs a number of ways of encouraging the children to use the books so variously supplied. There is the weekly story-hour from October to March at the central library and at each of the branch libraries. Monthly bulletins are issued calling attention to all new books and to classified lists of books of various kinds. Eight or ten public lectures are provided each year for adults and children at each of the various school branches. Printed slips are prepared announcing each of these public lectures well in advance throughout the district. On each printed slip there is given a list of ten to fifteen books and periodical articles relating to the topics treated in the lecture, which can be read preparatory to the lecture, or which may be read after the lecture has stimulated interest in the subject. These lectures are attended in continually increasing measure by both children and adults, with a consequent continual increase in the value of the lectures for stimulating reading on the part of juvenile and adult population.

"A further method of stimulating reading is the organization of reading clubs in the schools. In one of the buildings of the city last year an average of 19 books per child was read by the pupils of the building, the children of all grades including the kindergarten being counted in taking this average. Many children read a book a week, the habit formed during the school year tending to persist during holiday and vacation seasons. There are some children who read two books a week through the year. Their library cards permit them



to take out at one time one of fiction and one of non-fiction. Two a week is not excessive for rapid readers when the content is of this balanced type. Since children should be early trained for rapid sight reading, this constitutes one of the most effective possible devices for providing the training. It is rapid voluminous reading of this type that should take care of the major portion of the training in the mechanics of reading.

"The books for the schools are chosen by specially trained librarians familiar with children's reading. Recently published and therefore untried books are tried out in the children's department of the general library before they are sent out to the various school, branch, and deposit libraries. After being sent out, reports are received from principals and teachers as to their suitability for the purpose. Principals and teachers are also asked to send in to the library any suggestions as to what they want. This method of securing new books combines co-operatively the labors of both the library and the school people, and draws upon the best information and experience of each.

"After school days are over the most important continuing educational influence—for we are learning that education must be a life-long affair—is the reading habit in those who have been so fortunate as to acquire it. Education thru library reading, therefore, when full and effective in ways evident in frequent cases in this city, is a type of education that does not therefore lapse when school days are over.

"We have but one recommendation to make: Let the work grow and expand and continue along the lines already provided for by the Board of Education, the Board of Library Commissioners, and the professional people within both organizations."

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THE California Society, Sons of the Revolution, calls attention to the preparation in Los Angeles of a twelve-reel motion picture, entitled "The spirit of '76," graphically depicting the causes that led up to the Revolutionary War in 1776, signing of the Declaration of Independence, and other important events of the time.

## SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN KANSAS

THE *Kansas School Library Leaflet*, issued occasionally by the Library of Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, shows that school libraries are growing and are taking an active interest in questions of the day.

Sabetha School Library is barring all publications carrying cigarette advertisements. Hutchinson High School is taking similar action regarding several magazines. The Kansas and Oklahoma Library Associations, in their recent joint meeting at Arkansas City, adopted a resolution of protest against cigarette advertisements in magazines and newspapers.

A prize of a \$15 library was won by the Selma school at the Kincaid fair for the exhibit of drawing, sewing, and mechanical models.

Sylvia has added 120 volumes to its school library this fall.

Hutchinson has one of the largest high school libraries in the state. It has 3875 volumes, classified and cataloged. It circulates 200 volumes daily, and subscribes for 21 current periodicals. Library rooms for the accommodation of the school library were built in three of the Hutchinson grade buildings during the summer.

Spearville has a library of 500 volumes for the free use of its schools and the public. Professor F. W. Giesel, who is in charge, has loaned his private library to the cause.

The Lincoln Public Library has added a number of interesting books especially for the use of the school children.

County Superintendent N. T. Cox, of Greensburg, Kiowa county, is urging all school districts to equip themselves with libraries. "They cost much less than many things that are placed in the schools," he says, "and will do much more good."

Noodosha is another Kansas town operating a joint public and high school library.

State Superintendent W. D. Ross is offering two prizes of \$40 each to one-teacher rural schools becoming standardized during the school year 1916-1917, the awards being made for the best plant and equipment, including library. One prize goes to the northern part of the state, the other to the

southern, the Union Pacific Railway forming the division line. The prize money is to be used for libraries, wall decorations, and apparatus. The state rural school supervisors will determine the winners.

The Heisington High School Library is cataloged and in charge of a specially trained member of the faculty.

The Emporia High School Library has been classified and cataloged, and a charging system installed, by Mildred Berrier, librarian of the Emporia City Library. Miss Berrier gives a few hours each week to supervision of the High School Library. One of her city library assistants, Miss Hall, is in charge at the High School Library part of each day.

The schools of Chase county are being urged by the county superintendent, Mrs. Grace D. Willis, to begin with school libraries in meeting the standardization requirements.

The Topeka school board has voted \$500 for the beginning of the High School Library. The manual training classes are making the bookcases.

#### TEACHING CHILDREN THE CARE OF BOOKS

"A STORY-HOUR campaign of education bearing on the care and treatment of books might be worth trying," writes Mary E. Wheelock, chief of the binding department of the St. Louis Public Library, in "New books for old." "Children who have never bought a book nor owned one, and to whom the library books are as free as water cannot be expected to be interested in making them last as long as possible. . . . In this library the use of envelopes in which advertising matter is received thru the mails, helps to protect the books en route between the library and the homes. And when the suggestion that the book is clean or new or that it would be spoiled by the rain accompanies the use of the envelope, the child may acquire some feeling of responsibility in the matter. But if the book is returned in bad condition and a fine is charged or his card is withheld, or both, he is likely to feel a keener sense of his obligation than before."

#### SCHOOL VISITING

THE chief topic under consideration during the fall at the conferences of members of the staff of the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library was the general question of school visiting. After the first discussion, the children's librarians and school librarians were asked to go as often as possible to school rooms and to stay during a recitation, for the purpose, of course, of understanding the subject material used, the methods of presentation and the general ability of the children in the room.

Two reports were made by each member of the staff; one, the first of November, and the second the first of January. In some instances the lower grades only were visited; in others the upper; in some instances the librarian followed a special subject thru several grades, usually either geography, history or reading. In general, the members of the department felt that their fuller knowledge of the school work and school life more than warranted the extra amount of time entailed by staying thru the recitation.

For the remainder of the year the members will visit schools in whatever way they may individually think best, either listening to recitations, making announcements of story hours, telling stories, or giving a general invitation to the children to come to the library. They are asked to give on their weekly reports an itemized report of their visits.

The increased and increasing appreciation by the teachers of the need of general and special reading for children means that the librarians must know far more about the work in the school room. Visits to the school room are the best means of gaining such knowledge, and visits for the purpose of hearing children recite cannot do otherwise than give a true background for meeting those same children in the library afterwards.

It was a foreign boy who said in a composition in school: "The library has books that improve the minds of the young and perfect the minds of the old."

## HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN CHICAGO

"THAU the whole-hearted co-operation of the Board of Education, a splendid beginning has been made in the installation of libraries in the Chicago high schools for the use of students and faculty," says the Chicago Public Library *Book Bulletin*. "Excellent and commodious quarters have been set aside in five of the high schools, furniture and other physical accommodations have been supplied by the School Board, which has also borne the cost of the reference books, cyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases and the like, which may be regarded as part of the 'fixtures' of such libraries. The Public Library has supplied carefully selected working collections of books in all classes of literature suitable for collateral study and for the general use of young people of high school age. The lighter side of literature has not been neglected; current fiction as well as the classics, good books on many topics not directly allied to school work, and a wide selection of periodicals have been included. The latter class includes a number of high grade professional and trade magazines in architecture, engineering and the like, which are of great value in the technical and vocational courses. Expert librarians have been assigned to these interesting posts from the library staff and the response, from teachers and pupils alike, has been most gratifying.

"High school libraries have proven their value in other cities and have in many instances been developed to a high degree of effectiveness. They serve a twofold purpose in making available the literary aids to study, while, at the same time, introducing the public library into the lives of their young patrons at the habit forming age and establishing a relation to be continued in the years to come. While in some of the older high school buildings the arrangement of suitable quarters for a library has been found difficult, their introduction into new buildings has been assured by the cordial response of the Board of Education to the suggestion from the Library Board that such quarters should be considered in all future plans. This suggestion was promptly accepted and blue prints of the plans of the

new Robert Lindbloom High School, at W. 61st and S. Lincoln Sts., which include a spacious and beautiful library room, have recently been submitted to the librarian by the School Board architects. Meanwhile, at the Englewood High School—one of the older buildings—acceptable quarters have been secured by a readjustment of rooms, and the same plan will be followed at the John Marshall High School, at Adams St. and Kedzie Ave., shortly after January 1st, 1917. In all cases the schools have turned over such collections of books as they possessed, which were often well selected, considerable in numbers, and showed much use."

### WRITE IT DOWN!

THE supervisor of the work with grade schools carried on by the Cleveland Public Library frequently emphasizes to her assistants the importance of keeping notes, a bit of system that recently called forth the following elaboration of her theme:

#### Address to the Modest School Librarian

(A. S. C. *loquitur*)

If you ever think a thought,

Write it down!

If you e'er do what you ought,

Write it down!

Have you skill to train a page

Till he's wise as any sage

And discreet beyond his age?

Write it down!

Can you teach the youthful mind,

Write it down!

How he may the good books find?

Write it down!

Tell us every detail,

All your methods now unveil,

Why they're never known to fail.

Write it down!

Do you visit any class?

Write it down!

Meeting children in the mass,

Write it down!

What systems do you see employed?

What subjects do you find enjoyed?

Have you the books to fill each void?

Write it down!

Dost know any instantaneous way,

Write it down!

Of guiding reading day by day?

Write it down!

If you can keep books free from grime,

If you can send things in on time,

Oh then, in prose, *vers libre* or rhyme,

Write it down!

## HELP FROM THE LIBRARY FOR THE SCHOOLS

THE committee on school libraries, of the New York State Library Association, has put into the following brief but definite statement the assistance which it feels every library can and should give to the schools within its district:

1. Give expert and sympathetic assistance to principals and teachers in training schools and high schools in planning and equipping library rooms, selecting books for the school library and organizing the library.
2. Give definite and systematic instruction to pupils in the use of books and libraries in all cases where this cannot be given by the school library.
3. By means of occasional exhibits of books and library aids, let the teachers know the best helps available in their work.
4. Arrange with school superintendents and principals of elementary schools so that teachers already at work in the schools may come to the public library for instruction in the use of library tools and the most elementary reference books; also provide for a course in children's reading.
5. Use such influence as they have and as may seem proper to urge upon local educational authorities the appointment of trained librarians in all city training schools and high schools large enough to warrant it.

## PAMPHLET BIOGRAPHIES

In the "School and Library" supplement issued with the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* last July we printed a list of pamphlet biographies obtainable from publishers either free or at slight cost. The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for December calls attention to a series of biographies of noted engineers published monthly in place of a catalog by Wyman & Gordon, of Worcester, Mass., makers of forgings. Each booklet contains a readable biographical sketch and portrait, and would be of special value to men and boys interested in engineering.

The following titles which have been issued are still in print:

Charles Babbage and his calculating machines, 2 parts: Sir Henry Bessemer; Matthew Boulton; Thomas Blanchard;

Isamhard K. Brunel; George H. Corliss; James B. Eads; Oliver Evans; Benjamin Franklin; Elias Howe; John Fitch; Alexander L. Holley; William R. Jones; Alfred Krupp; Marconi Wireless Telegraph; Henry Mandsley; William Murdock; James Nasmyth; Thomas Newcomen; Kristofer Polheim; Sir William Siemens; Nathan Read; George Stephenson, and William Symington.

## A FEW INEXPENSIVE REFERENCE BOOKS

THESE books are suggested by the *Journal of Education* as forming a very useful little reference library for home use. They will answer a surprisingly large number of the questions that arise in one's every-day reading of books or newspapers, and they will be a great help to school boys and girls, especially to high school students, in their home studies.

*World almanac.* New York *World*. 25 cents.  
A most convenient handbook of recent statistics and accurate information. Published the first of every year.

*Century cyclopedia of names.* Century Co. 1914. \$7.00.

Explains more than 55,000 proper names in geography, biography, mythology, history, art, fiction, etc.

*Webster's Collegiate dictionary.* Merriam. 1916. \$3.50.

The largest and best abridgement of the "New international dictionary."

*New imperial atlas.* Rand, McNally. 1916. \$1.50.

Size 12 by 14 inches. Contains 160 pages.

*Bartlett's Familiar quotations.* Little, Brown & Co. 1914. \$3.00.

*Scientific American reference book.* Munn. \$1.50.

Statistics of manufactures, commerce, railroads, mines, military affairs, with concise information on chemistry, astronomy, meteorology, mechanical movements.

A well equipped, well administered and well used library is the greatest corrective against the ill-informed, superficial thinking which is the great curse of a country of universal suffrage. Trashy novels, flashy magazines, yellow journals are doing what they can to demoralize and *dementalise*—if I may use the expression—the minds of the people of this country so they are coming more and more to depend almost exclusively upon them for their opinions and their views of life.—Extract from the address of welcome by M. Taylor Pyne to the A. L. A. at Asbury Park, June, 1916.

## IN THE SCHOOL LIBRARY FIELD

The *Journal of Education* for Dec. 14, 1916, published a list of titles suggested for "School-room libraries" by E. E. Kuntz of Lansford, Pa. The books are grouped according to grade, about twenty titles for each, and publishers and prices are given.

Beginning with Mar. 1, the St. Louis Public Library announces that a monthly mimeographed bulletin containing library information for teachers will be sent to the schools. The fortnightly issue of a similar bulletin to city officials has resulted in a greatly increased use of the municipal reference branch by city departments.

"Why study Latin?" is the name of an exhibit shown in the Newark Library until the first of March. This exhibit was based on a plan made by Miss Frances E. Sabin, University of Wisconsin, and consists (1) of a series of charts showing by printed descriptions, by diagrams and graphs, and by pictures, the relation of Latin to modern life and education; (2) of mounted pictures and German modern educational lithographs of Roman life, Roman architecture, and portraits of eminent Romans; (3) of text-books and literature on the subject; and (4) of objects, both reproductions and originals, from Pompeii. The exhibit was received with much interest by local educators. The exhibit will be lent and shown in March at the University of Michigan in response to a request from the librarian. It will travel after April 1 to the other colleges and high schools from which requests are received.

An interesting group of school bulletins has come from the Bureau of Education in Washington in the last few weeks. There is one on "Vocational secondary education" (1916, no. 21), prepared by the N. E. A. committee on vocational education; "A survey of educational institutions of the state of Washington" (1916, no. 26), by Dr. S. P. Capen, Harold W. Foght and Alexander Inglis; "State higher educational institutions of North Dakota" (1916, no. 27), a survey made by the State Board of Regents, in which the State Library Commission is recognized as an educational factor and is made the subject of a special chapter; "The social studies in secondary education; a six-year program adapted both to the 6-3-3 and the 8-4 plans of organization," a report compiled for a special com-

mittee of the N. E. A. by Arthur William Dunn; an "Educational survey of Wyoming" (1916, no. 29), by A. C. Monahan and Katherine M. Cook; "Some facts concerning manual arts and homemaking subjects in one hundred fifty-six cities" (1916, no. 32), by Joseph C. Park and Charles L. Harlan; "Gardening in elementary city schools" (1916, no. 40), by C. D. Jarvis; "The district agricultural schools of Georgia" (1916, no. 44), by C. H. Lane and D. J. Crosby of the Department of Agriculture; and the "Report of an inquiry into the administration and support of the Colorado school system" (1917, no. 5). It is significant that in only one of these surveys and reports is the library, either by its presence or absence recognized as having any special bearing on the particular phase of education under investigation.

The December number of *Teaching*, published by the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas, is devoted to a consideration of "The school library, elementary and rural" under the direction of Willis H. Kerr, the school's librarian, and is full of suggestive material. First, Mr. Kerr gives four concise reasons in answer to the question "Why school libraries?" Then follows a list of "The books to begin with," selected by H. M. Culter, professor of rural school administration, Agnes King, the school department librarian, and Mr. Kerr. These are arranged by grades and subdivided by subjects, and publishers and prices are given for each book entered. Next comes a paper by Mr. Kerr on "Putting the library in order," giving simple and clear directions that will help the untrained teacher-librarian to classify, accession, mark, and circulate her books in an easy yet efficient manner. This is followed by a discussion of "The picture collection in everyday use," together with a list of the subject headings used for the picture collection in the school department of the Kansas State Normal School Library. A list of one hundred things not known thirty-five years ago is printed as a suggestion to teachers of what the pupils may be encouraged to read up and discuss in current events, language work, and letter writing. The library part of the magazine ends with lists of "School library aids," "Magazines for teachers and schools," "Recreation and entertainments for schools," and "A suggestive list of books for teachers."

## HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES

CALIFORNIA		
Name	Librarian	Name
Berkeley Berkeley High School	Gertrude H. Mathewson	Oakland John C. Fremont High School
Coronado High School	Caroline M. Hidden	Oakland Oakland High School
Dixon Union High School	Lillian Bray	Oakland Oakland Technical High School
El Centro Central Union High School	Leah May Wilson	Oakland University High School
Fullerton Fullerton Union H. S. & Jr. Coll.	Anna N. Guthrie	Oakland Vocational High School
Glandale Glandale Union High School	Edith M. Church	Ontario Chaffey Union High School
Glendale 3d. St. Intermediate High Sch.	Gertrude Mallory	Orange Orange Union High School
Hanford Hanford Union High School	Leona M. Kreyenhagen	Pasadena Pasadena High School
Lemoore Lemoore Union High School	Rose E. Collins	Redlands Redlands High School
Long Beach Polytechnic High School	Mrs. V. M. Gretham	Riverside Girls' High School
Los Angeles Gardena Agricultural H. S.	Virginia A. LaGue	Polytechnic High School
Hollywood High School	Stattie M. Weber	Sacramento Sacramento High School
Lincoln High School	Ella S. Morgan	San Bernardino San B'dino High School
Los Angeles High School	Lacy Lay	San Diego San Diego High School
Manual Arts High School	Mabel S. Dunn	San Fernando San Fernando Union High Sch.
Polytechnic High School	Mrs. Edith Locklin	San José San José High School
68th St. High School	Mrs. Margaret D. Robbing	L. Williams
Menorville High School	Vera La B. Cone	
		Marion L. Horton
		Mrs. Elizabeth Madison
		Rosemary Stolz
		Esther Boogardner
		Clara Love
		Wilbur Adrian Flake
		Marion Pryne
		Winifred Evelyn Skinner
		Hope L. Potter
		Mignon Baker
		Esther Daniels
		Jean F. Rose
		Marguerite Mogan
		Ada M. Jones
		Clara Walker

## CALIFORNIA—Continued

Name	Librarian	Name	Librarian
San Pedro		Stockton	Inez Henderson
San Pedro H. & Intermediate S.	Adeline W. Spaulding	Stockton High School	
Santa Ana		Watsonville	Ida McAdam
Santa Ana High School	Sallie Catland	Watsonville High School	

## COLORADO

Colorado Springs		Denver	Patience Pegan
Colorado Springs High School	Vanita Trovinger	North Side High School	

## CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport		Norwich	Helen Marshall
Bridgeport High School	Frances H. Bickford	Norwich Free Academy	
Danbury		Stamford	Helen H. Greene
Danbury High School	Amelia H. Hoyt	Stamford High School	
Hartford		Torrington	Blanche Merrifield
Hartford Public School	H. Mary Spangler	Torrington High School	Myrtie A. Northrop
New Haven		Waterbury	
New Haven High School	Clara E. Bradley	Crosby High School	
North Stonington		Winsted	Anna Hadley
Wheeler High School	Edna Hewitt Tryon	Gilbert High School	

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington		Eastern High School	Dorothea W. Boyd
Armstrong Manual T. H. S.	L. T. Burke	McKinley Man. Tr. School	Elizabeth S. Deasez
Business High School	Margaret D. Davies	Western High School	M. H. Davis
Central High School	Laura N. Mann		

## GEORGIA

Athens		Pocatello	Gretchen Louise Smith
Public High School	E. Caldwell	Idaho Technical Institute	

## IDAHO

## ILLINOIS

Chicago		Nicholas Sena High School	Frances M. Rice
Austin High School	Helen S. Babcock	University High School	Hannah Logasa
Carter Harrison Technical H. S.	Edith Erskine	Cicero	
Englewood High School	Mrs. C. E. Tucker Dracass	J. Sterling Morton High School	Clara G. Sullivan
Lake View High School	Lydia M. Ely		
Lewis Institute	Frances S. Talcott		

ILLINOIS—Continued			
Name	Librarian	Name	Librarian
Decatur Decatur Public High School	Mabel Fletcher	Moline Public High School	Hildur Anderson
Highland Park Deerfield-Shields Twp. H. S.	Annie L. McKenzie	Oak Park Oak Pk. & Riv. Forest Twp. H. S.	Bertha Carter
Joliet Joliet Twp. High School	Mary M. Spangler	Peoria Bradley Polytechnic Institute	Eliz. S. Laidlow
Kenilworth New Trier Twp. High School	Mary S. King	Rockford Rockford High School	Anne E. Kjellgren
La Grange Lyons Twp. High School	Ethel F. Edes	Streator Streator Twp. High School	O. A. Rawlins
Lyons Township High School	Bertha Carter		
INDIANA			
Evansville Junior and Senior High Schools	Irene Rowe	Indianapolis Manual Training High School	Clara Hadley
Fort Wayne High and Manual Training Sch.	Angeline F. Chapen	Shortridge High School	Nell M. Ridpath
Gary High School	Mamie R. Martint	Technical High School	Lyle Harter
		Muncie Muncie High School	June Jones
IOWA			
Davenport Davenport High School	Mrs. J. R. Lockward	KENTUCKY	
Coffeyville High School	Edna Wrighton	Louisville Louisville Boys High School	Edna Grauman
Humboldt Humboldt High School	Charles M. Hilleary	Louisville Girls High School	Mary Brown Humphrey
		KANSAS	
		Hutchinson High School	Mabel Parks
		Wichita Wichita High School	Hazel D. Howes
MARYLAND			
Baltimore Eastern High School	Margaret A. Diggs	Reisterstown Franklin High School,	E. G. Ewing
Western High School	I. C. McMullen	Tillard Mem. L.	



Name	Librarian	MASSACHUSETTS	Name	Librarian
<b>Boston</b> Boston Latin School Girls High School	Henry Pennypacker Francis A. Smith	<b>Lynn</b> Lincoln School <sup>1</sup>		Winnifred A. Chapman
<b>Fall River</b> B. M. C. Durfee High School	S. N. F. Sanford	<b>Newtonville</b> Newton Technical High School		Gladys Bigelow
<b>Fitchburg</b> Fitchburg High School	Bertha L. Sherwin	<b>Somerville</b> Somerville High School		Margaret M. Kneil
<b>Haverhill</b> High School	Carolyn E. Wilson	<b>Springfield</b> Chestnut St. School		Mrs. Mary Snushall
<b>Holyoke</b> Holyoke High School	Lillian W. Fay	<b>Worcester</b> Classical High School		_____
<b>Battle Creek</b> Battle Creek Public School	Jean Climie	<b>MICHIGAN</b>		
<b>Bay City</b> Eastern High School	Mabel L. Asman	<b>Hancock</b> Hancock Public School		Ruth. D. McCollough
<b>Detroit</b> Cass Technical High School Central High School Eastern High School Northwestern High School Western High School	Ellen M. Linton Florence M. Hopkins Louise M. Baker Margaret M. Doran Lillian B. Stewart	<b>Jackson</b> Jackson High School		Edith A. King
<b>Grand Rapids</b> Central High School South High School <sup>1</sup>	Fanny D. Ball Clara Mast	<b>Kalamazoo</b> High School		L. Rankins
<b>Buhl</b> Buhl School Library	Edith H. Grannis	<b>Pontiac</b> High School		M. E. Hixon
<b>Dassel</b> High School	_____	<b>Saginaw</b> Arthur Hill High School		Anna Benjamin
<b>Fulda</b> High School	Clara Willard	<b>Ypsilanti</b> Public School		Ellen Hoffman
		<b>MINNESOTA</b>		
		<b>Keewatin</b> Keewatin High School		Ethel Stephens
		<b>Minneapolis</b> Central High School East High School North High School Branch of Public Library		Margaret Greer Bessie Scripture Thyrza McClure

Name	Librarian	MINNESOTA—Continued	Name	Librarian
South High School	Elsie M. Barquist	St. Paul	Central High School	Mimmie F. Keane
West High School	Alma M. Penrose	Humboldt High School	John A. Johnson High School	Mrs. A. G. Ryan
Recheater	Marion Virginia Baker	MISSISSIPPI		Ida Blomquist
Rochester High School	Myra Lindsey	Laurel	High Schools	Claudine Kizer
Kosciusko	Artie West	MISSOURI		
Kosciusko High School		Springfield	High School	M. A. Hendrickson
Cilaton	Martha Elder	Webster Grove	High School	Mrs. Martha B. Clark
Clinton High School	Susie Shaffer	NEBRASKA		
Kansas City	Kate E. Dinsmoor			
Central High School	Margaret Corbin			
Northeast Branch Library <sup>1</sup>	Zora Shields	NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Polytechnic Institute	Elizabeth Fowler	Manchester	Manchester High School	Iva M. Young
Westport High School	M. Talbot	Tilton	Tilton Seminary	M. Emery
Omaha	Anna Marie Hardy	NEW JERSEY		
Central High School	Marie Fox Wait	Newark		
Concord	Luella Searing	Barringer High School		
Concord High School	Celia M. Houghton	Manual Training High School		
Exeter	Alice H. Stafford	South Side High School		
Phillips Exeter Academy		Passaic	Passaic High School	Hazel Irene Dayton
East Orange		NEW YORK		
East Orange High School		Cansjoharie	Cansjoharie High School	Eliz. Agan & Ellen Vaughn
Hightstown		Cooperstown	Cooperstown High School	Mrs. Calvin C. Lloyd
Peddie Institute				
Montclair				
High School				
Albany				
Public School				
Buffalo				
Hutchinson Central High Sch.				

<sup>1</sup>Branch of Public Library

Name	Librarian	NEW YORK—Continued	Name	Librarian
<b>Dunkirk</b> Public High School	Kathryn E. Desmond	<b>RICHMOND</b> Curtis H. School, New Brighton	Julia T. Phillips	
<b>Elmhurst</b> Newtown High School	Julia Ida Bedell	<b>Jamestown</b> High School	Ella W. Green	
<b>Geneva</b> High School	Laura S. Brown	<b>Lawrence</b> Lawrence High School	Marjorie I. Fairguin	
<b>Greater New York</b> <b>BROOKLYN</b> Bay Ridge High School Boys High School Bushwick High School Commercial High School Eastern District School Erasmus Hall High School Girls High School Manual Training High School Packer Collegiate Institute Polytechnic Preparatory School	Elizabeth B. McKnight S. R. Parker Jane Brower W. H. Duncan Daisy B. Sabin Mary A. Kingsbury Mary E. Hall Ella M. Hazen Julia B. Anthony Florence A. Adams	<b>Mt. Vernon</b> Mt. Vernon High School <b>Olean</b> Olean High School <b>Oneida</b> High School <b>Patchogue, L. I.</b> Patchogue High School <b>Plattsburg</b> High School <b>Rochester</b> East High School West High School <b>Syracuse</b> Central High School <b>Waverly</b> High School	Mabel Helme —— ——— Adelaide B. Rockwell Mrs. Alma D. Custead Grace W. Barker Irena D. Winans Margaret E. Weaver M. L. Pattison Effie Louise Scott	
<b>MANHATTAN AND BRONX</b> Brearley School De la Salle Institute De Witt Clinton High School Ethical Culture School High School of Commerce Hunter High School Julia Richman High School Morris High School Wadleigh High School Washington Irving High School	Mary E. Herr Brother Thomas Harriette Arden Ethel E. Rockwell M. F. L. Davis Edith Price Katherine M. Christopher Bertha F. Hathaway F. A. Dowden Sarah E. Annett	<b>White Plains</b> White Plains High School <b>NORTH DAKOTA</b> <b>Grand Forks</b> High School <b>OHIO</b> <b>Cleveland</b> Central High School	Martha Caroline Pritchard Helen B. Spence Katharine Sypher	
<b>QUEENS</b> Bryant High School, Long Island City Flushing High School Jamaica High School Newtown High School Richmond Hill High School	Annie M. Thayer Jean Ely Rosamond Joslyns Julia I. Bedell Julia G. Robeson			
<b>Cincinnati</b> Hughes High School	Mary H. Pooley			

Name	Librarian	Name	Librarian
OHIO—Continued			
East High School	Marjorie Lamprecht	West High School	Leora M. Cross
East Technical High School	Edith L. Cook	West Technical High School	A. Elizabeth Smith
Glenville High School	Blanche E. Coveney		
Lincoln High School	Anna Jane Sloan	Dayton	Frances C. Hunter
South High School	Jennie MacDougall	Steele High School	
OREGON			
Portland		Salem	Flora M. Case
Jefferson High School <sup>1</sup>	Alma S. Jonson	Salem High School	
Lincoln High School <sup>1</sup>	Grace Jean McIntosh		
Washington High School <sup>1</sup>	Florence L. Gilbert	PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia		Reading	Florence B. Beitenman
William Penn High School	Helen Fill	High School for Girls	
Pittsburgh		Tyrone	Susan Himmelwright
Allegheny High School	Mrs. Barbara F. Dalzell	Tyrone High School	
Pottstown		West Chester	Sarah G. Evans
Hills School	Edith F. Pancoast	High School	
Public High School	J. A. McCarthy	SOUTH DAKOTA	
RHODE ISLAND			
Pawtucket		Lead	Lucy E. Thatcher
Pawtucket High School	Lillian L. Davenport	Lead Public High School	TEXAS
TENNESSEE			
Knoxville		Austin	Alice S. Harrison
Knoxville High School	Harriet L. Johnson	Austin High School	UTAH
Chatham		Mt. Pleasant	Madeline Lewis
Chatham Episcopal Institute	Mary A. Fox	Wasatch Academy	
Spokane		VIRGINIA	
Lewis & Clark High School		Hampton	Leonora E. Herron
North Central High School	Mary C. Richardson	Hampton Institute	
Madison		WASHINGTON	
Madison High School	Ruth Catherine Rice	Tacoma	Lillian Louise Smith
WISCONSIN			
		Lincoln Park High School	Marion Lovis
		Stadium High School	
		Milwaukee	Margaret Reynolds
		High School W. Div. L.	
		Waukesha	Agnes Bowe
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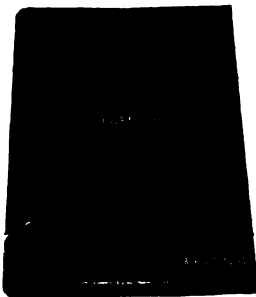
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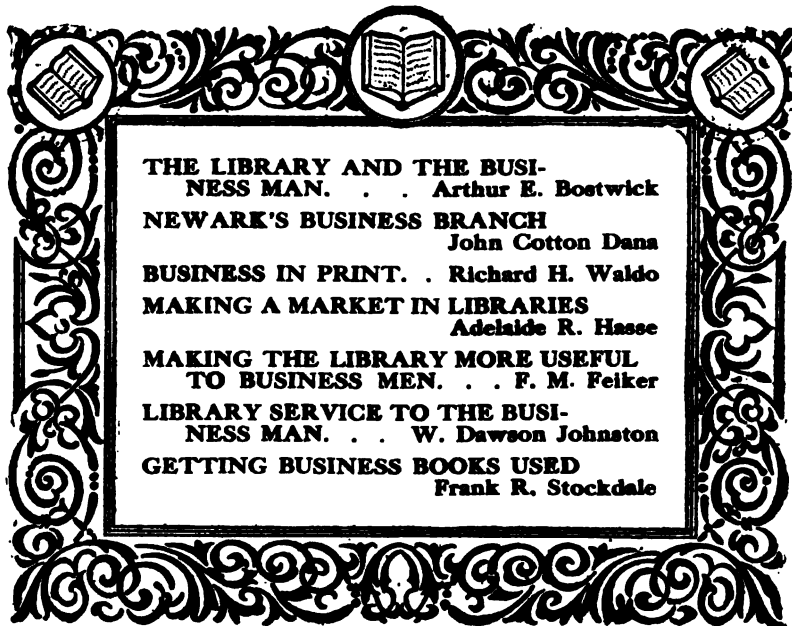
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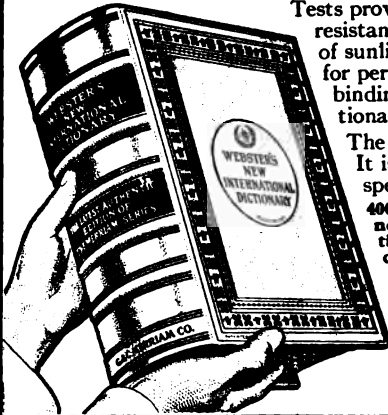
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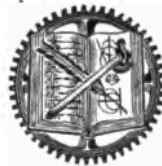
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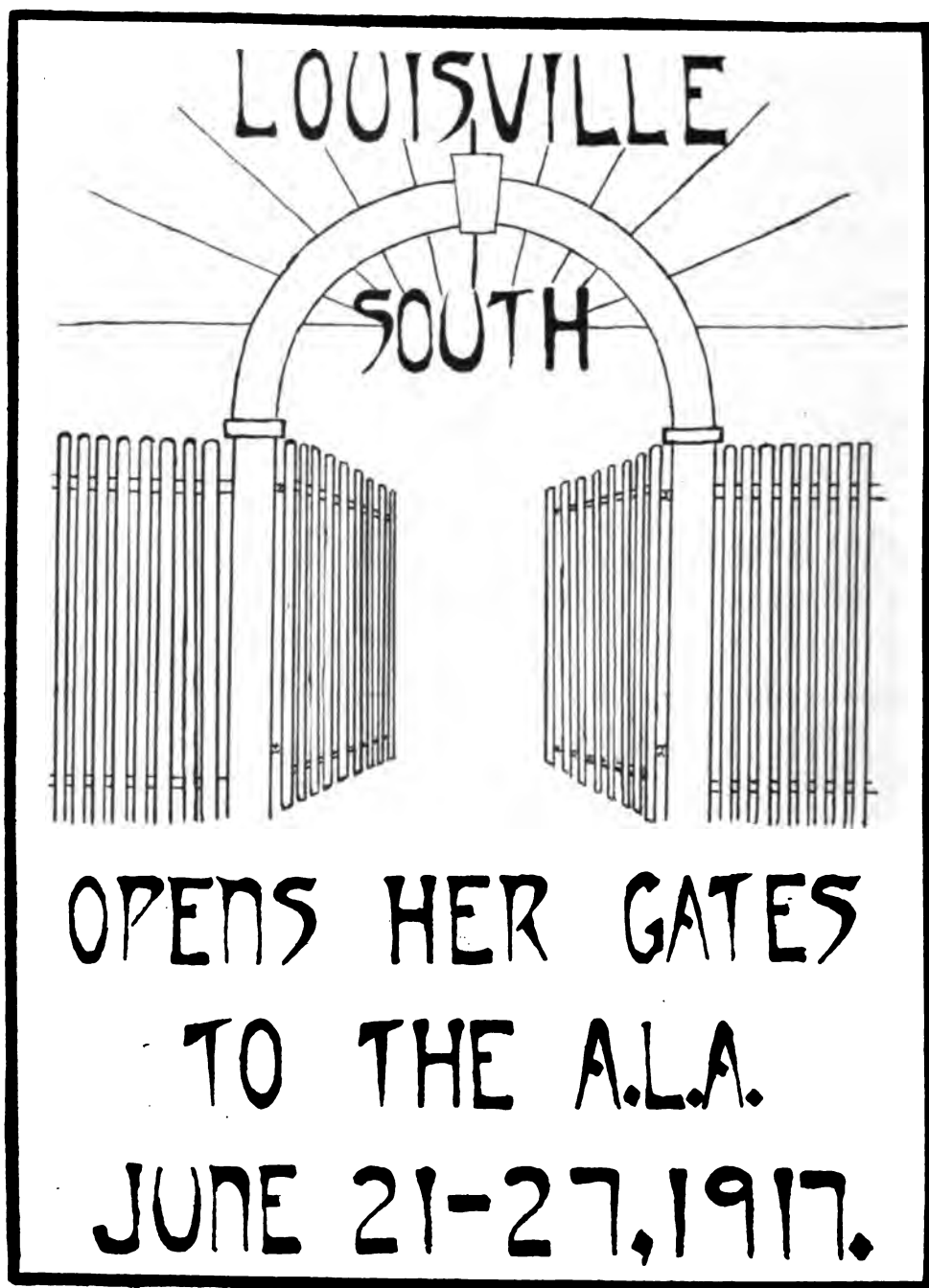
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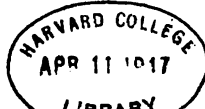
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 42

APRIL, 1917

No. 4

THE business side of library work develops yearly in increasing importance in the two fields of special libraries in business houses and the business branches of public libraries. To be of assistance in this field is the purpose of this special business number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Later we propose to issue another special number dealing with business devices for use in libraries. In the public library field, Mr. J. C. Dana has been the banner bearer and the Business branch of the Newark Public Library has been the exemplar. Years ago he placed a branch in the business heart of Newark, with the special purpose of serving the men of the community by making the library of direct and pecuniary help in the conduct and development of their business. This feature of the Public Library in Newark has done much to strengthen its hold on the general community and make taxpayers feel that its service is worth more than the money it costs. Directories, trade catalogs and the like are important features of such a business branch and many public libraries have already found it worth while to introduce this class of service for the benefit of their communities. It is certain in the near future to be a feature of every public library in a city or large town which is wide awake to its possibilities. The business branch of the public library is also a training school for business librarians for business houses, and indeed the demands of such are already making serious inroads on the trained and efficient members of our public library staffs. Miss Ball, who has so ably seconded Mr. Dana in this work at Newark, has herself been diverted from this work by an important business corporation, doubtless to its own profit. Before long there is likely to be developed a library school or course specialized in the training of business librarians.

THE second field is of still more recent development as great corporations and individual firms, in the spirit of efficiency, have come to realize the importance of being thoroly posted, from the top to the bottom of the organization, with information from books, periodicals and newspaper clippings that bear on their particular business and the competition with it. Bankers were among the first to recognize the importance of such an attachment and the leading banking houses in New York and other money centers already have libraries alongside the classes for business efficiency which have become a feature of some corporations. Chambers of commerce are following this lead, especially in furnishing facilities for the libraries of directories which directory publishers are encouraging. Manufacturing industries are falling into line and the development in this field is likely to rival that of our public library system. In the American Library Annual, 1917, now in preparation, we shall considerably extend the list of special business libraries, and in this issue material concerning leading work in this direction should be of interest and profit to those already in the field and stimulate the development of others. We make the special request that librarians of business libraries look over the list published in the Annual for 1915-16 and send us word of libraries of this class, especially in their locality, not included therein.

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It is worth noting that the demand for business books, which is only in its beginning, has been foreseen by publishers of enterprise, who cover a wide range of subjects in their publications. A comprehensive list is that of "1600 business books," to which we have before referred, prepared under Mr. Dana's oversight by the Newark Public Library and published by the H. W.

Wilson Company. A new and improved edition is in preparation which will be of large value to those starting such a collection. Such a library should take a wider range than the books referring to the particular industry and should embrace books dealing with general business methods and efficiency.

THE development of libraries thruout a state by the adoption of the county library system becomes more and more marked as Ohio and Texas now come into line with important county library laws. Thru this method country districts are reached which are not strong enough in money or in demand to justify individual library systems, and thus seed is sown for a future in which local libraries everywhere will be the harvest. Under the Ohio law it is obligatory that library trustees shall be appointed for each county, even tho nothing more is done, and local generosity is stimulated by a provision for state aid parallel to local appropriation up to a certain point. The Ohio law has been the result of careful study and consultation for many months past by leading librarians of the state, and it is hoped that it will avoid the difficulties which have to some extent become emphasized in California by an overlapping of municipal and county systems.

It would have been possible to consider the Massachusetts State Library affair a closed incident, ending with a hearty welcome to Mr. Stearns into his new opportunities, but for the unfortunate fact that the *Boston Transcript* has opened its columns to an erroneous statement of facts and unpardonable abuse of Massachusetts librarians by a member of the library profession who would naturally be supposed to write with knowledge and fairness. To speak of the careful investigation and deliberate action by the leading library associations of Massachusetts, supported by the individual signatures of the leading library authorities of the state, acting from public duty, as action based on "old wives' chat-

ter" by a "little group" animated by the jealous spirit of a protective association, is as wrong in fact as in spirit. Since the appointment other facts have become known which make it all the more to be regretted. It is learned that the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor, who was indebted to Mr. Stearns, Senior, for personal campaign funds, and of the editor of the *Boston Herald*, in whose paper the Stearns firm were large advertisers, to find a place for young Mr. Stearns, led them to suggest that gentleman for the Boston Public Library, to the amazement of those concerned. When that post was filled by the transfer of State Librarian Belden, the editor, as chairman of the trustees of the State Library, apparently considered the vacant post as an opportunity for the protégé; and he did not hesitate to press this appointment. The Governor, as well as the Lieutenant-Governor, had close political relations with the elder Stearns, and was indebted to the Stearns family as large contributors to the party campaigns. Apparently no meeting of the State Library board was held at which this important appointment was properly considered and discussed, and the lay trustees of the State Library, who had hesitancy in acceding to the appointment, did so under the impression that otherwise each would be acting against the unanimous approval of the other members of the board. There is indication that the Governor himself was placed in an embarrassing position by the pressure for this appointment. The whole affair is not to the credit and honor of the official authorities of Massachusetts, nor is it to the credit of that estimable journal, the *Boston Transcript*, that it should permit such misrepresentation of the affair as has appeared in its library column. It should fairly be added that in its other columns the *Transcript* has given space to protests from leading librarians within and without the state, which indeed should have shown its editor how mistaken were the assertions of its contributor.



# THE LIBRARY AND THE BUSINESS MAN\*

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian St. Louis Public Library*

THE electricians have a word that has always interested me—the word and the thing it signifies. It is hysteresis, and it means that quality in a mass of iron that resists magnetization, so that if the magnetizing force is a moving one the magnetism always lags a little behind it. We see this quality in many other places besides magnetic bodies—the almost universal tendency of effects to lag behind their causes. I like to watch it in the popular mind—the failure to “catch on” quickly—the appreciation that comes just a little after the thing to be appreciated. Lag everywhere; in apprehension, in knowledge, in the realization of a situation. Everywhere hysteresis. Of course, sometimes the lag is great and sometimes it is slight. It may be affected by physical distance, as when the European thinks that Indians camp in the suburbs of Pittsburgh and that the citizens of Indianapolis hunt the buffalo of an evening; or it may be a function of mental distance, as when the Wall Street financier fondly imagines that this country is still populated chiefly by lambs, as it undoubtedly was fifty years ago. I like to watch it as it affects the idea of the public library as some people hold it. Now of course, without progress, change, motion of some kind, there could be no lag. In a permanent magnet there is no hysteresis. If the Indians and the buffalo were still with us, the European would be thinking the truth. If we had not learned that the gold-brick and the green goods were frauds, we could still be fleeced. And if libraries were still what they were fifty years ago, there would be no lag in the ideas that some people hold about them. Libraries have changed. Some of you know it and some of you do not. Libraries have changed in the kind of printed matter that they collect and preserve; in the kind of people to whom they make their appeal; in the way in which they

try to make the former available to the latter. They have utterly changed in their own conception of their status in the community, of what they owe to the community and of how they ought to go about it, to pay the debt.

The old library was first and foremost a collection of material for scholars; the new is for the busy citizen, to help him in what he is busy about, to make it possible for him to do more work in less time. It has taken some time for the library to see itself in this light, but it has taken the great body of our citizens still longer to recognize and act on the change—else I should not be talking to you to-day about the library and the business man. The modern library is concerned, much more largely than the old, with contemporary relations, with what is happening and what is just going to happen. It sympathizes with the men who do things. It tries to let them know what is going on about them, and to assist them in what they are attempting—whether it be to achieve a world-wide peace or to devise a new non-refillable bottle.

The library has placed itself in a position where it can do this better than any other institution, for it is essentially non-partisan. Probably it is our only non-partisan institution. Mr. Bryan's impartial government newspaper has not yet printed its first number. The school must take sides, for it deals solely with children. The library alone can store up material on all sides of every mooted question and offer it to him who reads, without in any way taking sides itself. It may run the risk of misconception. We had a big exhibit of war pictures last year. The Pacifists protested. It was very dreadful, they said, to see a library encouraging the militaristic spirit. This year we have a peace exhibit—prepared by the Union Against Militarism. The Preparedness people are horrified. They hate to see a library siding with those who would drag our country in the dust

\*A luncheon address to the Advertising Club of St. Louis.

of humiliation. The trouble with all these good people is just hysteresis—lag. It may have been fifty years ago that a portrait of a monarch in a library meant that the institution was for him, body and soul. Now it means simply that he is an interesting contemporary thing. Display of a cartoon representing Woodrow Wilson doing something disgraceful does not imply on our part detestation of the president, but only a willingness to let the public see a good bit of drawing or perhaps to show them how some part of the community is thinking and feeling. It is all a part of our efforts at up-to-dateness—our struggles to brush off the dust and sweep away the cobwebs of medievalism.

As an incident of these struggles, we have discovered the existence of the Business Man. We have tried to find out what he is driving at and to help a little—to stock the kind of information that he wants and to help him get at it. An obstacle in the way has been the fact that much of what he wants is to be obtained best from material that the older libraries knew nothing of and would have despised had they known it—partly, printed matter that had no existence in those days, like the huge trade catalog and the informative railway folder; partly material that was ignored because it had no connection with scholarly pursuits—time tables, statistical schedules, directories, lists of names and addresses, commercial publications, maps, information regarding trade-routes and conditions. If the scholar of fifty years ago wanted to be set right about a Greek preposition or to find the color of Henry VII's hair, he knew where to go: the library was the proper and inevitable place for such data. He brushed the dust from a pile of books and proceeded to look them up. But if he wanted to know the quickest way to ship goods to Colombo, Ceylon, or the comparative exports of cereals from Russia during the last decade, or the design of the latest machine for effecting a given result, did he go to the library? Remember that this is supposed to be fifty years ago. I am afraid I must confess that I don't know where

he went. I fear that in most cases he didn't go at all, for business men as well as libraries have grown in the last half century—but I am quite sure that he went nowhere near the library.

The reason was that printed information of this kind either did not then exist or was thought improper for collection by a scholarly institution. If anyone had asked for it I know what the librarian would have said, for the same thing is occasionally still said by librarians, and I hear it at department stores and everywhere else where there is distribution of objects necessary to our lives. They would have said—"There has been no demand for it, so we don't need to keep it." Demand for it! Of course not. Is there any demand for fish in a sand-bank or for free-trade arguments in a stand-pat Republican newspaper? People go for things where they know the things are to be found; and they knew well fifty years ago that none of these things were to be found in a library. The sad thing is that altho the libraries have reformed, hysteresis is still getting in its deadly work. There is a lag of apprehension and appreciation among our business men, many of whom think the library is still the same old dusty, cobwebby institution of 1850. Take my word for it, it is not. It stocks all the things that the librarian used contemptuously to call *biblia abiblia*—books that are no books—city directories by the hundred, trade maps, commercial information, trade catalogs, advertising folders, railway announcements, hundreds of things that will answer the questions that every business man wants, or ought to want, to know. We, or any other library, may not have precisely what you want. We are not yet perfect and we have much to learn. But we are buying and putting at the business man's disposal the kind of material that will help him in his business.

The modern library is democratic, not autocratic. It does not hand you down a volume from a very high shelf and tell you that is exactly what you want and you mustn't ask for anything else. It says: we are the agents of a co-operative

concern. For convenience sake, just as in the case of the public schools, you conclude to tax yourselves to maintain a public collection of books, instead of having to form private collections of your own, smaller and vastly more expensive. We are in communication with every one of you by telephone. The machine for which you have paid is all ready to work—stoked and cleaned and oiled. Why don't you press the button? Those who don't are just suffering from hysteresis—lag of apprehension. They think the library is what it was in 1850. They are behind the times. Am I not afraid that if all the business men should press the button at once, the library would be swamped? There would be a little swearing at first, I fear. But ultimately there would be a realization that a library built and stocked and manned to serve perhaps 50 business men at once cannot serve 500 or 5000. There would be pressure on the legislature; we should have the necessary funds and in short order we should be serving our 5000 as smoothly as we served our 50.

Now let us get down to something concrete. Just what information are we prepared to give to business and industrial houses? Here are some actual questions asked lately and answered in our reference departments—many of them by telephone:

The uses of lye in baking powder.  
History and development of the plow.  
Substitute for such commercial products as dyes, sealskin, fertilizers, etc.  
Receipts for preparing in the wholesale manner mustard and salad-dressing, and for bottling olives.  
Methods of installing a refrigerating plant.  
Addresses of the manufacturers of toys in the United States.  
How far from the curb may vehicles be parked in St. Louis?  
Names of manufacturers of bottled buttermilk.  
Dates of traffic legislation in England.  
Names of the officers of the Wabash R.R.  
How to calculate the depreciation in shop fittings in taking inventory.  
Change in prices in Wall Street for the last year.  
History of speculation in the 16th century.  
Examination of the State Board of Pharmacy relating to the laws of the State of Missouri on the sale of narcotics.

Pictures for advertising posters, such as "a Pullman porter," "Hops," used in a Bevo ad.

"Two dogs playing" for the title-page of a piece of music entitled "Puppy love."

Designs for book-covers, posters, letter-heads, by the million.

I think I hear someone say—"Do you call that library work? One man at a telephone and a pile of circulars at the other end?" Yes. I do; didn't I tell you that libraries had changed? When Archbishop Glennon first visited our new building, he walked into the magnificent central hall and, looking around him said: "Where are the books?" The books were all in their places, but they were not in the delivery hall. The books in a library are quite as important as ever. There could be no library without them. They are the library. But we are laying more and more emphasis on the man behind the book. In nine cases out of ten he is a woman, and increasingly often he is at the end of a telephone wire. We find that information slips over a telephone wire quite easily. It saves the business man an annoying trip and sometimes it saves our assistant from hearing all about the business man's last attack of sciatica. Not always; for sufferers have been known to seek sympathy even by telephone. The more they do it, the more trunk lines we have to pay for, so the telephone company doesn't mind.

But it is true that in meeting the business man's needs the library is assimilating itself more and more to a huge information bureau. This is the case especially at our Municipal Reference Branch in the City Hall, where we have few books, properly so called, many reports, pamphlets and clippings, properly indexed, and a great deal of manuscript material, gathered by correspondence in answer to queries and waiting for more queries on the same subject.

It matters little whether what you want is bound between covers, or slipped into a pamphlet case, or slipped into a manila envelope; it really matters little whether it is printed at all, so long as it is indexed so that it can be found quickly. We may perhaps look forward to the

day when all the bound books in the library will be for home use, and will give information at second hand, too late for the business man to act promptly on it. The real sources of up to date knowledge will be, as they often are now, manuscript letters, circulars, newspaper clippings and trade catalogs. With their inevitable index they form a huge encyclopedia, absolutely up to date.

The printed cyclopedia in umpty-seven volumes is lucky if it catches up with year before last; it may do for your private library where the skilful agent has induced you to put it, but it is worthless in the Business Man's collection, except on the rare occasions when he wants the life of Epictetus or the location of the Dobrudja. For the Business Man we want this morning's material. Shall we deny it, collectively, the name of a library just because the bookbinder has not been at work on it, and in many cases will never get the chance?

Not that the Business Man may not read books if he wants them—books on commerce, the industries, transportation, salesmanship, advertising, accounting. He may have them sent to his home if he likes, with no more trouble than sitting down again to his telephone. We use Uncle Sam's messenger service—his parcel post. The only annoying thing about it is that he will not deliver C. O. D. and we are accordingly forced to ask for a postage deposit in advance—anything you choose, from the postage on one book one way to several dollars. We will notify you when the money is used up. This combination of telephone and parcel post seems to me the ideal of library service when you can name the book you want and don't care to be merely browsing along the shelves. If the book is out, you will be put on the waiting list and will get it automatically when your turn comes. Why does not every citizen of St. Louis avail himself of this easy service? Hysteresis, I suppose; thinking of the old library of 1850 and neglecting that of 1917. Or perhaps it is that provoking little advance payment. Pay beforehand may be a poor paymaster, but those who

work with Uncle Sam have to make his acquaintance.

So much for the information to be obtained from the library by business men. You are advertising men. Your business is the dissemination of information. Your boast is that it is your business to tell the truth, and I believe it. How can the Library help you tell it? Well—I believe the Library to be the greatest publicity field in the world—largely a virgin field, for you men, like everybody else, have got the hysteresis—you are suffering from brain lag—not brain fag. You think the library is back where it was in 1850, when it was the last place in the world where any sane man would go for publicity. It was a good place to hide. They tell the story of a library in Philadelphia, a beautiful old mausoleum, where an escaped criminal once stayed in its public reading room for three days before the police found him. We don't covet that reputation. The modern library, I repeat, is the very best publicity field in the world. First, as we have seen, it is absolutely non-partisan. If you get your publicity material into the library it is because the library thinks it is good for something, not because you have some kind of a pull. Next, the people who frequent the library are intelligent. Publicity there is like that obtained from a high-class periodical: it is gilt-edged. Last and not least, the publicity given by the library is incidental. It accepts your publicity material and makes it available, not because it wants to boom your product at the expense of some other, but because it thinks that your material contains something of value to the business man. In most cases its publicity is general, not specific. You know that splendid Eastman ad—"There's a photographer in your town." That makes a thrill run down my spine whenever I see it, just as Tchaikovsky's Sixth symphony does or Homer's description of Ulysses fighting the Cyclops; and for the same reason—it is a product of genius.

Advertising is more and more bending this way. Why couldn't we have seen it before? For the same reason that we can't all write plays like Shakespeare's or compose Wagner's operas. When two shoemakers,

Smith and Jones, had little shops opposite each other, Smith's chief idea of advertising was to tell what trash Jones was making, and Jones's to assure people that nothing good could come out of Smith's store. What was the result? The same that induced the darky to say after he had heard the political orators: "If bofe dese fellers tells de trufe, what a pair of rascals they must be!" The net effect was to put people's minds on the worthlessness of the product, instead of its excellence. Nowadays Smith and Jones are getting together, even if they haven't been gobbled up by the Trust, and are assuring people that shoes are good things to have—that we ought to wear more of them; more kinds and better quality. The result is to fix the public mind on the excellence of shoes and both Smith and Jones sell more of them than under the old method. The library is willing to boom shoes for you, and labor-saving machinery, and food-products, and textiles and seeds, and lighting and heating devices. It does this to some extent without your co-operation, by the books that it places on the shelves; but no one who knows will go to a book for up-to-date information of this sort. If you want a description of the very latest device for any purpose, go to the publicity material of the concern that makes it.

We trust to you ad-men and your campaign for truth in advertising, that it is no fake. Here is where you can help us and help your clients by so doing. We stock every bit of good, informative publicity that we can find. We miss much of it. You can help us get it all. Your clients will get more publicity and better publicity for nothing than they have often bought for hundreds of dollars. Perhaps it is another effect of hysteresis that makes us afraid of anything that is offered free. You remember the story of the man who all day long, on a bet, offered sovereigns unsuccessfully in exchange for shillings on London Bridge.

If we were allowed to charge for our privileges I believe we could turn ourselves into a money-making institution on this count of publicity alone. I believe that it would be profitable for publishers to pay us

for putting their books on our shelves. If we charged for the space we are giving to trade catalogs, circulars and other publicity material the issuers, I am sure, would not wait for us to ask for what they print. We have been trying for several years to get framed pictures of St. Louis industries to hang in our Business and Industrial Room. If we had asked \$50 per, for the privilege of using space on the walls of a public institution I am sure we could have had it. But since we offer that space absolutely free of charge—a sovereign for a shilling—we can't get what we want.

This is special publicity too, not general. There are some other cases where something about a piece of special publicity makes it so valuable to us that we display it, letting the advertiser get his advantage as a side issue. Within the last few years we have put up boldly in our art room, big glaring poster ads of beer, cigars and breakfast foods. How much could one of you have extorted from an advertiser if you had made him believe that you had some kind of a pull that would enable you to placard his wares not on Smith's fence or Jones's barn, but actually on the inside of the St. Louis Public Library? Now these posters were displayed, of course, not as inducements to smoke Fatimas or to drink Satanet, but because they were good and interesting commercial art. We believe that more people see the art on the fences than that in the Art Museum, and we want to do our part toward making it good. It has made great strides of late, as I think you will acknowledge. But answer me this: was not that valuable publicity for these products? Will not the knowledge that similar publicity may await the manufacturer who gets out a good poster, work out to the advantage of all concerned?

You know those articles in *System*, of course, telling what the writer would do if he were an undertaker, or a druggist, or a farmer. Well, if I were an ad-man I would get up an exhibition of St. Louis-made commercial art, advertising St. Louis products, and offer it to the Public Library. We will display it, our only condition in each case being that it is artistically worth display.

Your clients will have their products advertised gratis, in a place where space could not be bought for a million dollars a square foot. You will gain in reputation as a man who puts over big things: we shall get an interesting display of commercial art, and better than all else, an impulse will have been given toward improved quality in the poster art of St. Louis. This is only one instance of the fact, which I believe to be a fact, that there is almost no kind of advertising that cannot be done in a live, modern public library, if one only goes the right way about it. Many go about it quite the wrong way, and do not succeed.

We do not assist Mrs. Smith to get piano pupils by placing on our bulletin boards a scrawled announcement. We are not willing to distribute by the million, small dodgers announcing that Jones's clothes-wringers are the best. We do not allow Robinson to lecture in one of our assembly rooms in order to form a class in divine healing from which he, and he alone, will profit.

Publicity furnished by us must be incidental, as I have said; or it must be general, but I believe it to be all the more effective for this, and I invite your attempts to make more frequent and better use of it in such ways as I have suggested. Study the business and industrial material in our Applied Science Room, or the commercial art material in our Art Room. Examine the collection of travel folders on display in our delivery hall. See our bulletin of daily attractions in St. Louis, entered months ahead when we can get the information—and see whether you do not agree with me.

Now let me remind you that you are paying for all this service, whether you make use of it or not. You are members of the best club in St. Louis. I don't mean the Advertising Men's Club, good as that is; I mean the Library Club. The tax-gatherer collects the dues: if you are not a taxpayer you pay just the same, the burden being passed along to you in some of the many ways familiar to economists. The dues amount to about three cents a month for each inhabitant of St. Louis—not excessive. The club has the finest club

house in the city, the most comfortable reading and study rooms, the finest and most useful books, the most intelligent and helpful attendants. You may have to belong to other clubs that you do not use; this, at least it would be folly to neglect.

#### SEMINARS FOR SALESPeOPLE

RECOGNIZING the demand for a very practical knowledge of art on the part of the salespeople and buyers in New York City, and desiring to meet this need, the Metropolitan Museum of Art has secured the services of Professor Grace Cornell of Teachers College, who will conduct four seminars on the four Saturday evenings in April, in one of the class rooms. The purpose of the course will be to show how to recognize good color, good line, and the other qualities that give value in art. The seminars will be conducted in an informal, intimate fashion with ample opportunity for questions.

During 1916 the same room was used from time to time for exhibitions of work by different schools and classes, done either at the museum or after visits to its galleries. The purpose was always to show the influence that the objects in the museum exerted upon the character of the work.

By an extension of this same purpose, an exhibition of objects made by well-known manufacturing firms from designs more or less directly influenced by the collections in the museum was held there for three weeks in March. Furniture, tapestries, textiles, jewelry, neckwear, etc., were shown.

IN line with the movement for closer union that has been made by the Special Libraries Association of the United States, the librarians of the various special libraries in Portland, Ore., were asked to meet at the main library building March 10, for the purpose of becoming better acquainted and of establishing closer co-operation between the various institutions. Mrs. G. L. Miller, librarian of the United States Forest Service at Portland, was to read a paper, and the general discussion following was to be led by Katherine Kiemele of the technical department of the Public Library.

# NEWARK'S BUSINESS BRANCH: A PIONEER IN THE FIELD

By JOHN COTTON DANA, *Librarian, Newark Public Library*

WHY is it that for the 40 years since 1876, when their calling began to grow in importance, librarians have paid no attention to those products of the printing press which are of immediate use to business? It is chiefly, of course, because they were, by education and environment, widely influenced by the word culture. Subjection to this word would not have narrowed the field of their activities if they had realized that, as man's activities become broader, more varied and more intense, that part of his life which is included in the word culture takes on new features; and if they had realized also, that the culture in its old meaning and in other times quite clearly defined a proper equipment for men of a certain class, it does not to-day in its old meaning suggest an adequate equipment for men of any class.

Briefly, librarians ignored business because they were wedded to culture and took too narrow a view of the meaning of that word.

Why is it that after 40 years of a very rapid growth of libraries and of a very active propaganda on their part, business does not ask libraries to acquire those products of the printing press that are useful to it, and does not show any eagerness to use those products in the rare instances in which they are supplied? Clearly, this is because men engaged in business have not learned that in the large use of print lies one of the most important aids to efficiency. The colleges do not teach this, being, like librarians, too greatly devoted to a narrow view of the meaning of culture; and, as the colleges do not teach it, it is not taught by graduates of the colleges in those common schools whence come most of the business men. Business, in a new country like ours, is absorbed by the work of development and, like all pioneers, is poorly educated and can use only the more obvious tools.

Librarians and business men are learning rapidly, the former that it is part of their function to get and make available the lit-

erature of business; the latter that it pays to use it. Naturally, the former learn the more slowly. The growth of business libraries has been very rapid for several years, and obviously the use of print in the field of human industry will increase by leaps and bounds, in geometric not arithmetic ratio; yet all this our national association, as such, has seemed to ignore.

The story of our business branch gives very interesting demonstration of the truth of what I have been saying.

When we entered seriously on the work of acquiring printed things which would be helpful to men of affairs in our community, we found there were here no guides or lists or helps of any kind. We were not looking for books on science, be it understood. Science long ago rose to decent respectability in the minds of librarians, and science lists were common. Nor were we looking for books on the trades; these had come into the sacred precincts of our libraries almost hand-in-hand with the sciences. We were looking for something in print which should be immediately and obviously useful to the man of business.

It is idle to try to define this man of business. A few minutes' examination of our list of "1600 Business Books" will make clear what the word business means as I am using it here.

The fact that librarians had given no heed to the business world's existence is made clear by what I have just said. If business had been thought to lie within so much of the field of print as libraries may properly cultivate, we would at once, in our search for business literature, have found abundant book lists—tho I am afraid they would have been called bibliographies—and many helpful suggestions for exploring our chosen field.

Because we did not discover such helps, and because we found the whole business area was far less well-explored than we had supposed, we looked about for those who were trying to do just what we were. We found a few; we exchanged informa-

tion with them; and there was founded the Special Libraries Association to help us all.

Altho the 1600 titles in our list of business books do not all come within the business field as we have rather vaguely defined it; and altho it naturally does not include all the titles that may be said to lie within that field; still, that list is very suggestive of the results of our nine years' search for books on business. In revising it to-day, 12 months after its publication, we have dropped from it 100 titles and added 400 new ones. These changes, due in part, of course, to the natural differences in the views of the compilers and the revisers, point clearly to the fact that to-day the output of what is called business literature is very great. This output was very small ten years ago. Now, it is not only great but is becoming greater every month. The discovery by men of affairs that print is a very helpful tool is accompanied, of course, by the discovery by writers and publishers that print which a business man can use finds a ready market.

Elsewhere I have noted three things about the vast majority of the products of the printing press of to-day. 1. They are largely in pamphlet form. 2. They are, when first published, of the very greatest value; being, indeed, absolutely essential to the student. 3. They are superseded and made quite useless by the publications of to-morrow. These facts have very greatly affected our attitude and our procedure in the selection, purchase and cataloging and storing of recent publications, and especially in the field of business.

Our business branch, in the use made of it locally, has not come up to our ambitions. We hope it never will. Of any going concern it is true that when its management is satisfied with its output it is no longer going. Newark is a manufacturing suburb of New York. Its character is such as to make this perhaps the most difficult field in the whole country in which to extend, thru a public library, the use of business literature. We can say, therefore, that our success here, very modest tho it is, shows that a like enterprise would be far more successful in any other active American city. Indeed, it shows far more than this, in our opinion. It shows that the library of any

American city which does not proceed at once—curtailing other activities for the purpose if need be—to establish near its city's center a collection of material of immediate, practical value to that city's business life, is failing to render to its community a most important service.

Partly thru a keen sense of the money value of our business branch to its city, acquired by many citizens in the process of making use of it; and partly thru the nation-wide publicity it has received,—due of course, largely to the fact already noted that business use of print is in the air—our venture has met with approval here at home. Distinctly, it has paid. In our opinion no part of our annual outlay has given better returns, in all meanings of that word, than has that directed to the making and upkeep of the business branch.

#### NOTES ON THE BUSINESS BRANCH AND ON THE GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS BRANCH IDEA

- 1905. Directories, 74, first purchased.
- 1906. Added magazines, public documents, etc., of use to business men.
- 1907. 200 directories. Added maps and many business books. Moved to larger quarters.
- 1908. Called "Business Branch."
- 1909. "Special Libraries Association" founded. 143 telephone directories. Letters, etc., to business men sent.
- 1910. "Special Libraries" published. Books lent, 81,000, 22% increase over 1909. Moved to larger quarters. Published pamphlet "Business Branch." Present day activities well under way. 10,000 volumes.
- 1911. 550 directories. 340 maps. "Made in Newark Index" begun. Exchange of directories with other libraries. "Newark-er" begun.
- 1912. 700 directories. 400 maps. Growth in use continues. 106,000 volumes lent.
- 1913. Moved to fire-proof building built for purpose.
- 1916. Cost of Branch, including only its business activities, 4% of total library expenditures.

Rent .....	\$2600
Pay roll .....	2340
Light .....	180
Insurance .....	35
Telephone .....	60
Periodicals .....	325
Cleaning windows .....	36
Laundry, etc., etc. ....	25
Transportation of books .....	200

\$5,801



## BUSINESS IN PRINT\*

By RICHARD H. WALDO, *Secretary New York Tribune*

WHAT are you learning, day by day, outside of your own office, your newspapers, and the contacts of a few committee meetings? How much have you done to help your employes acquire knowledge that will make money for themselves and you? Can you turn your eye inward and see a single line of business knowledge that you have developed by a course in reading?

Answer two of these questions to your own satisfaction, and you have a medal coming to you. Answer all three that way, and you can name your own reward, for you are an exceptional American Business Man.

It is amazingly few, even among our leaders, who make the following of business in print even a half habit. The great majority of us expect, seemingly, to acquire knowledge as did Kipling's Big Dhruv Dhruft their exhilaration—"out of the air, thru their shkins." This has served, in a fashion, thru past years; it will not serve in the years to come. German, English, French, Italians—the keen, trained men of every nation will soon give us Americans competition beyond anything we have ever known. What have we done—what are we doing—to prepare for it?

With one-sixteenth of the world's population, we print more than one-half of the world's literature. The flood of newspapers, magazines, books, has bred a contemptuous familiarity with the idea of reading. We read at everything and, remembering almost nothing, turn ever to the lightest things. Harold Bell Wright can sell two million copies, but it is remarkable if five thousand copies of James Whelpley's "Trade of the world" can come into appreciative hands.

In a recent address, Frank A. Vanderlip said: "A man counting on his fingers may evolve enough mathematics to carry him thru the needs of a simple life. A

man unable to state a single principle of political economy may still think with what seems a sufficient degree of accuracy about his ordinary affairs. But when that man, ignorant of the principles of political economy, joined to others equally ignorant, begins en masse and nationally to project judgments beyond directing the simple affairs of his life so that his discussions are weighed, and gives substantial direction to the course of society or the action of government, then the danger which may follow from such lack of understanding is appalling."

American business men have had thrust upon them the opportunity to give substantial direction to the course of society and the action of government in the years immediately before us. Asia and the United States hold, in equally unskilled hands, the power which the fratricidal leaders of Europe have dropped. We know that the educational systems of the Mandarins and Samurai are totally unfit for world needs, but it is not so easy, perhaps, to visualize the equal inadequacy of the Little Red Schoolhouse training—so recently our fondest exhibit as the basis of American success.

We are charged with a responsibility for which we are juvenily unfit, yet it is quite possible for us to develop the knowledge and power requisite to meet the grave emergencies ahead. The greatest of American presidents, Abraham Lincoln, found in carefully selected reading no more certain road to success than may the business man of to-day. The scientific training of the German, beginning at nine or ten years of age and continuing with painstaking care for seven to nine years, can perhaps not be equalled, but we can at least learn to comprehend his mode of thought, and so be not taken totally unawares when we meet him in the field of world trade, which is as likely to be in Keokuk or Baltimore as in Lyons or Durban.

Reading as a means of developing per-

\*Address before the National Chamber of Commerce in Washington, Feb. 15, 1917.

sonal efficiency is rapidly increasing among us—in the past two years the New York Public Library reports a 75% increase—but we largely choose the sort of soft stuff which fits with our national characteristics. An electuary has an equally quick acceptance as a panacea for a slothful mind or a disordered body. The “business stories” of the *Saturday Evening Post* are avidly read by hundreds of thousands of business men each week, but the sugar content of these is over large for the health. Headaches and a dull mental eye too often follow their steady consumption.

*System* recently took toll of some three hundred representative business men. The tally showed that about 57% follow a definite course of business reading, and the “courses” would, in most cases, make a European business man smile broadly. Chance pamphlets—magazines—ticker bulletins comprise the curriculum of the great majority—crude ore which assays pretty low to the ton. Trade papers are far too little read even by this intelligent 57%, and as for the remaining 43%—the less said, the better.

Many banks and business houses encourage intelligent reading by their employees. Notable among these are the National City Bank with twenty thousand volumes and four hundred thousand indexed pamphlets, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with 19,000 volumes, J. P. Morgan & Company with over 6000, and others with from 4000 to 300 or so of selected works available for the senior and junior staffs.

The National City Bank, thru its educational department—one of this institution's most important sub-divisions—recently formed a committee to outline a course of reading and suggest suitable books for the department heads. This committee, made up of bankers, college professors and men in close touch with foreign trade, submitted a course which covers several years of consecutive reading. It is gratifyingly used, and is an increasingly important factor in that “Teach and Pay” policy for which the bank is famous.

Among the leading life insurance companies, with their huge staffs of managers, clerks and field workers, business in print is given serious attention, so far as I can find, only by the Metropolitan Life. When the others follow suit a powerful leaven will be working thruout our national life, for the great insurance organizations are potential training schools whose power must eventually be developed as it is far from being to-day, many able graduates tho they can show.

Interesting as they may be, the instances of private collections are not to be regarded as a plea for the establishment of business libraries by individual concerns and corporations. A considerable economic waste may well be occasioned by the duplication and re-duplication of collected volumes. The idea is strikingly presented in the January issue of *American Industries* by Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the documents division, New York Public Library. She says in part: “What would you say about a business man who pays taxes for city water, good, clean, filtered water, piped to his house, to be used upstairs and down by merely turning a spigot, who then pays some one to dig a well in his yard, pays to have the water filtered or runs the risk of using it unfiltered, and who uses that water instead of the city water he is paying for all the time. . . . Yet a great many business men are almost as unintelligent about their public libraries as is this mythical person who does not turn the spigot to get the city water. . . . Why not make a survey yourself of what you should be able to ask of your library, and then, if it is not up to your level of efficiency, why not work to make it so? It is your library. Why don't you make it a workable, efficient, up-to-date business laboratory for your city and your citizens? . . . The magic co-operation of business men goes a long way in making any public institution efficient.”

There could be no finer, more productive activity for every chamber of commerce in the country than the development of the business literature sections of our public libraries, and the teaching of

the chamber's members to draw on the improved resources. An active, effective library committee working in each of the 560 towns and cities having one or more memberships in the National Chamber, could work wonders at slight cost. Aided by advice from Washington, in a year's time the equipment of the average business man for keeping up-to-date in his field could be greatly increased, and a beginning could be made in teaching the rising generation to use the libraries for other than fiction books, and a largely increased return to the taxpayers would be provided. The public library should be made the modern business man's office annex in every American village, town and city big enough to support half a dozen progressive concerns.

In my judgment, it would pay the National Chamber handsomely to have at the Washington headquarters a trained librarian who has given special attention to business in print. There is in New York an organization numbering nearly 100, of special librarians—men and women. The very able secretary, Miss Sarah B. Ball, has compiled a list of over 1600 business publications; the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World have made this list somewhat known, but from Washington it could be made useful to every ambitious business man in the United States.

The way for such work has been paved by the admirable bulletin service—quite the best thing of its kind in this country—maintained for its members under the National Chamber's direction. Editors and business men alike are depending on these with increasing appreciation of their value, as are a rapidly growing number of men in every walk of life upon the official publication of the Chamber, *The Nation's Business*.

The past year has been a splendid development of this magazine under the direction of Merle Thorpe, who was lifted away from the clinging hands of the powers-that-be at the University of Kansas, where Mr. Thorpe had added much to his already considerable reputation as a practical, far-seeing editor. Each new issue of *The*

*Nation's Business* shows again the opportunity which the Chamber has to equal or surpass the remarkable success made by the National Geographic Society in its *National Geographic Magazine*. It is the magazine's policy to show American men how more business and better business may be and is being done wherever American business reaches. Twelve issues of this handsome publication will take you around the world several times, and each time bring you back home a fitter business man. If you can get your associates and employees to take the trips also, you will find the cost of as many copies as your organization can use, the best and most profitable small investment that you have ever made.

I want to emphasize again the importance of having the younger people read continuously along business lines. Our blended peoples have given us a nation of workers whose brain capacities are as yet untried. Following the war, there will be a decade during which it will be determined for generations to come whether or not the United States can hold the world's leadership which is offered now. As the young people are trained to-day, and as we develop ourselves in training them, so shall the answer be written for our children's children, and beyond.

James Harvey Robinson said recently, in a striking article in *The Century*, "There is a process of selection which will in the long run favor the survival of these groups in which the co-operative spirit is best developed, and the extinction of the groups which prove deficient in those qualities which hold men together in a common enterprise." The Chambers of Commerce of the United States have in four years developed the co-operative spirit among business men to an amazing extent. If the leaders, nationally and locally, can direct this co-operation to the acquirement of knowledge, thru our excellent public libraries, of what aid is available to them thru business in print, we shall have less to fear from the war-fostered co-operative spirit which, out of the two armed camps, will dominate the Old World for many a year to come.

# MAKING A MARKET IN LIBRARIES

By ADELAIDE R. HASSE,

*Chief, Economics and Documents Divisions, New York Public Library*

Does any library executive on his job in the year of grace 1917 imagine that his plant differs in any essential from any other business dependent on a market? Even if he does not, he is still a long way from getting across to his potentially best but most neglected market. Such a long way, too! And a market that is peculiarly sensitive. The capacity of American business of to-day for absorbing information is incalculable. In all business the fundamental law is the creation of a market. The American library has created for itself a going market among the immature, the leisure and the handicapped classes. The business market is waiting on tiptoe. "Oh, libraries!" said a business man to me the other day. "We can't use them. We don't want books. We want information—information in advance of books." And this depressing morsel came by post a few days ago: "No, I do not want to write to the Blank Library if I can help it. They have that insipid way of regarding any inquiry as an interference with their right to sleep, and I do not want to wake them." I am not sure that this attitude does not smart less than that of the business man who on getting some slight service at the library, is profoundly grateful. No business man thinks of expressing his gratitude to his office force, or of excusing himself for troubling them. A library to-day with any excuse for being makes the business contingent of its community feel that the library is no more no less than an annex to every business man's office. If the business element is made to feel that the library is sincere in this regard and not merely playing up, then the material support of business can be counted on. What a man needs in his business he is proverbially willing to pay for. What some one who knows nothing about his business tries to persuade him he ought to need can be counted on getting the "This is my busy day" signal.

The recent report of the New York State

Lunacy Commission contained the statement that one in every two hundred and sixty-one persons in the state was mad. I can see the "old-fashioned librarians" throw up their hands in holy horror, label me that one of the two hundred and sixty-one, and turn scornfully back to their old-time catalogs, their shaky statistics and their petty decisions. Peradventure, 'tis as well. But one of these days, by the same miracle which makes the sun to shine, the profession will see itself as the slow, unprogressive, sit-by-the-fire-and-spin sort it generally is. The public-at-large, which is more to the point, will see it too. Some of the public is fairly wide awake, even now.

One of these days there is going to be a Library Revolution. And from that time on library executives are going to be captains of industry, lined up shoulder to shoulder with the only salvation of our country—sound business. The library industry will then be as well organized, as well manned, as efficient in service as any successful industry. It will cease to be a tolerated luxury, and will have become a vital necessity in the economic life of the country. When that time comes research experts will be employed, not only to produce information for the library's market, but to produce information for the executive. For instance, the latter will ask his research expert, why with fifty-eight schools studying civics, the library's collection of civic material is not used to the limit? Why, with the cost of living the subject of investigation the country over, the library is not prepared with data from every corner of the globe on similar conditions elsewhere and at other times? With food prices, marketing, distribution, co-operation, and production statistics to the last figure—not just books—but information, names, tables, curves, graphs and concrete facts. At the present moment, for instance, if we were in business in a business way, every library in the country would have had every army and navy

regulation, manual, register and all its military training and defense clippings, speeches and pamphlets assembled at some place convenient to the largest number of persons.

Libraries might very well study the hyper-sensitive reaction of business to public tendencies. What would we think of a manufacturer of women's shoes who to-day insisted on producing the four-inch shoe of two years ago? Why should not librarians sense the coming of great public movements and be prepared to meet them with the goods instead of trailing along behind with ponderous out-of-date bibliographies? Did you never see the window decorator at work late at night, long after the store was closed? What does he do it for? To get to-morrow's trade, of course, and the next day's and the day's after that. Suppose you went into a shop as soon as it had opened its doors and found it all in a turmoil because the stock had not been straightened out after yesterday's business. Would you sit down and wait with elation? I guess not. How many libraries open their doors for business in the morning with the books in place?

A library is a utility, not a monument. It should react to the country's economic barometer as quickly as business. One of the deadliest hindrances is the fear of change. Once we shall have divested the profession of the "world without end, amen" point of view we shall have made a great step forward. Suppose the Library Bureau were sending you the same catalog it did five years ago. You'd trade somewhere else. Libraries, as a rule, are not known to realize that their catalogs have much the same function as has the trade catalog.

A great many years ago two friends settled in Milwaukee. Both started in the hardware business in a small way. One accumulated an enormous stock, never advertised, confined his efforts wholly to local retailing. He died poor and left his stock to his family. The other owns to-day one of the great businesses of Milwaukee, with direct rail connection to the entire northwest from his own plant. One man made a market, the other collected hardware.

How can the library make a market for

its wares? Precisely as did the successful hardware merchant. First by finding out what the public wants and having it available when the public wants it; second, by attractive displays; third, by having sales people who not only know the stock but the customers; and fourth, by the right kind of advertising.

We must get over indulging the joy of accumulation to the detriment of distribution. As librarians we are going to have to be not only willing and anxious to distribute our wares, but we are going to have to *know how* to do it.

We cannot say, "Don't ask us to advertise. We have more now than we can do, and the city fathers do not increase salaries and appropriations with the increased use of our books."

Commercial houses get money by giving service. Libraries and universities also get money by giving service. Money can be had for anything in this world that is worth while.

The most up and doing librarian I know to-day, reads business periodicals regularly—reads them, applies their precepts in his work and urges his staff to read them too. For instance, he finds that no big business is successfully run without conferences. Every part of its machinery is in touch with every other part to make a smoothly running plant. This librarian has informal conferences with his heads of departments, heads of departments have informal conferences with department assistants, department assistants have informal conferences with other department assistants—conferences to discuss everything, from problems of approaching readers to lists and bibliographies, from exhibits to form letters, from the choosing of books to the pulse of the people. Conferences, conferences, conferences, all kinds of conferences! And why? Because he knows that if conferences pay so well that certain life insurance companies, for instance, call in all their special and general agents from the far corners of the United States, every so often, for nothing but a day or two of informal meetings, then conferences must be good things. If I should tell you who

this is, you would know at once that conferences have paid in one library, at least paid in loyalty of the workers, paid in service to the public, and paid in the general prestige of the city as a whole.

And the end and aim of all these conferences from the point of view of the librarian is to "get the goods over" to the public, to stimulate a desire for them, to make a market in other words, for the information stored in the volumes housed in the public library. That library is not listed with the "dead" libraries of the country. But the library death rate is tragically high. With your eyes wide open for once, see the sad exhibition of library corpses strewn this country! Dead! Killed by neglect! Died, from lack of exercise! Succumbed, because of too little fresh air! Drowned in a sea of petty jealousies! Smothered to death under their own cloud of dust!

Not from overwork have they passed away! Not from excessive usage! The libraries to-day which are the most alive, are those which are planning ahead to meet changing conditions.

Until libraries consistently carry out well-considered campaigns for the making of markets we are not going to qualify as efficient plants. Not only must there be system in our plans and conscious effort for definite results, not only must we take the same trouble to find out how to get patrons and keep them that the United Cigar Stores take, for instance (and the story of their campaigns is most interesting), but we must drill our workers to the same efficiency for holding clients that our successful business friends do. The time has gone by for us to compare ourselves with other libraries and to be satisfied because "we are doing better than so and so, anyway." The time has come when we must compare ourselves with the real builders of business, and make our libraries, from the point of view of service at least, rank with the best of them.

When the president of the National City Bank of New York recently said that we were a nation of economic illiterates he laid the blame largely on our

educational system. Is not a favorite slogan in the library world the co-operation of the library and the schools? If we are, as Mr. Vanderlip says, a nation of slackers in economic thought, ought not libraries to take part of the blame? Have we really made the market in schools we talk about? Have we not simply let it go at opening our doors and occasionally sending an arrow into the air? Making a market does not mean knowing only one's own stock but the special requirements of one's trade as well. Making a market means knowing the needs of the business men, of the men in the laboratories, of the students in the schools in one's town. It is not enough to send out lists of books. We are not making a market until we know that Mr. Brown has a perfectly good reason for wanting information on the sansiviera fiber as manufactured in British East Africa. And we are not making a market if we stop there. We are not making a market until Mr. Brown knows that when he wants information of that sort, his first move is to appeal to the library. But to get and hold that kind of a market means an equipment at present sensed in only a very tentative fashion. Label me that one of the two hundred and sixty-one if you want to. I venture to say that with a going business market adequately served no library will have cause to fear insufficient support.

J. J. Hill is supposed to have said: "Every man who has really lived has had some time in his life the Great Adventure. The Great Northern Railroad has been mine."

Where is the man, librarian or not, who will come forward and take for his Great Adventure the revolutionizing of Public Libraries?

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LIBRARY work is educational work as truly as is any other phase of professional education. Those engaged in it should be trained for it, be given an opportunity to develop it, and be compensated for it on the basis of a teacher or a department head, according to the relative responsibilities.—  
FLORENCE M. HOPKINS.

## LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE BUSINESS MAN

BY W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian, St. Paul Public Library*

A LIBRARY which has been reduced to ashes is not in a position to be of service to the specialist, but it is in a position to plan for such service, and in a particularly good position to enlist the co-operation of the specialist in preparing for such service.

**BUSINESS SURVEY**

In planning for this a survey is of first importance. Before our fire of two years ago such a survey had been completed for the St. Paul Public Library. It involved first of all an examination of United States Census reports, city directory, and other

lowed. Of the Town Criers, the local organization of advertising men, 21% were found to be cardholders; of the Retail Credit Men's Association 15%; of the Rotary Club 12.5%; of the Wholesale Credit Men's Association 12.38%; of the Institute of Banking 12%; of the Association of Office Men 11%; an average of 13.98%. It was at once clear that the first problem was the service of the other eighty-six in every hundred.

There were some among this majority who were sceptical as to the value of books to the business man. There were others.

**TOWN CRIER** LIBRARY EDITION

THIS NEWSPAPER RECEIVES THE FULL-LEAD WIRE SERVICE OF THE UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

VOL. 14 NO. 197

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915

**ANY PRICE YOU WISH TO PAY**

## ST. PAUL BUSINESS MEN INDORSE IDEA FOR NEW LIBRARY

**Great Value of Plan for Adequate Reference Department Is Emphasized by Men Who Realize the Great Need of Special Department Planned by the Town Criers**

**MEANS MORE AND BETTER  
BUSINESS FOR ALL ST PAUL**

ing and value of figures. The students presenting and analyzing the data in their papers point out areas that will tell him something of how healthy a town he is in the Spring Equinox Week.

The advent of the new data of this sort is a very new line of business in Japan in re-examining the traditional and modernity of the world, and it is really an attempt to do with the students. The students will be creating their own world.

Continued on Second Page, Fourth Column

**PRESIDENT VINCENT**

## PRESIDENT VINCENT ENDORSES THE IDEA

Noted Educator Tells of the Importance of a Reference Library

President Eisenhower declares the war  
of poverty lost by business men.  
to his world what he thought of the  
propagation of a business reference  
day running on the public place to

123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000



# TEN THOUSAND BIG BUSINESS MEN WILL GO TO CONVENTION

**Secretary Lane Will Make Opening Address at the Great Gathering of Advertising Forces in Chicago, Beginning June 20—A. A. C. W. Has Active Members in 150 Clubs All Over the World**

## MOVEMENT GROWS IN ELEVEN YEARS FROM SMALL BEGINNING

\* The outstanding feature of the approaching convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at Chicago is that it is a business convention and will be attended by thousands of big business men—who in the front rank of every line of commercial endeavor—who will profit by every minute spent in the various conferences, according to W. C. D'Arcy, who is chairman of the departmental program committee of the convention.

Eleven years ago in Chicago was started the movement which is crystallized in the organization now known as the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. From a handful of men the movement is now represented by 100 clubs distributed all over the world principally in the United States, and embraces organizations in the big-  
gest cities of the country as well as the leading smaller towns of the North West, North and East. The active membership is approximately 10,000 and represents a diversified advertising industry, which in itself proves the strength of the association.

Every year during the past 11 an annual convention has been held giving an opportunity of reviewing the business of advertising and establishing different features calculated to increase the efficiency of advertising as it is used and understood in this country. On June 30 1918, Chicago will again entertain the convention, and this 11th reunion will exceed in interest and significance anything that the association has presented heretofore.

sources of information for data with regard to the leading local industries and the number employed in each; local business organizations and trade journals; and individual industries, number of employes, house organs, etc.

Inquiry as to the use of the library by members of business organizations fol-

who felt that while they might help the employe, they would not help business, particularly if they were made accessible to employes by means of traveling libraries located in business houses; the books might be used during business hours and so interfere with business activities. The larger number, however, felt they would be of

value to both employer and employee; the employers, on the one hand, being certain that they would be good for employes, and the employes, on the other hand, being equally certain that they would be good for employers.

#### SELECTION OF BUSINESS BOOKS

The first method adopted to make the library more useful to the business man was to get him to tell what he wanted, and particularly to get library committees of business organizations appointed to advise the librarian in the selection of books. The societies already referred to were quick to do this; in others like the Builders' Exchange, the Real Estate Board, and the Insurance Exchange, the officers of the society themselves assumed this task; and in other unorganized branches of business individual business men gave the librarian the assistance needed.

Lists of business books published by other libraries, lists and announcements of business books from such publishers as the Ronald Press and Shaw, and such booksellers as McClurg and McDevitt-Wilson, and special lists like the American Association of Public Accountants' "Five foot shelf for accounting students" (Yearbook 1912) were placed in the hands of these library advisers to facilitate their work in the selection of books. No book committees ever did better work.

#### PUBLICITY FOR THE LIBRARY

After getting the books the next thing was to get them used, and the best way to get them used, the local club of advertising men, the Town Criers thought, was thru newspaper publicity. The manager of the *Daily News* felt as the Town Criers did, and with characteristic public spirit agreed to issue a special library edition of his paper.

This consisted of the regular edition of the newspaper enclosed in a special four-page section devoted to the Town Criers and their library project. It contained articles on the importance of a business library and on libraries in business establishments, interviews with prominent business men, editorials, and verse upon the subject.

The distribution of the newspaper was

not left to chance. The business section of the city was districted, and each Town Crier, wearing a large round tag and hats with the legend "Town Criers Library Edition *Daily News*," was assigned a route.

As a result there was not a business man in the city at the end of the day who did not know about the establishment of the new department in the public library, and had not contributed something toward the development of its service.

Not content with this the Town Criers sent out circular letters to business houses describing their project. "We believe this library will help business for St. Paul," the letter said, "it will give men new ideas—will make them better business men." They asked that business men route the letter thru their concerns as per attached slips, and that an enclosed post card be filled out asking for catalogs of the business library for distribution among their employes and for posters for display in elevators or elsewhere calling attention to the library.

These circular letters were followed up by library talks at the lunch hour in houses where there was a lunch room for employes, and by library notes in house organs.

There were also talks on the library before other business organizations, and library and book notes in their announcements and bulletins.

#### BRANCH BUSINESS LIBRARIES

It was felt, however, that it was not enough that every one should know that there was a library and that it had a special department for business men. The business man hasn't time to go to the library; it must be taken to him. For this reason the library had no sooner made one collection—the central one—than it began another, and still another, until it now has twenty-one business libraries located in the larger business houses of the city.

These libraries are intended to serve only the employes of the establishment in which they are located. Their collections consist not only of business books, but also of books on history, social questions, travel, biography, and fiction. They are shelved either in a study, in a rest room, or in a lunch room, and the use of them is pro-



moted by notes in house organs and by catalogs printed at the expense of the house. An employe attends to the distribution of books.

than books it is probable that the telephone will remain the chief means of communication between the librarian and the business man.

## TOWN CRIERS CLUB

# BUSINESS BOOKS



An Index to Recent Books and Articles in  
Magazines of Interest to Business Men

Issued by the Town Criers Club in the interest of the Business  
Men's Division of the St. Paul Public Library.

SPRAGUE W. SMITH, Chairman, ALLAN L. FIRESTONE,  
W. F. OLDRAM, Library Committee.



"Tell me what you read and I'll tell you what you are."

Vol. 1

January, 1917

No. 4

## Put Your Shoulder to the Wheel—Boost!

Saint Paul has one of the most beautiful library buildings in the United States, and with such a man as Dr. Dawson Johnston as librarian, there is no doubt but that we will have the most complete business men's reference library as soon as the books can be gotten. Now that we have this beautiful building and new business books are coming in all the time, we want to get the most use of all these up-to-date books, so after making a little investigation and talking it over with some business men, we find there is need of an attendant in the business men's division of the Public Library who is an expert on business literature, one who can tell us what book to get that will enlighten us on any specific problem which may confront us.

Then again, maybe you are too busy to go up to the Library, so then wouldn't it be a good thing to be able to call up the Library and tell them that you would like to have a book dealing on that specific

problem with which you are pondering, sent down to your office in a few minutes?

And last but not least do you think this bulletin is worth while? Would you like to have it to continue to come to your desk?

If you would like to have the expert on business literature installed at the Public Library, write Dr. Johnston and tell him so. And if you would like to have the messenger service above mentioned, write Dr. Johnston and tell him so. And if you believe this bulletin is of any service to you in your business, write Dr. Johnston and tell him so.

The Efficiency Society Journal is rendering a real service to its readers by listing articles of interest to business men, similar to this bulletin. These articles are taken from different magazines which tend to show the broad mindedness of editorial staff.

## NEW BUSINESS BOOKS

**Selling Things.** O. S. Marden and J. MacGrill. 1916, 275 p. (140).

**The Predetermination of True Costs and Relatively True Selling Prices.** F. A. Parkhurst. 1916, 96 p. (141).

**American and Foreign Investment Bonds.** W. L. Raymond. 1916, 324 p. (142).

**The Butter Industry in the United States; an economic study of butter and oleomargarine.** E. West. 1916, 264 p. (Columbia University Studies in History). (143).

**How to Conduct the Real Estate, Insurance and General Brokerage Business.** W. R. Gahagen. 1916, 125 p. (144).

**The Premium System of Forcing Sales: Its Principles, Laws and Uses.** Henry S. Bunting. A study of the most modern methods of capturing markets and overcoming competition. (145).

**Boys and Girls in Commercial Work.** E. M. Stevens. 1916, 181 p., 13 v. (146).

**Office Efficiency.** Melvil Dewey. 1916, 45 p. Reprint from "The business of insurance," 1912. (147).

**Ambitious Women in Business.** Eleanor Colbert. 1916, 393 p. HD6053R6. (148).

**The Science and Art of Salesmanship.** S. R. Hoover. 1916, 193 p. (Macmillan's commercial series). (149).

**Commercial Mortgages.** J. R. Dos Passos. 1916, 101 p. (150).

**Specialty Advertising.** The new way to build business. Henry S. Bunting. A classification of specialty media, and an exposition of direct individual advertising or personal appeal. (151).

**The Elementary Laws of Advertising and How to Use Them.** Henry S. Bunting. A complete analysis and synthesis of the selling power of publicity. (152).

## AN INDEX TO CURRENT BUSINESS LITERATURE

After all was done, however, both in the direction of advertising the library and in the direction of mobilizing its collections, it was still necessary to give business men information with regard to its content, and particularly information with regard to additions to its collections.

The Town Criers, therefore, resolved that the business library should have a house organ, and in October last began the publication of "Business books: an index to recent books and articles in magazines of interest to business men." This new venture in library literature was not planned to list everything published, after the manner of a bookseller's catalog, nor was it to be a bare list of authors and titles. The editorial committee of the Town Criers were, therefore, careful to secure the advice of representatives of other business organizations in the selection and description of books and articles to be listed.

It was equally careful about the form to be used in its bibliographical notes. The author is subordinated to the title; the title is printed in Gothic type, and conspicuous headings are adopted to facilitate examination of the list and selection of material of interest to the reader. The annotations, too, are written not for their own

It has also been suggested that the use of business books might be promoted by the inauguration of free delivery in the business district. It is obvious that one or two library messengers might do the work of a much greater number of messengers from separate business houses, provided the demand for this form of service is sufficient to warrant its establishment. But as long as the demand is for information rather

sake but simply to supplement what the title says about the content of the book or article described.

The city has undertaken to distribute this unique monthly among the members of all local business organizations and is also sending it to libraries and business organizations in other cities, and will continue to do so until some national organization is ready to be responsible for its publication.

# MAKING THE LIBRARY MORE USEFUL TO THE BUSINESS MAN

By F. M. FEIKER, *Editorial Director, Electrical World and Electrical Merchandising*

BUSINESS men as a whole are unimaginative. Librarians as a whole are unsympathetic. Whenever we find exceptions, as we do, to these two general statements we find the two co-operating. The men who make great successes in their chosen commercial branches come nearer to being poets than most librarians realize and the librarians who can inspire as well as instruct have the great educational opportunity in the average community.

Several years ago I had my first impression of the value of this better mutual understanding between business men and librarians. I was visiting a great wood-working factory in Grand Rapids. While waiting for the general manager, I picked up a copy of the local telephone directory and found on the inside cover an advertisement that read in spirit as follows. "The telephone number of the Public Library is 270. The Library has a special information bureau to help business men. Men have written about problems similar to yours in books and in technical and trade periodicals. Call 270 if you have a question the library can help you answer."

When I saw the general manager I asked him whether he had ever used this service and I found him enthusiastic. He had a personal interest in the library. He told me that it had a splendid collection of books on furniture design, for example, that pleased him, and more particularly that the librarian was alive to the needs of the business men of the town. "Whenever he reads in the newspaper," said my manufacturer, "that a business man is to deliver an address before an association or public meeting, he takes the initiative to write him a personal letter and tell him that he may find certain sources of information in the library of service to him and that the library stands ready to help him in preparing his paper. Later, Mr. Ranck, the librarian, who I hope is still promoting this work, told me something of the development of the library in its relation to busi-

ness men and their response in the way of providing funds.

I have written this article by request, not to preach against librarians so much as to interpret the function of the library, as I see it, with relation to our industrial and commercial life. A librarian, like an editor of a business or technical journal, has the unusual opportunity of being both in the procession of daily business life and on the edge of the procession looking out over it and seeing from where it came and where it is going. From this vantage ground he has the opportunity to inspire and lead the business men of his community and to show them in a practical way that the economic and social problems that face us to-day are all the fabric of an industrial and commercial age.

Business men who succeed view their work in just as creative a spirit as painters or musicians view theirs. The corner grocer, the electric light manager, the manufacturer or any other business man, can express himself just as truly and just as completely in his chosen branch as the artist on his canvas or the musician in his score. Until librarians and others in our great educational and so-called professional groups realize that business is creative, the library and the school will continue to be content to record or reflect history and not to interpret and prophesy the problems of business with a broad sympathy.

Business in the minds of some who are onlookers only and have never experienced being also a part of the procession of our industrial life, is a world apart, another phase of life. Business to this group has a set of morals, ethics and economic principles which differ completely from the "standard" standards. Once this "class distinction" is removed, once librarians, teachers, ministers, doctors and other leaders of local thought in the average community really understand business, we shall be able to solve together some of the

problems, and the librarian can take his proper place as a prophet and interpreter as well as a historian.

To make the library more useful we must first establish a new bond of sympathy and understanding. Practically, how can this be accomplished? Of this, librarians who have already successfully made the library an active force in their communities are more qualified to speak than I. Generalizing from my observations, however, I should say that success is due eighty per cent. to personality and twenty per cent. to methods. Choose the right man or woman and the work of making a business man realize that he has something for the library and that the library has something for him, is eighty per cent. under way. A librarian who does not sense the business man's needs can never be more than a perfunctory help to merchants or manufacturers. The head of a business information department must not only know sources of information but understand the relation of current events to the trend of commercial development. The director of a business information bureau must have a news sense of national problems and interpret them locally.

As to methods, we may all make suggestions. One great problem and one in which the library can help, is to unify what may be called the business educational work of a community. The library ought to be an active member in the Chamber of Commerce, local advertising or business associations, Y. M. C. A. educational activities and all similar forces at work to broaden the horizon of business of both manager and man.

The head of such a bureau ought to know more about the editorial policies and purposes of the business and technical press. In most libraries, judging by appearances, the leading technical and business periodicals are read more widely than any others. More attention can be paid to lifting out the "high spots" and pointing to new developments on the bulletin board. National activities can in this way be interpreted locally. The editors of business and technical periodicals are constantly in touch with their respective industries. They travel and talk with and report the

doings of the men in their industries. Recently an Editorial Conference was formed of the fifty or sixty business and technical journals represented in the New York Business Publishers Association. The editors gather every two or three weeks and listen to discussions of some great national problems by men who know, such as "Trade acceptances," "Our trade after the war," "The work of the United States Department of Commerce," "The Webb Bill and its relation to foreign trade," and so on, subjects which in themselves indicate certain great problems. Every librarian who is promoting a useful branch of his service to business men, may get in touch with the secretary of that association and receive regularly an account of its proceedings. This is but another example of a force that can be put to work by the local library to bring its service closer to the needs of the average man.

At first sight it might seem that the organizing of a department that could be made distinctly practical would require a large staff and a most versatile head. As the work grows the capacity of staff and director will naturally increase. In most communities, however, there is one class of business or manufacturing that is distinctive. This town, in Massachusetts, will be a shoe town, let us say; another in Minnesota will be a flour town; a third in Michigan may be a wood-working community, and so on. The library consequently can specialize locally and because the head may also generalize, he may add the leaven of generalization to the work of the community which specialization needs to prevent ruts. Properly conceived, such a department in a library may put the town to work on the most fascinating problem of to-day, that of giving business men ideals, and idealists a sympathetic knowledge of business.

WITH a view to securing complete collections of material relating to local affairs the St. Paul Typothetae has recommended that, with the permission of the authors, a copy of all local publications printed by members be sent to the secretary and forwarded by him to the city librarian.

# SOME REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS LIBRARIES

DESCRIBED BY THEIR LIBRARIANS

## PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

THE library of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum was organized in 1896 for the purpose of supplying the museum with such official and other publications, containing information in regard to the trade of foreign countries, as would enable it to bring the manufacturers of the United States into closer relations with buyers in foreign countries.

There are 38,958 books and 69,239 pamphlets in the library, made up of the following classes.

1st—Official statistics of the imports and exports of all countries.

2d—Reports of the consuls of the leading countries as to the commercial conditions in their several districts.

3d—Directories:

a—Of the leading commercial centers of the world.

b—Of all cities of the United States of over 100,000 population.

c—Of the leading industries of the United States and the principal foreign countries.

4th—Tariffs of all countries.

5th—Modern books of travel, especially those treating of the trade and resources of the various countries.

6th—Books on economics, science and useful arts.

7th—Trade journals and scientific and geographical periodicals.

8th—All current publications of the United States Government, as the library is one of its depositories.

Altho established primarily for the use of the museum, the library is free to the public for reference purposes, and is being used by it more extensively each year as its resources become known. The value of its collection for the study of commerce and its many allied subjects is constantly commented upon not only by Philadelphians, but by visitors from other cities, who have made fruitless searches elsewhere.

In addition to the facilities for research work offered to those who can personally

visit the library, numerous inquiries are answered by telephone and correspondence as to the demands for American goods in foreign countries and the names of possible purchasers of same; the tariff that must be paid on the articles sold to foreign countries and the custom house regulations that must be observed; the sources of supply for the raw materials used by American manufacturers, such as rubber, silk, henequen, coffee, cacao, olive oil, etc., and the names of firms from whom these products may be obtained.

The library also prepares articles for *Commercial America*, the monthly journal of the museum. Some idea of their character can be obtained from the titles of those appearing in 1916: *The World's Machinery*; *Agricultural America*; *The World's Tin*; *The American Automobile*; *American Trade in 1915*; *International Trade Boycotts*; *South American Resources*; *The World's Iron and Steel*; *A Year of War Trade*; *The World's Petroleum*; *The Zinc Industry*; *The World's Cotton Crop*.

The large painted charts on the walls of the library, illustrating the trade of the world and of the different countries, are one of its most attractive features to visitors. They frequently say that they obtain a clearer idea of the world's trade in a brief study of these charts than they ever had from any tabular statement.

JOHN J. MACFARLANE, *Librarian*.

STONE & WEBSTER, BOSTON

GENERALLY speaking, the library has about 8000 books, pamphlets and periodicals, and not far from 100,000 index cards referring to the books and articles in the periodicals. The cards for the books are classified by a dictionary and a quasi-decimal and geographic system, and the cards for the periodical references by a decimal and mnemonic system. Those obvious tools of business, which include text books, transactions, technical journals, and general reference works, together with a force of

six workers, are supplemented by records of personally owned books and specialties of various persons in the office. The index also points to sources outside.

The library is quite informal, with but few rules, and emphasis is laid on the service rather than on the mere collection of printed matter. More and more does it take into consideration the neighborhood as the unit of reference and research, and less and less is there hesitancy to borrow and loan literature that will be of help to various persons wanting information. Strength by inter-relationship is becoming the dominant note, and also the tendency to standardize what has been rule-of-thumb; the instinct of whom to look to on various topics of knowledge is becoming a matter of record, and the tendency is toward looking to sponsors for topics on which they specialize.

The value of the library to the organization appears from the nature of the questions asked and answered—questions that involve the latest thought on government ownership, hydro-electric practice, forms of accounting, concrete construction, statistics of cities, etc. The building of the library has been largely from a *feeling* that such and such a work will be called for, because questions that bear upon its content are apt to be asked. According as business men, including engineers in their capacity of business men, give enough time to a subject to become authorities, and thus can forecast the need for various publications, they qualify as advisers on what the library shall contain. The more the recommendation comes, "You ought to have that book," the more certainty that the library is an earning factor in the organization. Lack of time to specialize is what stands largely in the way of the most refined usefulness of the library. Questions on business English come up, and inability to find just the answer in the fairly good books that we have points to the need for having a bibliography on the subject of business English. But time to make it has not been found yet. Requests for elementary books come up, and we need a better bibliography on this than we have had up to date. The immense number of cards we have, for in-

stance, on the subject of hydro-electrics is quite colorless as to the relative value of the references, and, until we shall have sponsors to annotate such references as these, each painstaking inquirer has to "dig out" what he wants from a long list. The problem of co-ordination is to-day of more importance than size, number of workers, and the like, because, obviously, there is a great deal of redundancy that could be avoided when the machinery of working together in the community is perfected; and it is a problem that is part and parcel of the much-rumored "Preparedness."

GEORGE WINTHROP LEE, *Librarian.*

*TYPOGRAPHIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS COMPANY*

A REMARKABLE typographic library is owned by the American Type Founders Company, which maintains it largely as a matter of sentiment: pride in the arts of typefounding and printing, their histories and the histories of a large number of printers who have made printing illustrious.

This typefoundry, located in Jersey City, N. J., is the successor of Benjamin Franklin's typefoundry, brought from France in 1785, and also of Mappa's typefoundry, brought to New York from Holland in 1791. Many interesting mementoes of its predecessors were existing in the Boston, New York and Philadelphia establishments of the company. At the suggestion of Henry L. Bullen, now manager of the Efficiency Department, these were assembled at the central plant in Jersey City, forming, together with a private collection of Mr. Bullen's, the nucleus of what has since grown to be the most complete existing collection of books, prints, periodicals, medals, autographs, ancient appliances, tools, etc., relating to typography, engraving, journalism, advertising and persons eminent in these arts.

The object is to procure everything that will illustrate the history, art and technics of typography, and the point of view is that of Carlyle: "With the art of Writing, of which Printing is a simple: an inevitable and comparatively insignificant corollary, the true reign of miracles for mankind commenced." Typography is sim-

ply a method of rapid writing, and civilization and this art practiced by printers were born in the same instant. All other aspiring arts spring from the idea which caused the first symbol to be invented and used to record a fact. Hence, the scope of this library includes the history of the methods used in making records or books on leaves, bark, skins, clay, papyrus, parchment and paper before Gutenberg's invention of movable types. Then follows a carefully selected collection of the master works of the printers from Gutenberg to Bruce Rogers and Updike in our own time and country, illustrating the entire evolution of typography, from the first magnificent efforts to emulate the illuminated books of the scrivener guilds to the modern intimate pocket editions first introduced by Aldus Manutius.

In cataloging the printer takes precedence of the author, unless the work actually relates to printing and its allied arts. Here, for instance, are the three master works of Nicolas Jenson, printer, of Venice: it is in this library a matter of minor interest that one of these is by Eusebius, and another by St. Augustine. There is a chronological index: one may wish to study the printing of a particular period, and the cards in this section make this a matter of no difficulty. After a careful examination, Alfred W. Pollard, keeper of the fifteenth-century books in the British Museum, said that nowhere else could typography in its every aspect be studied so readily.

There are extensive collections of prints, laws relating to the liberty of the press, early American newspapers and magazines, printers' autographs, medals relating to typography, curiosities of printing, anniversary issues of newspapers, printing trade periodicals from the earliest to the latest, manuscript histories and biographies—everything in fine which may interest the printer and glorify his highly important occupation.

As to the utility of the library: it contains a remarkably complete collection of specimen books and broadsides of type designs from the earliest (1496) to the present time. These present the only exact

history of typefaces, and these with the master works of the earlier printers who designed and cast their own types are studied by the designing department of the company. As a result, several important and successful revivals of early type designs have been effected to the benefit of printing and printers generally. The library is frequently used by eminent typographers of the chief American printing centers, when these artists are planning books or catalogs conformable to some school or period of typography. They come here in the same spirit and with the same object that actuates other artists when they haunt other art museums. They appreciate the entire absence of red tape and of the stricter rules necessary in public institutions.

The library is used quite frequently by inventors and patent lawyers, and it has become one of its functions to answer all sorts of questions relating to the history and practice of typography. If any question cannot be answered authoritatively, the rule is to acquire the data as quickly as possible—a weak link has been discovered and must be made strong. Recently, a researcher employed by the State of New York to compile a history of printers' unions, found a large part of the materials in this collection. He had previously journeyed to the great libraries in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington, but expressed the opinion that had he known of the Typographic Library earlier he might have saved the time and expense of those journeys.

There is a not inconsiderable collection of unique material relating to Franklin's activities as a printer, including an inventory of his printing house in Philadelphia, and the specimen of his types cast in his typefoundry. The authors of the two most recent books on Franklin in their prefaces acknowledge their indebtedness to the Typographic Library for the use of hitherto unpublished material. When in 1912, the King's Printers of Great Britain published a history of their establishment, founded by William Strahan, the closest friend of our Franklin, a large part of the data was discovered in this collection. Not



TYPOGRAPHIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS COMPANY IN JERSEY CITY.  
WEST END OF ROOM IN UPPER PICTURE, EAST END BELOW





long ago the New York *Sun* issued a special supplement for the publishing industry. The man assigned to write the history of early publishing in America was quite uninformed on the subject. Someone, to his surprise, directed him to a typefoundry in Jersey City, and there he found ample material for a well-written and informative essay. The aim is to be educative, and it is a satisfactory reward that the aim is being achieved.

The collection is international in its scope. Typographically it has an "extensive view from China to Peru." Its supporters believe that idealism and sentiment have quite practical uses in an art occupation which is the right hand and banner bearer of progressive civilization. Whatever of merit there is in its scope, growth and usefulness, the praise belongs to its far-sighted founder and chief supporter, Robert W. Nelson, president of the American Type Founders Company. It contains more than ten thousand titles, and is open to visitors and students during business hours all the year round.

HENRY L. BULLEN, *Librarian*.

BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS LIBRARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE first function of the Bureau of Railway Economics Library has been to provide a library of railway literature to meet the requirements of the Bureau, an organization established by the railways in 1910 "for the scientific study of transportation problems." This has involved the collection of material bearing on the economics and statistics of transportation which may be required in supplying information desired by railway officials, and in the preparation of regular and special reports and studies made by the Bureau. From its inception, however, the collection has been made to serve similar purposes for the public in general and for other libraries.

While the main purpose has been to secure such material to meet these current needs the library has also endeavored to acquire the so-called ephemeral pamphlet literature that is essential to an adequate explanation of the events of to-day in the transportation world when studied by the investigator of to-morrow, and from its

beginning the daily, weekly and monthly publications on railway and collateral subjects have been regularly received. The periodicals, now numbering over two hundred, are carefully examined, the articles being duly indexed, and notes are secured of current addresses on railway topics, hearings and documents of state and federal legislatures, briefs and decisions in important railway cases, and reports of the various state regulative bodies. Such publications are promptly requested. And as the contemporary literature of the past is likewise necessary to understand what has transpired, another function of the Bureau Library has been to provide material for statistical and historical comparison.

In a little less than seven years the Bureau Library has gathered together what has been called the largest transportation library in the United States, comprising approximately 60,000 books and pamphlets and 15,000 magazine excerpts and clippings. It now possesses the standard text books on all economic phases of railway activity, a large number of important technical treatises, practically complete sets of state railroad and public service commission reports, the decisions and reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, files of the individual railway company reports and publications now gradually approaching completion, fairly complete files of foreign official reports on governmental railway systems, the most important legislative hearings, and the standard railway periodicals.

A large proportion of the federal numbered documents relating to railways have been secured and a beginning has been made as to state documents, the library now having a fair representation of those of New York, Virginia, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The sets of Poor's and Moody's manuals of railways, and Moody's analyses of railway investments, are complete. The file of the *Railway Age Gazette* and its predecessors, the *Railroad Gazette* and the *Railway Age*, is also complete, and with the assistance of a loan from James Hilhouse, Esq., of New Haven, the file of the *American Railway Journal* is practically com-

plete from the first number in 1832 to 1876.

The Bureau has also partial files of the publications of the various railway associations, clubs, and employes' associations, and similar organizations.

"Readiness to serve" is perhaps the most important function of the Bureau Library, and accordingly especial effort is made to secure everything relating to any timely topic. With a view to being able to supply information on government ownership of railways, for example, its books and articles relating to this subject form in all probability the most extensive collection in any single library. Similarly in connection with the federal valuation of the railways, it is endeavoring to acquire all available printed material, including that bearing on the historical phases of the subject.

All current material bearing on any topic under investigation by a member of the Bureau staff automatically goes to him. Notes of similar items are sent to those correspondents of the Bureau who are known to be interested in the particular subjects. The library also endeavors to call the attention of other special libraries to articles in their particular field which appear in current railway periodicals.

A feature made possible thru the Bureau's "union catalog"—in which is being incorporated the record of the railway contents of over one hundred libraries—is the sending of specially prepared lists of references to correspondents in distant cities, by which the material listed can be consulted at or thru local libraries. Following the titles in these lists symbols are given indicating the libraries from which the items may be borrowed on inter-library loan if the correspondent's local library does not possess them. Several of these lists have grown into bibliographies and a few have been printed, among which may be mentioned: Commerce Court, Government Ownership of Railways, Train-Crew and Train-Limit Legislation, Valuation of Steam Railways, Use of Railroads in War, Railway Motor Cars, Locomotive Valve-Gears.

RICHARD H. JOHNSTON,  
*Librarian.*

*THE FINANCIAL LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK*

As the filing system of our library has been fully described on several occasions and as mortgage and report files vary only slightly in the different houses owning them, a brief description of our reference library will, perhaps, be of interest.

We depend entirely on the efforts of the library staff in collecting foreign documents, as well as those of domestic output, and while an occasional small presentation exhibit is warmly welcomed, we find we must trust to our own ingenuity in obtaining interesting and helpful material.

Our collection consists of government reports, or public documents, and we are constantly on the alert to keep these entirely up to date.

The British Empire is a most prolific and satisfactory contributor to any document library, and we have on our shelves the trade and finance reports, yearbooks, tariffs and miscellaneous statistics of England and all her numerous colonies.

In all countries we specialize in the reports made to their respective governments by the heads of departments, and were fortunate enough to secure in most cases the last statistics given out by the belligerent countries before the war began. With the exception of Turkey and Serbia, we made a fairly complete survey, but since August, 1914, our efforts have been necessarily confined to the neutral countries and the few belligerents from whom government documents are obtainable. Laws are, of course, a necessary aid in any business library, and while we have the Statutes of the United States and as many laws of foreign countries as we can conveniently procure, we are constantly adding to our very small and inadequate collection in a modest way.

It is exceedingly difficult for a business library to draw any line between general statistical works and a law collection. A few scattered statutes obtained from the four corners of the globe, are merely aggravating, and yet any further steps in this direction lead directly to a law library, which is a whole endeavor in itself and calls for a most generous expenditure of time and money.

Directories, dictionaries, bound maga-

zines, both foreign and domestic, encyclopædias and atlases, also aid us in our reference work, which brings us directly to the kind of service rendered by the library staff.

The staff is constantly engaged on research work, which is confined almost entirely to our own resources; and no statistical work or digesting of articles is done. The magazines are thoroly indexed on cards, and placed in the regular catalog according to subject, and after the librarian has used every endeavor in obtaining the desired information for the applicants, he is left to do his own work on the various facts presented.

The applicant either telephones or comes in person to the library, but we put our "wares" before our public by issuing a weekly bulletin of accessions, copies of which go to all of the officers, and a large number of employes. This not only aids those who are waiting for the arrival of special material, but arouses the interest of others in subjects which would otherwise escape their attention.

Special clippings, articles and documents are noted for those who are especially or temporarily interested in particular subjects, and the data either sent them by page, or they are notified by telephone to call or send for the material.

The amount of clerical work done in the library does not permit further effort in "following the employe about the plant," but there are numerous ways in which this could be done to the great advantage of both the library and the employes, and some methods for its successful accomplishment may be worked out in future.

FLORENCE SPENCER, *Librarian*.

#### AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

THE American Bankers Association is the national organization of bankers, with executive headquarters at 5 Nassau street, New York. Its library is primarily for the use of officers and employes of the 16,000 member banks, which include national, state and private banks, trust companies and clearing houses. Special service is also given to the section secretaries at headquarters, to executive committees and

secretaries of State Bankers Associations, and, when possible, to economists, the press, and to other libraries.

The library has two functions: First, supplying current information on the monetary, banking practice and policy, credit, commercial paper, and administrative features of finance. Second, the assembling of as complete records of American experience in solving American monetary and banking problems as possible, and the gradual building up of an American Financial Reference Library which will serve as a national center of such information.

In order to make current information as accessible to members in every state as it is to those in New York, the library circulates its material by means of "package libraries" containing pamphlets, magazine articles and clippings on any subject covered by its traveling loan collection. Books are also loaned thru the mail, with the exception of a few reference and special books. The books, articles, etc., loaned last year, in all states, including Alaska, totaled 16,000, and about 75 per cent. of the service was rendered to bankers outside New York—most of them country rather than city bankers.

The material is used for business purposes, for the preparation of articles and speeches, for legislative committees, and general reading. Queries are answered by correspondence and telegraph, and the library is open daily from nine until five o'clock for the use of New York bankers. Special collections on bank advertising, bank buildings, currency controversy and the Federal Reserve System are maintained.

In addition to making a daily index of all articles and items of importance in financial and economic periodicals, many of these are duplicated for clipping purposes, and five newspapers are clipped in addition to the use of a clipping bureau. Vertical file material is arranged in dictionary order, and no supplemental card index is used—the subjects being typed on center guides for main subjects, and on side guides for sub-divisions. Clippings are mounted on  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$  manila cards, while

magazine excerpts are put into manila covers for protection in mailing.

In cataloging, more analyticals are used than in public library practice, and the entries are more specific, the title indicating, when possible, the gist of the article or chapter. The short form analytical is used, and the briefest imprint possible. The book classification is an arbitrary arrangement of financial subjects by decimals, following the Library of Congress economic order when feasible. No author numbers are used, and geographical sub-divisions are indicated by decimals.

The financial library of Alexander Del Mar has recently been acquired as part of the American Financial Library collection. This contains unpublished manuscripts and pamphlets which have not yet been listed. Exclusive of those, the A. B. A. Library now contains about 5000 books and 50,000 items in its loan files.

MARIAN R. GLENN, *Librarian*.

*AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH  
COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY*

THE general library of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was organized in June, 1910, as part of the Accounting Department. The original intention was to confine the library to purely accounting subjects; but it was not long before the library was called upon to furnish information on other subjects. To meet the increasing demand for such information, it soon became advisable to broaden the scope of the library. The process of expansion thus initiated has continued; and at the present time the library has a comprehensive collection of books, pamphlets and periodicals on subjects relating to accounting, banking and finance, commerce and industry, economics, vocational education, employees' insurance and pensions, employment and unemployment, public ownership, health, labor, railroads, statistics, and other subjects of a similar broad general character which are helpful in promoting the efficiency and the public value of our business. Moreover, to meet the cases in which the interests of the organization as a whole are best served if the books on certain subjects are located

in the offices of the departments specializing in those subjects, a number of branch libraries in other departments have been established. Except for the mere physical location of the books, however, the material in these branches is considered and used as part of the general library.

A detailed account of our experience and practice in the selection of new library material would violate all limitations as to space; but I shall endeavor to give a very brief and rudimentary outline of our general practices as to the proper and adequate selection of the current library material (books, pamphlets and periodicals) essential to the maintenance of our library as a valuable asset to the business.

In the first place, we have established such numerous and important "lines of communication" as to give us very complete information as to the current publications relating to subjects of interest to us. We regularly receive catalogs and bibliographies of publishing houses, of book dealers, of public and special libraries, and of Government departments not only in the United States, but also—tho to a much smaller extent—in the more important countries of Europe. We subscribe to the numerous excellent technical periodicals devoted to, or touching upon, the various lines of information we are following, and we find these periodicals of especial value; for many of them, in addition to giving the latest developments and the latest thought in the fields they cover, also contain splendid bibliographies and reviews of the current publications in those fields. Daily newspapers, too, have proved indispensable sources of notices of new publications, especially as regards reports of public bodies; and they frequently give indirect references and suggestions as to valuable publications which are not specifically mentioned. These main sources of information are supplemented by a number of miscellaneous sources peculiar to our business, such as sources made available thru the personal connections of officials. A large part of whatever success we have had in selecting adequate library material can be ascribed to the completeness of our information as to current publications.

All these probable and possible sources of information as to current publications are scrutinized by the librarian, who selects therefrom all material of *known* interest to any of the departments served by the library. All material selected which may be obtained without charge is immediately secured by the librarian directly from the respective offices of publication. In the case of material which must be purchased, the librarian sends to our purchasing agent the necessary requisition—which, in the case of unusual expense, must be approved by a superior officer—and thus we benefit by the economies resulting from centralized purchasing. The majority of all material added to the library is secured in these ways upon the selection of the librarian.

Whenever the librarian is not absolutely certain that a new publication will be of interest and value, she forwards the notice or review of the publication to the department head most interested in its subject matter for decision as to the advisability of securing the book. If the publication seems to be of no possible *immediate* value, this notice or review is not referred to the department head until the end of the month, when all similar notices are forwarded at one time,—a practice which has secured the desired results in getting the careful attention of the department head.

But library material is selected not only by the librarian and by department heads; it is also selected by the employees of the various departments. Additions to the library secured in this way are generally of the greatest importance, for they represent information which the person who selects them needs in his immediate work. Employees engaged in special studies are likely to find references to material which even the most comprehensive survey of the field of new publications would fail to discover. Employees may also find references to possible valuable new publications in newspapers not covered by the library. Requisition blanks, addressed to the librarian, are available to all employees, and any employee, subject only to the approval of his superior officer, may select additions to the library. I welcome all such selections, as they indicate a highly desirable spirit

of interest and co-operation and add greatly to the utility and vitality of the library.

As a factor of prime importance in providing for the proper selection of library material, it has naturally been necessary that the librarian be constantly in touch, so far as practicable, with the continually changing activities and interests of the various departments which the library serves. The desired result in this matter has been achieved largely thru the medium of a library committee composed of the heads of the departments which look most to the library for information. This committee, thru its secretary, is able to inform the librarian of any important revision of, or addition to, the subjects in which they are interested. The librarian can, moreover, keep in touch with new developments in other ways: by observing the kind of material which the various departments select for the purchase, by noting the kind of material withdrawn from the library, by recording the kinds of miscellaneous information which the library is called upon to furnish, and by an occasional word or two with officials and employees who consult the library in person.

I feel that our simple practices in the selection of current library material have given good practical results for the particular purposes of our library. I may add, in conclusion, that I have found that the proper selection of library material requires both alertness on the part of the librarian and co-operation on the part of those whom the library seeks to serve.

ELIZABETH V. DOBBINS, *Librarian*.

THE LIBRARY OF THE GUARANTY TRUST  
COMPANY OF NEW YORK

THE library of this company was established primarily to serve the Bond Department and nearly all of its material related to investments. This resulted in a good collection of manuals, government reports and financial publications such as the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, of which the library has all except the first two volumes. In addition to the books, there were the mortgages and other documents of all important corporations and of those companies, great and small, in which the

Guaranty Trust Company had a direct interest.

Because of the limited field of American business, and by virtue of the fact that Babson's Statistical Library (rich in mortgages and other corporation documents) is housed in the building and co-operates with us, this special library served our purpose before the Great War shifted the United States from the position of debtor to that of creditor nation. Since then the growth of foreign business and the consequent broadening of interests, has let the bars down entirely, and we now serve *all* departments of the institution and reach out for information in every direction. This means a constant effort to build up the files so that any call, however unexpected, can be met. Sugar companies in the West Indies, railways in Brazil, municipalities in Russia—we must be ready for all this and more.

The publications of the United States Government and of the different states are much used, as are also those of the Latin American republics, Great Britain and other foreign countries. Books and periodicals which treat of their resources and finances are of great value in matters relating to foreign trade.

Some of the most useful reference books in the library are the year books and manuals of the London and New York stock exchanges, the New York listings, and the daily quotation sheets of the principal exchanges here and abroad.

An important addition to the files is the special division for foreign countries, for which material is gleaned thru correspondence, and thru the efforts of our representatives in Europe and in South America. This interesting collection of documents is supplemented by a clippings file, which is very helpful, and is rapidly growing in size and importance. It consists mainly of clippings from the Commerce Reports (the library subscribes for several copies), and from daily papers and those magazines which are not bound for permanent use. Magazines important enough to be kept pass thru the catalogers' hands before being placed on the shelves. All important articles are indexed, always by subject and sometimes by author. This index, supple-

menting the file of clippings, puts at the service of the bank and its customers an up-to-the-minute collection of all that important data that can rarely be found in book form until it is at least a year old. The constant demands made upon this file prove its value, especially to those departments interested in foreign trade and finance.

Any employe in the building may use the library freely for reference work or to increase his knowledge of financial affairs; the students, who are young men in training for the company's service, make constant use of the text books and other material. Altho books must be returned within a limited time, the number in circulation is always over a hundred. The number of file documents charged out is, of course, much larger.

The librarians sometimes do research work here or in other libraries, but do not make digests, as the statisticians have assistants to do this for them. Whenever necessary, the translation of foreign documents is done by the librarians.

All incoming material is sent to the statisticians before it is filed, but no attempt has yet been made to *follow* the employe, as the librarian of the Retail Credit Company of Atlanta does. This may come in time, but would really be a function of the Guaranty Club, which maintains a library for the use of its members. This club library consists principally of "readable" books on all subjects relating to economics, finance, banking, industrial problems, foreign travel, etc., but is in no sense a statistical library.

In developing the catalog the aim has been to make all the information contained in the library available thru the analytic indexing of its books, periodicals and file material. As a further assistance in research work, cards of a contrasting color are placed in the catalog giving references to outside sources of information—material found in other libraries, and in business houses and public departments. Other card files are the calendar, in which every report, financial statement and periodical publication is entered the day it is received; the directory of libraries, book dealers, business

houses, etc., and the shelf list. These aids very materially help the librarians in their efforts to supply the data in which the company is interested as fully as possible and with the least delay.

ROSE MESTRE.

#### A LIVE NEWSPAPER LIBRARY

THE management of the *Detroit News* has realized that the daily newspaper of metropolitan pretensions must grow with the public demand and keep pace with the evolution of education as best it can because the dissemination of news and information is, at the bottom, an educational function. In the past, newspaper information has been hasty in its preparation and somewhat perfunctory in character. In recent years high school attendance and that of colleges and universities has quadrupled, which means that careless publication of news can no longer "get by" with the reading public. It therefore becomes necessary to improve the accuracy of news and the manner of its presentation.

Relations of fact without any attempt at correlation or interpretation are of ephemeral value. They slide off the public mind like water off a duck's back unless something is done to show that each day's relation of news is but one chapter in a continued story which refers to something that has gone before and points to something that is yet to come. Much of the news means nothing at all to the casual reader because he is unable to see any such connection. The upbuilding of the *News* library was primarily intended to enable the news writers, telegraph editors and editorial writers to furnish the necessary strap hinges and so amplify the current news as to give it some sort of "bite" into the common understanding.

With that idea in view, we have purchased all the standard general encyclopædias and many special and technical encyclopædias. We have equipped ourselves with encyclopædias of biography and with special books covering the lives of men and women who have made history in all ages by promoting learning, the common welfare, political and religious reforms, industrial efficiency, science, art, etc.

The war has jarred us out of our provincialism and forced upon us the realization that human interest has wider boundaries than we once believed and that the society of nations, like the society of the smallest community, can best promote its own welfare by the best possible understanding.

We have, for example, in Detroit about 300,000 people who, in spite of their migration from foreign countries and their change of allegiance, still retain an intense interest in the countries of their nativity and the people of their kindred. We see our country reaching out for trade of mutual benefit with the people of every other country which has products to sell and needs to be supplied. These and other considerations impel us to seek a better acquaintance with other peoples and other nations. To this end we have loaded up with liberal quantities of books of description and travel, photos and prints, national and political histories, year books, standard histories of the great wars, voyages and discoveries, commercial and industrial developments, descriptions of resources, stories of the epoch-making movements, religious, political, social and industrial.

We have tried to anticipate the needs of every department of newspaper work for developing a better efficiency and to provide books for the better education of department heads and aides so that they may be better equipped for the task of educating the general reader. This attempt toward better equipment embraces the sport, music, dramatic, society, political, commercial, literary, religious, telegraph and other editors and the editorial writers. We hope for a gradual realization of betterment and efficiency in each department.

Another newspaper function is steadily growing in importance, and that is the answering of all manner of questions, wise and foolish and midway between. Some of these answers, requiring considerable elaboration, are answered in appointed columns and a far greater number by telephone. Both sorts are contributions to public service, quite regardless of direct profit, but which in time, if conscientiously and intelligently furnished, tend to build up capital in the forms of reputation and of

good will. We mean to equip ourselves for answering all sorts of questions—political, scientific, religious, industrial, technical, Biblical, literary, geographical, etc.

To this end, the librarian has been authorized to go ahead without restraint, spend money according to his own discretion and select books regardless of his competence or incompetence. At the present time the collection amounts to about 5000 volumes, without including works of fiction. Such books as have been purchased average high in price because of their cost of production and their limited sale. The buyer has not dared to keep track of the money spent, but has been ordered to go ahead cheerfully and confidently and not be afraid of making a few blunders or wasting a little money.

In addition to the books purchased, maps of all countries and many sections of countries have been collected in great number. In addition to the standard atlases of our own country, publications of the the War College at Washington, the *Geographical Magazine*, the various government departments and several other sources, there have been added sets of maps of British and German publishing houses which are in certain respects superior to our own, especially the German. The library has a map cabinet with capacity for 600 maps and charts which will be well stocked at the start and gradually filled to capacity. It has also a considerable collection of government documents and pamphlets, including publications of the Smithsonian Institution, and is now gathering together material regarding our sister nation just across the river, the idea being to afford both the office and the public the best possible understanding of a people and a government with which our intimacy is bound steadily to grow, since a good understanding between nations, as between individuals, makes for peace and mutual prosperity.

In addition to the primary purpose already mentioned, the management contemplates another function. The library and clippings department will be kept in a department by themselves in a splendid new building that is in process of erection. To this room members of all departments will

have access, and will receive the aid of the librarian and attendants in finding what they want. Books are not intended for withdrawal, but their use is not to be confined to members of the staff. If a writer of any sort—clubwomen, student, essayist, correspondent, high school debater, or any other person seeking information data for articles, papers or debates—comes to the *News* library, he or she will be quite welcome to the best it can afford in the way of information and personal aid.

The library is yet in the making, and it is impossible to estimate the number of pamphlets, federal and state government documents and clippings already on hand, but the collection runs far into the thousands, for the clippings and excerpts from newspapers, magazines and other periodicals are intended to carry on the pursuit of information where the books leave off and make the library as near up to date as possible. Meanwhile, the staff is as eager to receive as it is willing to give, anything in the way of suggestion regarding library experience and development.

GEO. B. CATLIN, *Librarian*.

#### AN IMPORTANT INSURANCE LIBRARY IN CHICAGO

THE combined libraries of the Fire Underwriters Association of the Northwest, The Fire Insurance Club of Chicago and the Chicago Board of Underwriters contain in the neighborhood of five thousand bound volumes and some three thousand unbound books, pamphlets and periodicals, all pertaining exclusively to the business of fire insurance and its allied subjects.

The Fire Underwriters Association of the Northwest is an organization of fire insurance managers, officers of companies, and field men which meet once a year in Chicago for two days, at which time the best thought of the country is secured to present the subject of fire insurance to the association. They publish a book of proceedings containing the addresses, and these are distributed to the membership. The library was started in 1908, at which time there were some 400 volumes, none of which were up to date. From this small



nucleus has been builded one of the three important insurance libraries of this country. The Fire Insurance Club of Chicago, an organization of the younger fire insurance men of Chicago, also have their collection in this same library and as the Club conducts institute classes on the subject of fire insurance, the library is in constant demand for reference books for the students.

It is not a business library in the sense that are some special libraries, inasmuch as it is not maintained by any one company but by an organization, thru the dues of that membership.

Anyone interested in the subject of fire insurance, whether he be employed in an office of one of the insurance companies or a layman who is interested in improving his property to secure a lower insurance rate, is free to use the library. The loaning privileges, however, are extended only to the members of the Northwest Association or to the Fire Insurance Club. The average number of books loaned out during the year is 1700 while the number of those using the library has increased from only a few persons a day to sixty or seventy.

The library is located in the heart of the insurance interests, being on the twenty-first floor of the Insurance Exchange Building, Chicago. As Chicago is the largest insurance center west of New York it is essential that the fire insurance profession should have a place where statistics and various reports may be kept and made available to the searcher for specific information.

Special attention is being directed to the subject of fire prevention and a vast amount of material is collected and collated for use in schools and colleges as well as factories, by anyone interested in reducing the enormous fire waste of this country.

At the present time the staff consists of the librarian and one assistant who does the work of cataloging and indexing.

ABBIE B. GANTZ, *Librarian*.

#### SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.'S HOUSE LIBRARY

THE house library of Sears, Roebuck and Company is located on the first floor of the administration building in large, well lighted quarters (70 by 40 feet), and contains over 6000 volumes, of which about

half are a deposit collection from the Chicago Public Library. The library is maintained by the company for the use of its employes. The staff consists of the house librarian, two desk assistants, a page and two extra girls during the noon hours.

The original purpose of the library, when it was established in 1904, was recreational, but at present 60% of our library is composed of fiction and about 40% technical and educational books, and of our 7500 to 8000 monthly circulation, the percentage of fiction and non-fiction is about the same. To advertise our books and magazines, of which we take 62, all of which we circulate, we have since 1910 published a bi-monthly *Library Bulletin of New Books* and suggestions for reading. These bulletins are sent to every one of our 16,000 employes. We place picture bulletins with lists of books on business topics in the departments which are particularly interested in that line. Personal letters to each girl in a department, suggesting books for pleasure and profit, have been sent to a department and the return on this form of advertising is the largest of any. Personal visits to the heads of departments to explain the uses and benefits of the library have in many cases increased the number of employes using the books from that department. Our business and efficiency books now are our most popular books.

The most interesting part of the library work is the reference work done for the business. We are called upon for questions of every kind for the scope of our business is wide. This end of our work is the heaviest and we hope in time to have as splendid a reference department for our managers as we now have recreational and educational material for every employe.

CORA E. HINKINS, *House Librarian*.

#### THE LIBRARY OF H. M. BYLLESBY & CO., CHICAGO

H. M. BYLLESBY & COMPANY are engineers and managers of public utility properties and the library of the company is maintained for the purpose of acquiring every bit of accurate information bearing upon the materials, the methods and the requirements needed for safe construction, financing and operation of public utilities.

Particular stress is put upon the importance of adequate administration, and one of the chief features of the library is that information is accurately available for consultation without delay. One of the important duties of the librarian is to be as thoroughly in touch as possible with all phases of the business of the company and to keep a constant lookout for all material of present or possible future interest and have it ready for immediate use when required.

The library is a research laboratory and contributes data to practically every important problem which comes before the company for consideration. This fact gives ample evidence that a library in a business organization is properly adminis-

tered is not an indifferent asset but a vital factor, one which the organization cannot possibly do without. In order to maintain this service adequately, books, periodicals, pamphlets, photographs, maps and manuscript data have been thoroughly organized into working files and furnish a concrete example of the real efficiency of standard library practice in serving the needs of business. The method of filing and indexing photographs and United States topographic map sheets are two of the interesting features of this library. They are described, together with other items on the routine work of the library, in the *Engineering Record* for March 2, 1912, page 233. LOUISE B. KRAUSE, *Librarian*.

## GETTING BUSINESS BOOKS USED

By FRANK STOCKDALE, *Secretary, National Educational Committee, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World*

SOME time ago, I was delivering a series of business lectures in a progressive New York State city, and one of the best merchants in the community came to me after one of the lectures and wanted to know how he was going to get his salespeople familiar with the most common facts concerning his merchandise.

"For example," he said to me, "a good many of my salespeople do not even know as much about fabrics as the customers who come into the store, and I don't know just how to get the information in a usable form. I know these things myself, of course, but it is hard to explain them and to know that I have covered all the points."

I told him I would answer his question in my lecture the next day, and from the meeting I went to the Public Library. There, of course, I found all the information anyone could possibly want, and among other things, I found a chapter in one book entitled, "Consumer tests for textiles."

The next day, I injected a little talk about the Public Library of that city into my lecture—as I often do in many of my talks—and the business men of that community were surprised to know they had such a store of information so readily available to them.

Will they use it now? Some of them will, in all likelihood. Some will keep it up. Others will use the idea for a time and then drop it. Some others will never start.

They need more than that one talk. They need to be reminded. The matter needs to be followed up.

In this little example, and in the comments which I have made on it, I have tried to describe the chief difficulty in getting business men to use the libraries. Surely, it goes without saying that it is highly desirable to have the business men use the library. They are large taxpayers. They are men of influence. They can do a great deal for the library. They are interested in it, now, in a sort of vague, general way. They would be infinitely more interested if it were of direct, personal profit to them—dollars and cents profit. The chief trouble divides itself into two thoughts:

1—The business man does not know the library has the kind of books he needs.

2—He does not know how to use them; would not know what to do with them; therefore, has no desire for them, or to know about them.

There are many ways in which he can be made to take an interest, and to learn

that the books are available, but I shall mention only one, very briefly. What I have in mind is bringing the business books of the library to the attention of local business men thru the co-operation of the local advertising club.

There are 150 advertising clubs in the United States and every librarian in a city where a club exists can, I believe, get the most valuable co-operation. In each of these clubs there is an educational committee, and one of the things it is in the business of doing is the promotion of the use of business books. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, as an international organization and thru every branch in the local communities, wants to get more business men into the habit of reading business books. That is one of the primary objects of the educational department of the local club as well as of the parent organization. We have published some business books, to fit some needs of the business world, but we go a good deal further and advocate the reading of business literature generally.

The librarian, getting in touch with the local advertising club, only needs to make the suggestion. The committee will do the rest. The committee will help in the preparation of literature pertaining to business books and the desirability of using them. The committee will help prepare or help edit a list of such books. It will give good counsel as to the right kind of mailing list to use in sending information of this kind to business men. It will do all it can to help the librarian, and after the first circularization is over, it will willingly counsel the librarian as to the best ways to follow the matter up.

I shall not here mention the large number of clubs which have helped the local librarian, but there have been many. The work has probably arrived at its greatest development at St. Paul, Minn.

Now, as to how to get business men interested in the idea they can use business books, the best plan, I believe, is to select a few specific examples, and tell about each one separately, sending the matter out one piece at a time.

The usefulness of the individual chapter

of the one book ought to be stressed. That will make it possible for the librarian to make the business man want to read that chapter, and it will do more. It will make the business man want to see what other business books there are which would interest and help him.

Advertising a library is a good deal like advertising anything else. The great department store does not advertise all the things it has for sale. It advertises only a few things, but it makes those few items so interesting that it gives the community an impression about the whole store.

So, I would say to get in touch with the local advertising club (or write to the Associated Advertising Clubs at Indianapolis and get information on how to start one if there be none in the community) and then advertise the use of the books, rather than merely announce that they are in the library. That is in keeping with the best thought in advertising other things, and it applies to books with equal force.

#### PLANS FOR BUSINESS BRANCH OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

It was on the suggestion of William F. Kenney, at that time vice-president and now president of the board, that the trustees of the Boston Public Library voted to establish a branch for business men, combining it with the statistical department at City Hall. The matter now rests with the authorities at City Hall to provide suitable quarters for the branch. Mayor James M. Curley is in full sympathy with the movement, and has delegated Mr. Kenney to investigate the Business Men's branch of Newark, N. J., and the Municipal Reference branch of New York City.

In preparation for the business men's branch the librarian has already selected a list of valuable reference books, maps, charts, directories, etc., which will be transferred to the down-town section when the location has been finally decided.

The annual report of the Boston Public Library trustees this year contained a paragraph urging business men and manufacturing corporations to call the attention of employees to the library's resources, and to the technical and trade books constantly added.

# WHAT MORE CAN THE LIBRARY DO?

## A LAWYER'S VIEW

*Editor Library Journal:*

My first real contact with the Public Library as an annex to a lawyer's office for research work was in connection with the preparation for the State of New York, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, of the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission involving the differential in freight rates between the New Jersey side of the Port and the New York side. To equip myself properly for the handling of this case, I had to study the inter-relationship between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, the history and commercial effect of the Erie Canal, and the history of the development of the American railroad rate structure and its economic theory. I made my needs known to the division of economics of the Library, of which Miss Adelaide R. Hasse is the chief, and at once there was put at my disposal and arranged for my use a bibliography which, with cross-references, ultimately reached more than 350 volumes. I was permitted to utilize an amanuensis, and many of the extracts from the books thus secured finally found their way into the brief. I wonder why more lawyers do not use these facilities.

You ask me to say what I think could be done to improve these facilities. Of course, it is a great advantage at the Bar Association Library to be able to engage a separate room and to use a stenographer in dictating one's brief. I do not know whether the physical capacity of the Library would permit the setting apart of such private rooms to be rented for a small fee to persons who would so desire to use them. If it could be done, it would be a great advantage and would undoubtedly encourage more lawyers to use the Library.

There appeared in the magazine section of the *New York Times* for February 25 last an article informing the reader that if he desired "a rare work of reference your home library will get it for you from the great Washington institution." I learned, in trying to secure a book from the Congressional Library, that there were no exchange privileges between the New York Public Library and the Congressional Library, and that I must make an application in order to secure the book. It seems to me that the service might be improved in this direction. The Librarian of the New York Public Library should have the right to

requisition the books from other public libraries for readers who desire to make special examination.

Very truly yours,

JULIUS HENRY COHEN.

111 Broadway, New York City.

## WHAT AN EDITOR THINKS

*Editor Library Journal:*

One of the serious problems about library service, from the standpoint of the man who wants to drop into the library occasionally and has only a few minutes to acquire some easily secured information, if he could once get access to the volume containing it, is the delay involved in getting the book into his hands.

It seems to me sometimes that public libraries are operated upon the theory that all who use them either have several hours at their disposal to spend in leisurely research or that they should be taught to form that habit. I sometimes get the impression that it is considered bad form to go into a library to ascertain a single isolated fact, such as the date of a battle or the number of Chinese living in El Paso, instead of sitting down to spend a day upon the method of modern warfare, or an investigation of the economic conditions which lead Orientals to specialize on the laundry business.

If an editorial writer wants to check up a single point of fact in an article that is to go to press at three o'clock in the afternoon, and he has a half an hour between one and one-thirty in which to run down that fact, it is harassing in the extreme to have to file his slip and wait while the minutes slip by for the deliberate machinery of the library to place before him the volume or report in which he knows, of an absolute certainty, the information is to be found on page 269. He could find what he wants in three minutes if he could get hold of the right book, and yet the most encouraging information given him as he starts the machinery in motion is that he may wait for fifteen minutes, and then, if the book has not appeared, he is entitled to a report. As a matter of courtesy, he generally waits twenty minutes before making his inquiry, and then the librarian at the desk, who has merely sent the slip down a pneumatic tube, knows no more about the cause of the delay than does the impatient seeker after truth. By now only ten minutes of his time are left; there is an even chance if he utilizes them in waiting that he may be told his re-

quest cannot be granted for the present. Shall he wait and take the other chance that the book may arrive while he still has the necessary three minutes, or shall he go across the street to a bookstore and see if they are willing to sell him the volume?

I may seem to have overstated the case, and yet I have described just the kind of delay to which I have been subjected in the New York Public Library, in the Congressional Library at Washington and elsewhere. I confess I do not know what remedy can be offered for a situation of this kind. We cannot have all the books in the library on one shelf, just behind the librarian's desk; neither can you let any chance caller in the library go into the stacks and find his own book. But, if there is any remedy, what a comfort it would be to have it applied! Then the library could become not only a place for leisurely research, which is, after all, its most important function, but it could supply small segments of information promptly, and this, too, would be a service that at times would be tremendously important.

Yours very truly,  
JOHN A. FITCH.

*The Survey*, 112 East 19th Street, New York.

#### A BUSINESS LIBRARIAN'S VISION

*Editor Library Journal:*

This is the day of big business, of enthusiasm, of optimism. Great changes are taking place in all phases of our national life. We are but children in history, yet as if the ages weighed upon us, we talk eagerly of our institutions, their perpetuity, their venerability. But if our rapid political development is the wonder of the age, no less remarkable is our commercial development.

In little more than a century we have emerged from a rural, backwoods people to a leading place among the nations of the world. Yet only a hundred and twenty years ago the great motive force which we call Industry was beginning to rouse itself from the sluggishness of mediævalism, and the great movement known as the Industrial Revolution began. In numerous ways and by many men was this movement, so fraught with good for mankind, opposed. Yet nothing good has ever failed, and the industrial revolution triumphed.

To-day the profession of librarianship is experiencing the same quickening force as that which was behind the industrial revolution. Old methods are giving place to new, and librarianship, dominated by the public library, sometimes deep-rooted with tradition, conser-

vative, slow to accept new tendencies, more often alert and expressive, is suddenly finding itself face to face with hundreds of special and business libraries that, like Jason's teeth, seem to have sprung up over night.

Just as during the industrial revolution new machines were frowned upon by the great mass of workers, so to-day the special library is regarded as an unwelcome upstart in the library profession. Yet at the end of the eighteenth century the new machinery, the new ideals resulted in a great quickening of national vitality, of industrial life, brought specialization, with increased efficiency and increased work.

So to-day, special libraries, business libraries, are serving the same purpose. Without the industrial revolution, we would still be in the middle ages, lacking method, efficiency, and scientific knowledge. Equally is the revolution now going on within library work of momentous importance, and ten years hence—for librarians are moving very fast—we shall look back with wonder at the days thru which we are passing.

J. H. FRIEDEL, *Librarian.*

*National Industrial Conference Board.*  
15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

#### A PUBLICIST'S SUGGESTION

*Editor Library Journal:*

Our interest is specialized in the field of government, and for that reason the Municipal Reference branch of the St. Louis Public Library is our chief dependence. The development of that department of the library in calling to our attention by a monthly bulletin all new books and periodicals in the field of government is very helpful. We turn to the branch constantly to make investigations for us and to assemble data. The city departments do the same.

I have been impressed with the need of the library's becoming a more militant educational agency, forcefully calling the attention of various groups to its service for their personal interests.

Most men do not think of the diverse ways in which they can use the library, and it is only by extensive advertising, personal letters and group appeals that they begin to think along new lines. I should like to see ever more frequent bulletins from various library departments addressed to special mailing lists. These should not be cut-and-dried announcements, but concise, personal appeals, written in interesting style.

ROGER N. BALDWIN, *Secretary.*

*The Civic League of St. Louis.*

## ADVERTISING A PUBLIC LIBRARY

WACO, Texas, is a lively little city of 45,000 and for fifteen years has had a Free Public Library which has been well patronized by women, children and students. Realizing that the men of the town were not getting the pleasure and benefit from the library that they might, the librarian went before the Waco Advertisers' Club with a suggestion that they put on a campaign of publicity for the library. Members of the club were enthusiastic in their endorsement of the idea and proceeded to plan for the campaign. As the purpose of the campaign was to acquaint more men with the library, it was decided not to consider any suggestion that would not tend to attract their attention.

In order to focus the attention of the public, it was announced on Jan. 9 that Feb. 4-10 would be known as "Library week," the purpose being explained and some of the plans told in newspaper stories. At the same time regular users of the library were requested to send in expressions of appreciation, stating just what value or pleasure they had derived from the use of the library. These were run in the newspapers as a suggestion to others that they might profit likewise.

A few days later, announcement was made that a cash prize of five dollars, would be given for the best slogan to be used during library week. About 150 slogans were submitted within a week (the time limit set), and "Get the library habit" was the slogan finally chosen. While this competition was in progress, a prize of ten dollars was offered for the best poster advertising the library, and a number of amateur artists and several professional illustrators submitted posters.

On Feb. 1 each Waco citizen who received a bill from the telephone company, the electric light company, or any of the larger business firms, found enclosed a neat little slip  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, headed "Get the library habit." These slips called attention to the fact that the library was free the same as the public schools and that one might find there information of all kinds or just an entertaining book. The printing of these slips was donated by a local printer

who was changing his place of business just at that time. He was permitted to state this on the slips, thus getting some benefit from the donation for himself.

## Get the Library Habit

Have you a Reader's Card in the Waco Public Library? It costs you nothing, and it will be a source of pleasure and profit.

The Public Library is YOURS, the same as the Public Schools. The Library will continue your education where the schools leave off. Help yourself to earn more by using the Library. If you want facts, statistics, or just an entertaining book, the Library is the place to get it.

**GET A CARD TODAY. NO COST. NO RED TAPE.**

Sign your name and address and take the book home.

OPEN 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

SUNDAYS 2 TO 6 P. M.

SLIPS PRINTED COMPLEMENTARY BY

**HILL PRINTING AND STATIONERY COMPANY**  
WHO ARE IN NEW BUILDING NEXT TO RALEIGH HOTEL.

The next announcement to greet the public was that two prizes, of ten dollars and five dollars respectively, would be awarded for the best and second best window display featuring library books during library week. The prizes for the window displays, the poster and the slogan were all donated by men's clubs and business firms. In fact, all publicity was realized thru the generosity of the citizens, as the library had no publicity fund from which to draw. Merchants were visited personally and requested to permit their window trimmers to participate in the contest. The response was so general that in the four blocks comprising the principal retail district there were noted thirty-two window displays during library week. Each window featured the merchandise sold by that particular firm together with books relating to the merchandise. A number of original ideas were carried out and striking effects produced. The first prize was awarded to a china store and the second to a shop dealing in sporting goods. The latter was particularly attractive to men. Each of these used only a few books but they were connected with the shop's wares in such a way as to create interest in both the books and the merchandise.

Next came the "library transfer." The public was told, thru the newspapers again, to "ask for a library transfer on any car passing the library during library week." This special transfer was issued by the courtesy of the street railway company and printed, free of charge, by a local printer.

The transfer allowed a stop-over on any car passing the library between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. Thus the library patron might stop on his way down town, or on the way home, without spending an extra car fare.

In addition to the other prizes offered, one was now offered by the manager of the largest motion picture theater in the city. This was a month's pass to the theater to the child who submitted the best list of books which have been dramatized in the motion pictures.

During the campaign special attention was called to the library in all the city schools. A number of the teachers gave credits for the reading of certain prescribed library books; others, for themes on the "use of the library"; and still others, for descriptions of the best window displays.

During library week the librarian made short talks before the commercial and labor

addition to the advertising given by the papers, a number of business firms called attention to the library in their own advertising columns.

The direct results of the campaign were indicated by the increased number of readers' cards made during library week—more than three times as many as are usually made for the same period of time; by the number of requests left for books seen in the windows down town; by the increased number of telephone calls from business men for information; and by the various occupations represented in a list made up from the applications for cards during library week.

It is too soon to determine what the larger results of the campaign may be. It is hoped, however, that every one in Waco, who did not know it before, now knows that there is a Public Library in the city, that it is free, and that he may derive some pleasure and profit from its use. Probably the most far-reaching benefit the library will derive from the campaign in the future is the fact that so many representative business men have shown a disposition to co-operate in making its influence felt. By taking a personal part in the campaign they have come to feel a personal interest in the expansion of the library.

PAULINE MCCAULEY, *Librarian.*

P. M.				LIBRARY TRANSFER			
12	15	30	45	Issued by Courtesy of Southern Traction Co. <b>FOR STOP-OVER AT WACO PUBLIC LIBRARY</b> Good only on Date Punched, and on first or second car of line and direction indicated, passing Public Library after time punched. Library Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.			
1	15	30	45				
2	15	30	45	<b>"Get the Library Habit"</b>			
3	15	30	45				
4	15	30	45	Library Week Feb. 5 6 7 8 9 10			
5	15	30	45				
6	15	30	45	PROMPT IN PROMPT OUT LARGER IN LARGER OUT			
7	15	30	45				
8	15	30	45	A. M.			
				9	15	30	45
				10	15	30	45
				11	15	30	45

organizations, working boys' clubs, the Y. M. C. A., and the employees of the railroad shops and the larger factories. These talks were from five to ten minutes in length and were devoted, in each case, to that phase of the library's activities which might appeal to the audience addressed.

The newspapers co-operated generously, giving the campaign committee all the space they wished to use. Many columns were used in the preliminary publicity, attracting attention to the contests, prizes and the results hoped for by those conducting the campaign. Daily, during library week, there appeared from two to five articles dealing with some phase of library work, calling attention to a special feature of library service and telling of the talks made by the librarian. These articles were supplemented with display advertising, the space for which was donated by the papers. In

### LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT

A MAN received a prize for window-dressing, an interior decorator placed a big contract for the firm—they got their ideas at the Library.

"Achievement" boys in wireless, aeroplanes, bird houses, are library boys.

In one month 200 men enrolled as borrowers.

The Salesmanship club, the Civil Engineering club, the Shakespeare Dramatic and the Political Study clubs are among the upwards of thirty organizations meeting regularly at the Library.

During the summer, postal cards were mailed advertising the sub-stations and their locations. This brought about a large increase in the use of the sub-stations.—Annual report of THE BINGHAMTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1916.

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES OF BOSTON AND THEIR USES

AN interesting series of articles has been running under the above title in the *Boston University News* this past winter. The series, which has been prepared by Ralph L. Power, librarian of the university's College of Business Administration, will cover when completed about twenty of the representative special collections of the city, avoiding duplication of material. The purpose of the series has been to present to the student body of the university the wealth of material available to them during their student days in Boston. The present article is based entirely on Mr. Power's material.

In explaining what a special library is, the definition made by Dr. Williamson, of the Municipal Reference Library of New York City, is quoted: "A library may be special even tho it is not confined to the literature of a particular subject. It may cover a very wide range of subjects, altho organized from the special point of view of the special class of persons it is designed to serve. The library which is special in this sense is also in charge of a person who is controlled by its particular viewpoint, who knows what its problems are, and what is important and unimportant, and who may even become helpful to the specialist in his own field."

"Such a library," writes Mr. Power, "should contain a fairly complete collection of the literature of a particular subject, including not only books, but clippings, pamphlets, maps, photos, articles, reports, etc., all so completely indexed and classified that the latest and best data are available without the difficulties and delays that are more or less inevitable in a large general library. The special library deals primarily with the present and the future; it deals only incidentally with the past. The special librarian must be conversant with the main facts of the business—theory and history—a counselor—not a mere custodian of books. . . . The main problem of this day is to make knowledge and information work in the service of all men and to unite theory and practice. The main instrument is the specialized library."

## INSURANCE LIBRARY

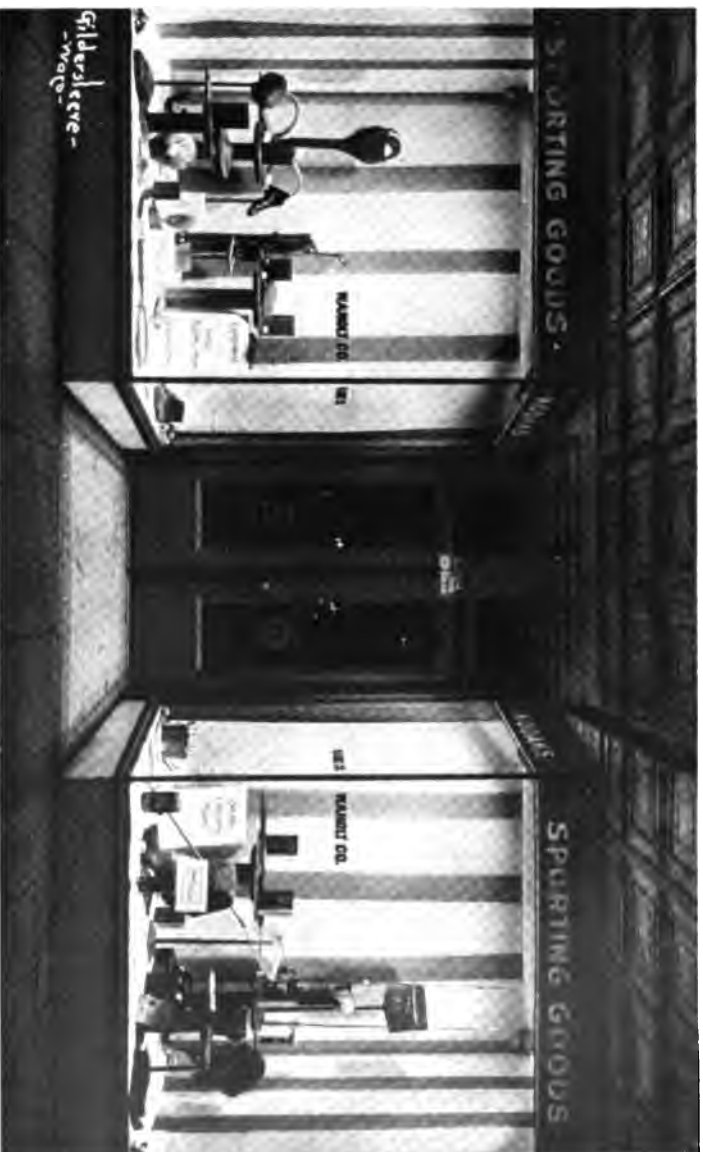
The first library chosen for description by Mr. Power is that maintained by the Insurance Library Association of Boston at 141 Milk street. This library is believed to be one of the most complete libraries of literature on fire insurance and fire protection engineering in the world. All standard works on fire insurance and fire protection engineering; complete sets of all the British and American insurance organizations; practically complete sets of the reports of government supervising insurance officials, both for the United States and Great Britain and its colonies, and an enormous mass of pamphlets, clippings and special reports collected from many sources in both Great Britain and America are in this library. Special effort has been made to collect early fire insurance policies, broadsides, photographs, manuscripts, and other material which throw light upon the manner in which fire insurance and fire protection engineering have developed.

The library contains some 15,000 books in all, besides its pamphlets and clippings, and its collection is made easily accessible by an analytical card index now numbering between 45,000 and 50,000 cards. This index is being added to at the rate of 8000 cards a year, and is considered of such importance that a complete duplicate is maintained at the rooms of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in New York City.

In addition to its collection of insurance material, the library issues a quarterly bulletin, which prints lectures given before the association's evening classes, and a dictionary index to the current literature of fire insurance and fire protection engineering.

The library is maintained by contributions from fire insurance companies doing business in the New England states, fees derived from memberships—the association now having 450 members—and a direct contribution from the National Board of Fire Underwriters. It is intended for members of the association, but special students investigating the field of fire insurance can usually secure thru Daniel Handy, the librarian, permission to use its resources.





THE WINDOW WHICH WON THE SECOND PRIZE IN WACO FOR A DISPLAY FEATURING LIBRARY BOOKS DURING LIBRARY WEEK



## VOCATION BUREAU LIBRARY

The Vocation Bureau of Boston, located at 6 Beacon street, contains the most complete collection of literature regarding vocational guidance to be found anywhere in New England. This library, founded in 1908, was the first of its kind to be established in this country.

"The book collection is not large in numbers—there are, roughly, around three to four hundred volumes—and the bulk of material lies in the pamphlet field. Hundreds and thousands are filed in cabinets, file cases, pamphlet boxes, shelves and by other easily accessible methods. A store of information has been gathered from the world of industry and commerce. Reports, manuscripts, press and magazine clippings, material from European countries bearing on the subject of vocational guidance, files of individual letters regarding different trades, publications of state and national agencies interested in life-career problems, all these are available for the student and investigator. . . . No regular librarian is employed, the collection being under the supervision of Frederick J. Allen, investigator of occupations for the bureau."

## WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION LIBRARY

Without doubt the library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union is the only one in America specializing on women's vocations and women in industry.

"Started in the fall of 1910, the Union Library has confined itself primarily to pamphlet material, tho it has about eight hundred bound books, chiefly on industrial and social problems. . . . Between seven and eight thousand pamphlets on the subjects of minimum wage, trade unionism, labor laws, vocation, current industrial problems, and so forth, are in the library. Leaflet reports of different state boards; letters requesting special information and carbons of the answers; copies of lists of specific occupations compiled by the library, make up the major portion of the pamphlet collection. Newspaper clippings are widely used for current topics and present tendencies in various occupations and trades. Every month over two hundred magazines are received, including a large number of

English publications not generally found in this section of the country."

One special feature of its service is the legislative information which it offers on social questions.

"In conjunction with this service there is maintained a file of members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate, giving full information about each member. The list is alphabetically arranged and indexed by towns and districts. Daily and semi-weekly bulletins of sessions, dates and schedules of the General Court are filed. Biographical sketches of congressmen and members of the General Court are part of the material. Some attempt even is made to keep track of federal regulations, especially that which might affect Massachusetts. The library has also arranged an address list of organizations, including women's organizations and others."

Close co-operation with Simmons College is maintained, and the librarian, Ethel M. Johnson, is ready to give assistance to all.

## OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY LIBRARY

"The Old Colony Trust Company Library is devoted to furnishing statistical data and financial information. . . . In its statistical department the company maintains two libraries—the law library and statistical library. The former is a collection of 1000 bound volumes, the latter a collection of over 2000 volumes, with a mass of pamphlet literature in addition. This vertical file material may be roughly estimated at 25,000 to 40,000 pieces.

"The law library is in essence one of the regular type of privately collected law works. . . . The statistical library is by far the more interesting, as well as the most important division. The Credit Department carries on its work in co-operation with the Statistical Department. Because of this fact an enormous amount of material which might prove of extreme value to both departments is vertically filed."

It is not possible, owing to the many phases of finance represented, to use one continuous file. Corporation files are kept in cabinets. Pamphlets are cared for in about 35 pamphlet boxes. Other files contain leaflets not in pamphlet form, circulars and lists of investment bonds and securities.

"What the statistical department terms an 'index key to the files' is a catalog of the various file material. In the main catalog there are some ten to twelve thousand cards, each of ten to twenty entries. These are the guides to the mass of material and are supplemented by other catalogs. One of these gives a list of obsolete securities for companies. Another is the catalog of quotation service which gives prices of unlisted securities gained from various sources.

"To facilitate the library work several 'special services' are subscribed to. Some of these issue daily and weekly sheets of financial matters, monthly and quarterly cumulations of like kind.

"The library specializes in steam railroad literature—all phases regarding the existing steam railroads of the country, whether equipment, lines or financial standing. . . . The main work of the library lies in its service to the trust and bond department, but the librarian and statistician, Edward H. Kittredge, is an ardent believer in co-operation and is glad to assist in any possible way students of finance.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE LIBRARY

This library, begun by the Children's Aid Society more than twenty years ago, was moved in 1912 into the building with the Simmons College School for Social Workers at 18 Somerset street. It now numbers over 58,000 volumes, including pamphlets, reports and books. The material relates to the various movements, educational, medical, philanthropic and economic, which may be broadly classed under the head of social service.

The library is now being equipped with a card catalog. It is open as a free reference and circulating library to all who are interested in social problems of the day. Books may be withdrawn for two weeks, subject to renewal, and a summer privilege of taking six books for July and August is allowed all borrowers.

#### ARTHUR D. LITTLE LIBRARY

The library of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists, is an ideal type of private commercial library. Technical knowledge, at hand immediately and in convenient forms, is necessary for the company's specialists, and to provide it the collection of some

3000 bound volumes covers a wide range of subjects allied to the managerial and technical work of the firm.

"Supplementary to the bound collection there are envelopes and folders, arranged in many vertical files. These files contain catalogs of different companies and pamphlet material of all sorts. Map cases hold large numbers of maps and miscellaneous blue prints. The total number of pamphlets must be around eight or nine thousand.

"The company subscribes to a large number of periodical publications. . . . The method of filing magazine articles is interesting. When a magazine is first received a slip listing the names of those who habitually read the magazines is pasted on the front cover. The names of those who invariably read that particular magazine are underlined. The magazine is then routed from department to department, from man to man, as scheduled, each reader passing it along to the next man on the list when finished. If there are any articles which the reader desires filed or cataloged, or called to the attention of other investigators, he notes them in the blank left at the bottom of the tag for that purpose.

"Correspondence 'carding' is another modern idea. Many times there is valuable material in correspondence; such data is carded and filed in the card catalog after the letter is answered. This leaves the letter itself in the right position in the vertical file and full information is available thru the card index.

"Museum material, such as oddly shaped and sized samples of interesting products needed for future reference, is indexed in the catalog, labeled, given a number, and deposited in cases with glass doors.

"The library of this company is especially well equipped for chemical research work—for practical chemical problems. It was started in 1886, and is kept exclusively for the firm's own use, since it houses much material of confidential nature.

"Guy E. Marion, formerly secretary of the Special Libraries Association, officially organized the library as a separate department of the business a few years ago. His assistant at that time, Grace M. Webster, is now the librarian."

(To be continued)

## PUBLICITY MEASURES PROPOSED BY A. L. A. COMMITTEE

THE following report of the A. L. A. publicity committee for 1916 was submitted by the chairman, W. H. Kerr, at the mid-winter meeting of the Association in Chicago. The latter part of the report is in the form of a brief for the employment of the A. L. A. of a permanent publicity officer. Because there has been no recent opportunity for conference by members of the committee, the report is practically the personal statement of the chairman, altho the members of the committee have always been substantially agreed on aims and methods. A large part of the material regarding a permanent publicity officer was prepared by Charles H. Compton, a member of the committee.

### PROJECTS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

1. The Executive Board authorized the appointment of the present committee with the following general instruction: (1) To make a publicity survey. (2) To prepare and recommend a comprehensive publicity plan.

2. Authorized by common consent at last year's mid-winter meetings, Mr. Utley co-operated fully with Mr. Kerr in preparing plans and obtaining initial material for the *American Library News-Bulletin* which was announced for quarterly publication.

3. It was understood that publicity for the Asbury Park conference would be obtained somewhat after the manner used at Berkeley.

4. By general consent and as a result of some discussion at Asbury Park, plans for co-operative printing of lists and posters were prepared by Mr. Compton's subcommittee.

5. Before appointment to the present committee, Mr. Rush had begun the preparation of a pamphlet on publicity for publication by the Publishing Board.

### RESULTS

1. *Publicity survey*: The value of a survey did not find full appreciation in the committee, altho it was understood that plans for it would be matured and the survey made. The survey has not been made, for the same reason that explains the failure or delay of most of the projects before

the committee: No member of the committee could find the time to carry out an excellent plan.

2. *The News-Bulletin*: At a meeting of the committee at Asbury Park, the advisability of beginning the publication of the *News-Bulletin* was questioned, not from doubt of its value but from fear that no member, or members, of the committee could continue the editorial preparation of material. However, the preparation of the first number was left to Mr. Kerr. The more he saw the value of the *News-Bulletin* if thoroly and consistently done, the more he doubted the wisdom of starting publication until permanent provision for its editorial supervision were made. He is ready at any time to prepare the copy for a sample number, so that all may see what the committee has in mind.

3. *Conference publicity*: Plans were made for Asbury Park along the lines of those used at Berkeley. The response from section officers and those on the program was more generous than at Berkeley, but still incomplete. Mr. Kerr went to Asbury Park three days before the conference and gave his whole time during the conference to this work. A stenographer was employed. Several members of the committee, especially Messrs. Rush, Wheeler and Hicks, helped. The Mexican war scare and the calling out of the militia took the newspapers by storm during our conference week. Partially as the result of this, and partially because the committee did not have time and money and program material for preparation and sending out of advance "releases," the newspaper publicity given the Asbury Park conference was practically nil. However, a new and apparently necessary conference facility was developed, namely: an official center for typing resolutions, telegrams, and additional copies of papers for library periodicals and official files; a center for co-operating with individuals in the preparation of reports for local newspapers; a center for information of committee appointments and meetings and new officers.

4. *Co-operative printing*: Mr. Compton's subcommittee matured a scheme for co-operative printing and prepared a letter to be sent out from headquarters offices

announcing the plan of preparation, printing, and distribution. When Mr. Compton and Mr. Utley discussed the final results, in October, both had to admit that the plan is excellent but there is no one now, either on the publicity committee or at headquarters, with time to carry it out. Out of this conference grew the plan for a permanent publicity officer, outlined later in this report.

5. *Publicity manual*: Preparation of this was interrupted by Mr. Rush's taking up new work. It has been further delayed by correspondence and uncertainty regarding the form of its publication. This was originally not a part of the committee work, but the committee feels the importance of the material and is glad to have one of its members working on it.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *Publicity survey*: Mr. Kerr feels that a publicity survey is now even more advisable than when it was first suggested.

Perhaps the survey should now take the following form: (1) From other national organizations for social or educational purposes find out what publicity methods and materials are in use, and how effectually. (2) From editors of publications like *Saturday Evening Post*, *Collier's Weekly*, *Independent*, *Survey*, *Printers' Ink*, *Editor and Publisher*, *Advertising and Selling*, *Judicious Advertising*, *Postage*, *Printing Art*, *Inland Printer*, *Associated Advertising*, and of selected daily newspapers of national significance, and from advertising and publicity professional experts, find out what sort of library publicity is advised by editorial and professional publicity men. (3) From perhaps 300 leading citizens in, say, a hundred towns and cities of populations from 3000 up, find out the average popular estimate of how effectively libraries are or are not advertising their service. (4) From all the libraries possible, obtain a description, under proper heads, of present publicity methods, materials, expenditures, and results.

The result of such a survey would probably be as follows: (1) A large body of data from the library field for analysis, synthesis, and suggestive formulation. (2) A large amount of information for comparative purposes. (3) The very fact that

libraries are making a publicity survey, national in scope, will command added respect and support from editors and professional publicity men. (4) The popular estimate, gathered from leading citizens, is perhaps known in advance, but the very act of asking the opinion of the public, on a country-wide scale, will strengthen immeasurably the general public regard for libraries. (5) The attempt to obtain systematically-classified information from libraries will be very suggestive to those libraries now doing something in publicity, and will be a liberal education to many libraries now doing nothing. (6) The largest value will be in the general impetus obtained from concentrating the attention of the editorial and professional publicity man, of the public in general, and of librarians in the rank and file, upon the potentialities of library service.

Mr. Kerr is of the opinion that a publicity survey, conducted either from headquarters or by the publicity committee, with something like the above form and results, is the surest way of obtaining financial support for a permanent publicity officer and of laying out his field of work with certainty of effectiveness.

2. *Conference publicity, News-Bulletin, and co-operative printing*: Until a permanent publicity officer can give undivided time to these important projects, it is manifestly inadvisable to attempt much more than to keep the ideas alive. Something can be done with conference publicity, and it should not be allowed to lapse. A publicity committee should be appointed for 1917, regardless of any other action. The committee should have at least \$200 at its disposal, with an additional \$100 for the publicity survey.

3. *A permanent publicity officer*: This step will mean a new era of librarianship and of library service. It is recommended that the following statement, with modification if thought wise, be sent to the leading libraries of the country asking their contributions.

#### WHAT A PUBLICITY EXPERT COULD DO FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND A CO-OPERATIVE PLAN OF SUPPORT

1. Prepare co-operative publicity material of all kinds that would be suitable for libraries regardless of localities.

2. Edit co-operative lists like Mr. Wheeler's. Would not compile lists or write annotations, but could prepare introductions and see that the lists were attractive.

3. Upon request give advice and suggestions to librarians meeting publicity problems peculiar to different communities.

4. Prepare articles that could be used by any number of newspapers and that would apply to practically any community.

5. Obtain as much national publicity for libraries as possible thru magazines and metropolitan newspapers.

6. Investigate present publicity methods for libraries and recommend to librarians such methods as have been found successful.

7. Keep libraries informed thru the A. L. A. Bulletin or other publications as to new publicity methods which are worth adopting.

#### How Salary of Publicity Expert Could Be Paid

1. By graduated subscriptions from libraries according to amount of income by following scale:

Over \$150,000 .....	\$100
From 100,000 to \$150,000 .....	75
" 75,000 to 100,000 .....	50
" 50,000 to 75,000 .....	35
" 25,000 to 50,000 .....	25
" 10,000 to 25,000 .....	15
" 5,000 to 10,000 .....	10
Less than \$5,000 .....	5

2. State library commissions would be asked to contribute from \$25 to \$100 according to ability to pay and willingness to pay. State library commissions would be entitled to buy publicity material and distribute it to libraries throughout their states.

3. State library associations would be given opportunity to contribute and would be urged to be as liberal as possible in order to put the proposition on a safe basis.

4. Contributions from the A. L. A.

All publicity material would be sold to contributing libraries at actual cost. Large quantities would be sold at proportionately less than small quantities.

A. L. A. headquarters would provide office space for a publicity expert and would do the necessary bookkeeping and other clerical work connected with the work of the publicity expert.

### COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS CO-OPERATE WITH PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY

At the Providence Public Library more and more attention has been devoted, during the past three or four years, to the development of the special or business side of the work, as may be seen from successive annual reports. This significant statement is from the report of 1914:

"During the first six months of the past year, representatives of this library participated in a series of conferences, held at the Mayor's Office and elsewhere, which had as their aim the establishment of a co-operative municipal reference bureau, and municipal reference department, here in Providence. Altho the very carefully elaborated plans then considered failed of adoption, as a whole, several important results have been brought about, in addition to the creation of a municipal reference bureau, exclusively under the direction of the City Clerk, at the City Hall. These

include the following: (1) the transfer of the volumes which were formerly known as the "municipal library," in the Mayor's Office, from the City Hall, to the Providence Public Library, to form the nucleus of a "municipal reference department," in this building; (2) the co-ordinating with this collection of all the similar or analogous material in this building; (3) the transfer of all the volumes of the "Specifications and drawings" of the United States Patent Office, from the Rhode Island State Library, at the State House, to this library, (and also the transfer from the State Library, of all the 'municipal' documents, in distinction from 'state' documents; (4) the transfer of city directories (for cities outside of Providence), from the Rhode Island Historical Society Library to this library; (5) similar steps taken at other libraries in Providence. While the transfers just enumerated are, in several instances, represented by a loan or 'deposit,' rather than a gift, this is one of the most commendable of those 'co-operative' measures which have from time to time been undertaken by the libraries of Providence, the object of which is to emphasize some specific line of study or work in some specific library."

There are in Providence two very active organizations, the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and the Providence Engineering Society. They have both definitely decided to make no collection of books of their own, but to bend their energies towards co-operating with the Providence Public Library, and using its resources. In the monthly journal published by the Providence Chamber of Commerce (*The Providence Magazine*), a portion of the space is assigned each month to the Providence Public Library—some definite topic being selected in each instance, for a statement of the up-to-date material on the subject.

The library has for a year or two made a special appropriation to cover needs which are thus developed; and in the plans now under consideration for the extension of the building, strong emphasis will be placed on the housing and equipment of this branch of the work.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER, *Librarian*.

## NEW YORK LIBRARIANS ASK FOR MORE PAY

FOLLOWING the action of the Brooklyn Public Library staff in presenting to the trustees a memorial asking for a general increase in salaries, the staff of the New York Public Library, on March 7, presented to the library's trustees the following petition, setting forth the very great inadequacy of the salaries now received by the assistants in the circulation department:

We, a committee appointed by the staff of the New York Public Library, beg to call the attention of your Honorable Board to the deplorable living conditions under which the staff is at present laboring. While there is a strong disinclination to leave the congenial library surroundings and field for which we have made special preparation, a severance of these relations often seems necessary because of the increased living expenses, which are inadequately met by our present salaries. Many business firms are so eager to secure employees who have had the recognized advantage of skilled library training that they are offering salaries, in some cases twice as high as those paid by the library. As an illustration, an assistant receiving forty dollars per month recently accepted an offer of eighty dollars; another assistant receiving forty-five dollars per month accepted an offer of ninety dollars. These are only two of many concrete cases.

Ninety-five assistants, or 16% of the staff, left the graded service during the year 1916. Of these, 52 assistants, or 55%, left to take other positions and are all receiving higher salaries than when in the employ of the library. During the first two months of 1917 twenty assistants have resigned, of whom fifteen are to enter other positions at higher salaries. If this rate is maintained for the balance of the year, the staff will be reduced by no less than 120 trained assistants, or about 21% of the total. In view of the large number of assistants leaving the service, it will be apparent that a greater responsibility falls on those who remain in the library's employ and that this continued loyalty should receive suitable recognition.

With the small salaries now paid it is very difficult, even with the most rigid economy, to support oneself. A typical case is afforded by the following excerpt from a recent letter by one of our number:

"After graduating from the high school of the western town which is my home, I had several years' work in music and special college courses at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Then, after deciding to take up library work, I took the course at Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

"I am now a C assistant in The New York Public Library at a salary of fifty-five dollars. My living expenses are as follows:

Room-rent .....	\$4.00
Board .....	4.50 to \$5.00
Incidentals .....	1.50
Carfare .....	.50
Laundry .....	1.00

"Total per month—\$51.75, which leaves \$3.25 for clothing, amusements, and possible sickness. How do I manage? By the simple expedient of taking two meals instead of three for at least three days out of each seven, and by writing home to my people for all extras and all clothing.

"So it is really impossible to be entirely self-supporting on the present library salary."

Another example shows the increase in salary compared with the greater increase in expenses during the past four years:

"Here is a comparison of expenses for four years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Salary .....	\$40	\$45	\$45	\$50
Expenses—				
Board .....	20	25	25	25
Room .....	10	8	9	10
Carfare .....	3	3	3	3
Lunches .....	3	3	3	3
Doctor's bills .....	0	0	2	6
Miscellaneous .....	2	2	3	2
	\$38	\$41	\$45	\$49

The small salary increases allowed in the past have not only failed to meet the increased living expenses, but have ignored entirely the additional work and responsibility necessitated by the greatly increased circulation per assistant. During the period from 1907 to 1916, the service to the public as measured by circulation figures, has grown from 5,490,244 to 9,499,557, or 75%; while the staff has increased only 47%; and the average salary of trained assistants, only 23%.

The lowest grade of assistants requires entrance qualifications of high school education and the completion of a course in the library training class. The four higher grades demand, in addition, a library school training or its equivalent in practical experience. These requirements involve a great deal of time and study which is not suitably compensated by the current remuneration.

Untrained inexperienced recruits in the business world receive greater compensation than the library pays trained workers with special qualifications, who are animated by high ideals and a keen sense of the opportunities of their work and their responsibility to the public.

The salaries in the graded service at the present time are as follows:

Junior assistant librarian .....	\$540 to \$600
Senior assistant librarian .....	660 to 780
First assistant librarian .....	780 to 1200
Children's librarian .....	780 to 1200
Branch librarian .....	1020 to 1500

\* 1 in room. † 2 in room.



It should be noted, however, that the funds available have been sufficient for the payment of the maximum salaries in comparatively few cases, the average salaries in the various grades being \$581, \$700, \$926, and \$1283, respectively.

When we consider the qualifications previously outlined and the prevailing salary rates in positions of corresponding importance in the business and professional world, a brief study of the above schedule will convince one that the rates of compensation are extremely low.

We feel justified, therefore, in requesting an increase of 15% of all salaries in the graded and clerical service of the Circulation Department to take effect immediately, with provision for future annual automatic increments.

Thus, training, experience, length of service and ability to meet the peculiar requirements of the work will be adequately rewarded.

The dignity and civic usefulness of our profession appeal to us so strongly that we are constantly making sacrifices in order to remain in the library, but the contrast between the financial compensations of the library and the business world is very discouraging.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALICE BUNTING.  
KATE KAUFMAN.  
EDITH F. VERMEULE.  
MARIAN POSTLETHWAITE GREENE.  
MAUD MALONE.  
HELEN W. GRANNIS.

At the meeting of the trustees on March 14 it was resolved that the petition of the staff should be forwarded to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with the hearty endorsement of the trustees as to the pressing necessity of such increased salaries in order to maintain and increase the efficiency of the service.

In the letter of transmittal Lewis Cass Ledyard, first vice-president, wrote as follows:

The trustees of the Public Library are convinced, not only from the facts set forth in this petition, but from their own investigation of the subject, that this request for an increase of salary is amply justified by the facts. They urge it upon your very careful consideration, not only out of regard for the situation of the employes themselves, but more especially from the point of view of the public interest. The enormous growth of the Circulation Department of the library is due to the constantly increasing demand upon its facilities by the people of this city; and it is with the utmost difficulty that the library has been able to keep pace with this demand.

The assistants of the class mentioned in this petition are receiving salaries much smaller than are offered for similar positions in business, and in financial work. They are receiving much less than is now being paid by the city for service of an analogous character in its departments. While they have been loyal to the library, and the service is one to which they are greatly attached, and which they are very reluctant to leave, nevertheless the fact of their inadequate compensation is leading to serious losses in the trained service of the library, and it is becoming more and more difficult to fill the places of those who are forced to leave us.

The board of trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library has the matter of salaries under consideration and will probably ask for an increase similar to those requested by the other two library systems of Greater New York.

#### MARY BOYDEN LINDSAY: AN APPRECIATION

MARY LINDSAY's life was one of absolute devotion to duty and self-sacrifice for others. To those who knew her best, she stands out as an example of the highest type of noble womanhood. Possessed of a happy combination of an active mind and practical common sense and judgment, she was also endowed with a bright and sunny disposition and keen sense of humor. She was the most delightful comrade, but perhaps of all her winning qualities, her friends will remember longest her unselfish sympathy and sweet kindness.

A character like hers, unswervingly loyal to its ideals of conduct, does more to raise standards and elevate human nature than can ever be estimated in words. Evanston is the better for her years of faithful service there—the library world in general and the Illinois Library Association especially will always feel her influence. Many of us will miss her from library meetings, where, too modest to push herself into prominence, she was always ready and willing to perform any service asked of her. The papers she read were characterized by a charming style, rendered more attractive by the personality of the writer.

Truly a gracious, gifted woman has gone out from among us. May we never lose the memory of her sweet and noble example!

ELIZABETH PORTER CLARKE.

### THE EQUITY OF THE SERVICE BASIS OF CHARGE FOR PERIODICAL INDEXES

THE discussion at the midwinter council meeting of the American Library Association, regarding the service basis of charge for the Readers' Guide and Supplement, was extremely interesting, and this, together with the great variation in prices charged to different libraries for the recent issue of the eight-year volume of the Readers' Guide and Supplement, has impelled me to write a few words from the point of view of one of the larger libraries.

The charges on the service basis, while theoretically very plausible, in practice work a hardship on the larger libraries and cause them to pay much more than their share of the cost of publication. Among the reasons for this is that these libraries are furnished and charged for service that they do not need and which they would not take if not forced to in order to insure other service which they do need. Because magazines are subscribed for which are on the list indexed by the Guide Service, it does not follow that the larger libraries take them because such magazines are indexed or that they would wish to have them indexed by this company at the present charge for doing the work, since the material in the magazines is indexed and made available through the use of such indexes as the International Catalog of Scientific Literature, the Psychological Index, Engineering Index, etc. And, in fact, the call for such material comes as a rule thru such indexes rather than thru the Guide Service.

From the point of view of the smaller libraries which do not have these indexes, such as I have mentioned, I understand very well why magazines containing this kind of material should be indexed in the Readers' Guide. But one of the fallacies of the service basis of charge is that the larger libraries have to pay for this service even if not needed so that the smaller libraries may have it.

Another point is in relation to the duplication in the Guide Service of periodicals which are indexed in the Magazine Subject Index. This is another instance where ser-

vice is furnished which is not especially needed even by the smaller libraries. The Magazine Subject Index, even tho it is not as elaborate and has fewer entries for each article than the Readers' Guide and Supplement, does make available the material in the periodicals covered by it, and at a much lower cost. Also, I notice a tendency to add to the Readers' Guide Supplement periodicals which are indexed in the Magazine Subject Index. No less than eight of these are among those recently proposed for addition to the Guide Service.

Among the magazines proposed for indexing in the Guide Service is the *American Journal of Public Health*. This magazine, altho useful, is being indexed in the Quarterly Cumulative Index to Current Medical Literature, published by the American Medical Association, and the indexing of it in the Readers' Guide would make another case of wasteful duplication.

To make a just criticism it will be conceded that the Guide Service is issued more promptly than the indexes mentioned above, and the monthly and semi-monthly issues enable one to find references to recent material which could not be found until later in the other indexes. Yet the cases where this occurs are not frequent enough to justify the cost which the larger libraries have to pay for this service.

If the Readers' Guide Service wishes to keep the good-will of the larger libraries, a policy of avoiding duplication of work should be adopted. However, if it does decide upon this duplication for the sake of the smaller libraries, an undue share of the cost of this duplication should not be expected from the larger libraries.

A change I should like to see inaugurated for the benefit of the larger libraries is a union in one alphabet of the Readers' Guide and the Readers' Guide Supplement. The public does not understand the distinction between the Guide and the Supplement, and unless given personal attention by the attendant in charge, is very apt to miss references to material needed, since only one book is liable to be consulted. I realize that the Supplement was published separately under the impression that the support for it would come from the larger

libraries. What I would suggest is that the Readers' Guide and the Supplement be combined in one alphabet, and that for the benefit of the smaller libraries an edition be published with the title "Readers' Guide Abridged," to contain only the magazines most useful to the smaller libraries.

I wish it understood that I do not disparage or undervalue the bibliographical work put into the Readers' Guide Service, and I realize that it is a costly one; but as arranged at present, it does seem as tho the larger libraries have to pay disproportionately for this Service. While an altruistic spirit on the part of the larger libraries would make it desirable to aid the smaller libraries in obtaining this Service at its present low price to them, the former often have difficulty in financing their own needs and do not feel justified in subsidizing the smaller libraries.

To make a more equitable adjustment, I would suggest that the Guide Service attempt to limit additional material which it indexes to magazines which are not already indexed in other places. That a maximum price should be set upon the Guide Service, which should not be more than a half or two-thirds the price which is now charged a library which has all the magazines indexed in the Guide Service, thus making some allowance for magazines indexed elsewhere. And that the minimum basis of charge for furnishing the Guide Service should be raised so that all libraries pay a larger share of the cost of production. And that between these two extremes the service basis be applied as at present.

FRANK M. BUMSTEAD,  
*University of California.*

## STEPPING STONES TO LITERATURE

A CLERGYMAN had taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupil. When he called at the cottage some time after, only the wife was at home. "How's John?" he asked. "Very well, thank you." "I suppose he can read the Bible comfortably now?" "Bible, sir? Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the sporting papers long ago."—*Everybody's.*

## BOOK-BUYING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

BY CLARENCE E. SHERMAN, *Assistant Librarian, Amherst College, Library.\**

ONE of the recognized functions of the college library is to guide and assist the students in their reading. Selected lists on various subjects are posted for their use; courses of reading are arranged for them; books of permanent value are brought to their attention via the display-shelves or by word of mouth. In fact, the reference librarian and the assistants at the delivery desk are ever alert (or should be) to place a good work in the hands of the men or women whenever the opportunity occurs. Even more than this, the library's purchases themselves are so selected and sifted that few items of trash, poorly bound books, or extravagant subscription editions slip thru. A special effort is made to give the clientele the best books and the most books that available funds will buy.

It is quite safe to assume that the libraries in all of our colleges are thus doing excellent service in increasing and improving the book-reading of the college-body. But how many have a serious regard for the book-buying of the students?

Those of us who have but recently left the ranks of the undergraduates can vividly picture the private collection of the average student. A few text-books bearing the names of former owners and present joint-partners (it being a violation of the laws of economics, and the hall-mark of aristocracy to own a new text-book all by one's self), an antiquated dictionary or two, a copy of the junior class year-book, and finally a several volume subscription edition of Poe, Kipling, or O. Henry in cheap binding already shabby from mere exposure to the air and light rather than from use. This is the content of the collection which many a senior faces when the hour arrives for the packing and the home-going. It is the result of his four years of comradeship (or shall we call it battle?) with books. Neither in quantity nor in quality is it a fair index of the value of the culture-

\*Resigned, April 1, to become librarian of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library.

breeding process to which he has been subjected nor is such a group of books a very substantial foundation for the building up of a private library to be one's companion thru life.

Nevertheless, all the fault cannot be attributed to the student. We ourselves are in a way responsible for this state of affairs. True it is that we believe that in helping him select his reading a stronger desire for book-ownership and especially ability to buy what is worth while will be developed indirectly. This ideal is realized in a few cases and they are as high lights in a shadowy background. However, as we are not succeeding in this roundabout manner, we cannot shrug our shoulders and pass up the whole question. Methods more direct must be employed.

In the first place, college undergraduates possess an almost inherent dislike for buying books. From childhood up they are met at every turn with free literature. The public library and the semi-dormant Sunday school library stand ready at all times to deluge the youthful reader. Free textbooks are distributed in the high as well as in the grade schools, and even when college is reached, there are few books which one cannot avoid buying. Colateral reading and all the cultural reading the student will take out of the building is freely supplied by the library. Such conditions do not make for a vigorous impulse toward personal ownership, particularly when the college man is aware that the public library is still waiting for him to partake of its treasures when he has been graduated.

As a natural effect of this lack of experience in buying, when the rank-and-file student does purchase anything in the book line, the results are frequently pathetic. Of the intrinsic worth, or of the relative values of books he knows but little. Unless he is so fortunate as to be the off-spring of a bibliophile, or to have been exposed to the atmosphere of a fairly good family library, his knowledge of editions is negligible. The Cambridge edition of Tennyson's works would probably be sacrificed for a cheap but copiously illustrated volume given away by some magazine house as a subscription bait. He is quite ignorant of the standards of different publishing

houses. A book bearing the imprint of an East Boston job-printer would carry just as much weight as the product of Houghton Mifflin, Holt, or some other reliable publisher. There are two points upon which there is a consensus of student opinion, however. They cannot resist the appeal of bright red *morocco* bindings, and *complete* sets quite fascinate them when they decide to buy a few volumes of an author's works. Sometimes it really seems as tho they have the idea that books are rarely published separately and can be procured only in sets. In fact, college students as a class know mighty little about the physical features of the instruments of their trade. They are quite content if they can absorb enough of the recorded thought between the covers to meet college requirements. After that, nothing matters.

It is within the library's power to put these unguided folks on the right road. The easiest way to get students to buy books is to first help them to enjoy good reading and to appreciate the importance of the printed page in our world of to-day. The next step is to impress them with the pleasure and the convenience of owning their favorites in literature. It is their duty as educated men and women to collect books, and they should be reminded of it. Ruskin said somewhere that "to be without books of your own is the abyss of penury." These words bear with them much force and some truth. Finally, inform the students concerning the physical characteristics of good books, and the ease and safety with which such works may be purchased.

It is not the purpose of this article to show how the first two steps are to be carried out, for it is felt that nearly all college libraries are fairly successful along these lines in their efforts to encourage cultural reading—in their endeavors to provide an antidote for the drudgery of required reading. It is probably not far from fact, however, when it is said that altho several institutions are doing something to develop the other phase of the above program, but few are attacking the problem in anything like a systematic fashion, and generally the little that is accomplished is a hit-or-miss affair.

There are endless possibilities when one

stops to consider what may be done, but a few specific examples will suffice at present. A permanent notice on the library bulletin-board, and an occasional short article in the student paper will call the attention of the undergraduates to the willingness and desire of the library to co-operate with them in the purchase of books. This arouses their curiosity, brings them in touch with a responsible member of the staff, and the victory is half won. Easy access to the trade-bibliographies gives them a chance to become acquainted with publishers, prices, series, and other details of the book-trade. The librarian can assist in choosing editions, showing examples of those already in the library, and mentioning the low-in-price but high-in-grade works issued in such editions as the Temple Classics, the Everyman, and the Home University libraries. A word may be dropped concerning bindings, and now and then a student might be induced to give up the complete set idea when there seems to be reason for doing so, and urged to buy a selected list with the money at hand. It might be well to place at the disposal of the students, preferably in the delivery-room where they will attract more attention, the catalogs of certain second-hand and remainder dealers. The lists issued by Mudie, Malkan, Huntting, and the Union Library Association, if put in the way of these possible buyers, might awaken or even create an interest in the book-market and also offer the opportunity to pick up bargains. Announcements concerning especially good editions, or an occasional prospectus of a work like the Everyman encyclopedia or the "Handy volume" edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, are sure to catch the eye and may go further. In this way, it will be seen, the library is offering an informal elementary course in trade-bibliography.

There is another point at which the library can perform preventive rather than remedial service. Book-agents, those clever creatures from whom even the veteran librarian is fortunate if he escapes, are most effective when practising their charms on the students. Spring and fall usually bring a number of them to the college campus with the most tempting bargains.

They invade the dormitories and the fraternity-houses; they interview their prey at the boarding-places or at the gymnasium; they get in touch with every man in the institution or die in the attempt. Few fail to reach their victims, unfortunately. A *complete* set de luxe of de Maupassant, handsomely bound in eight duodecimo volumes for only twenty-five dollars; or a beautiful set of "The world's great heroes" in full *morocco* with a year's subscription to *Lester's Magazine*,—all for fifteen dollars. Such are their wares. Anyone who has examined these sets carefully knows full well their worthlessness. The so-called complete set frequently lacks several volumes, the paper and printing are of poor quality, and the binding is quite in harmony with the rest of the physical make-up. Is it surprising that after the effects of the entertaining agent have worn off and the set which "should be in the library of every college educated man" has arrived and been inspected, that the purchaser feels like throwing his book-buying ambitions into the discard and allowing the public library to be *his* library after graduation? Here is a chance for the college library to step in and urge the students to use its bibliographical tools and experience before taking the plunge which may be disastrous to their careers as book-owners.

A professor of English literature recently made the statement that even if the fellows are cheated in this manner, he still believed that the real consideration is to "get them to buy." It is difficult to agree with this theory. Examples could be cited where students have been completely disgusted with the *dénouement*, and it seems reasonable to believe that the discovery that one has loaded up with a cheap set at an exorbitant price is apt to be followed by a feeling of caution, bordering on indifference toward future book-buying. There are of course, many simple beings who, oblivious to the true value of such works, go on serenely purchasing gold-bricks de luxe. By assuming the position of buffer between student and agent, the library can be of real help to many incipient bibliophiles.

At Amherst the undergraduates are leaning upon the library more and more in

this matter of book-purchase. Occasionally a fellow brings in a volume of a set which he is about to buy from an agent and asks for our comment. A permanent "Beware of book-agents" notice is the reason for a request of this kind. Frequently our help is solicited regarding bindings, and students often ask us to look up the prices of books in our trade-bibliographies for them, or what is better, ask to be allowed to do it themselves. A few weeks ago a fellow interested in George Eliot's works was enabled to pick up at a bargain price from a dealer's catalog the identical edition he was about to buy at list-price. A member of one of the fraternities recently came in and told us that his delegation wanted to buy and present to their chapter a certain rather expensive reference set. He asked for the name of the publisher, and incidentally let us know how much money he had to put into the purchase. As the books had been issued on the subscription plan at the usual high price, he was a bit disappointed when we told him that a set was out of the question unless he was willing to watch the book-market for a second-hand copy. This was, of course, new business for him, and so we promised to send him word if we heard of an opportunity to secure the books at a price within his means. The chance came within a week in the advertisement of a New York dealer, and the set, which happened to be in excellent condition, was placed in the chapter library a few days later. By taking the library into their confidence, these undergraduates not only saved money but were also blessed with the knowledge and experience of what constitutes intelligent buying. The real gain should appear in their future purchases.

While we attempt to clear up difficulties and to assist them in every legitimate way, we have to refuse to order books for the students not only because of the burden of book-keeping, but also because it is felt that the library should not trespass on the field of the local book-store if pleasant relations are to be maintained between the exponents of book-trade and book-use. We carry the men thru every step but the actual ordering, and then advise them to try the book-shop or order direct.

Not one of the points brought out here can be claimed as original, nor can the main idea be said to be a new one. Doubtless a score of librarians have been performing these duties incidentally for years. But as mere episode I believe the practice should be changed and instead, made just as significant a part of the library's definite policy and program as time and resources will permit. If possible, the function ought to be incorporated into the regular duties of some member of the staff—the reference librarian, perhaps—who can establish intimate and cordial relations with the college-body.

Some will oppose the whole scheme on the ground that it is an extra-library affair, but these same librarians probably order books and carry personal accounts for the members of the faculty and see nothing about it that is outside the province of the library's legitimate activities. The students of course cannot demand, but they need and deserve careful consideration in this matter. Those of us who let the opportunity pass unheeded are failing to place the library just one peg higher in the estimation and appreciation of the college community.

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"It is doubtful if a borrowed book has the same effect and influence on its reader as a book that is a personal possession. Its reading is apt to be that of casual acquaintanceship rather than responsive friendship, and when returned, is very often as promptly out of mind as out of sight. But a book of one's own selection, bought with one's own money, read with the joy of ownership, and kept on the table or put on the shelf, grows day by day an ever dearer friend."

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In an address before a Grand Rapids organization last winter, Miss Pollard, the head of the library's order department, reviewed the best sellers of 20 years ago; that is, in 1895. Out of 44 titles considered as the best sellers of that year only three in the opinion of the organization before which she appeared, were worth reading to-day—an indication of one of the problems that every library must constantly deal with in the purchase of books.

# MISS HASSE TO GIVE COURSE ON UNITED STATES DOCUMENTS AT COLUMBIA

A COURSE of thirty lectures on United States public documents is to be given at the Columbia University Summer School by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the documents and economics divisions of the New York Public Library. These lectures are designed primarily to interest the student in the documents of the United States. The plan of the course is first to acquaint the student with the personality and accomplishment of some of our great pioneers in economic and scientific government research. Secondly to acquaint him with the origin and development of the government bureaus in which these pioneers labored. These biographical and historical lectures are supplemented by a course of technical lectures in which the documents are considered from the librarian's point of view, the whole course being arranged in groups of three to make this relationship more clear. It is believed that the student will be prepared for a better understanding of the documents and administrative conditions of the present by recalling to him both the men and conditions instrumental in producing some of the fundamental technical literature of our government.

1. Simon Newcomb.
2. History of the U. S. Weather Service.
3. Basic principles in cataloging government documents. I.
4. M. F. Maury.
5. History of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
6. International documents.
7. D. D. Owen.
8. U. S. Geological Surveys.
9. Seminar.
10. J. M. Clayton.
11. U. S. State Department.
12. Basic principles in cataloging government documents. II. Historical relation.
13. Choteau, founder of St. Louis.
14. Significance of municipal documents.
15. Basic principles, etc. III. Type relation.
16. Alexander Vattemare.
17. Internationalism and American libraries.
18. Seminar.
19. Francis A. Walker.
20. U. S. Statistics Bureau.
21. Art of collecting documents.
22. Nathaniel Shaler.
23. U. S. Road Service.
24. Classification of documents.

25. Shelby Cullom.
26. U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.
27. Seminar.
28. Langley.
29. Scientific institutions.
30. Examination.

## LOVING CUP FOR MISS HUME

ON the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Queens Borough Public Library and of the service of the chief librarian, Jessie F. Hume, the coincident occurrences were celebrated by the staff of the library. At a dinner tendered to the chief librarian, attended by the chiefs of departments and by the branch librarians, representing the whole staff, a silver loving cup was given to Miss Hume with the inscription:

Presented to  
J. F. Hume  
In Loving Appreciation  
from  
The Staff  
of the  
Q. B. P. L.  
1896-1917

The celebration was planned by the twenty branch librarians and the several heads of departments and was a complete surprise to Miss Hume. The table was arranged around three sides of a square and was decorated with daffodils and pale yellow ribbons. Place cards with gold and black lettering furnished an appropriate verse for each person. These clever rhymes were read aloud during the course of the dinner by each guest and occasioned much hilarity as well as applause.

The tone of the celebration thruout was one of informality and good-fellowship and the after-dinner speeches were given and received in the same spirit. The climax was reached in the presentation of the loving-cup, in appreciation of her loyal and whole-souled leadership of the library thru the twenty-one years of its history with all its vicissitudes, its storms, its calms, and its sunshine. The cup was given by the whole staff of the library, consisting of about one hundred persons.

## ATLANTIC CITY CONFERENCE

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the Hotel Chelsea in Atlantic City on March 2 and 3. The attendance did not vary much from that of other years, about a hundred and seventy-five being present. The incessant rain prevented enjoyment of the joys of the boardwalk by most of those in attendance, but good programs and good company kept time from hanging heavy on anybody's hands. There were the usual library school dinners and lunches, and the Public Library returned to its former custom of giving its Saturday afternoon tea to the visitors, in the library building. This is always a pleasant function, and the Atlantic City library, so homelike in its arrangement, is especially well suited to the purpose. The American Library Institute also met at Atlantic City on March 3, holding two sessions which were open to all members of the other associations who cared to attend.

The New Jersey Association held a meeting on Friday afternoon, at which the principal feature was an informal discussion of "Supply hobbies." This was one of the most interesting meetings, and much practical information and suggestion was exchanged. The first speaker, Miss Marguerite L. Gates, library editor for the Newark Public Library, combined two lines of supplies and discussed the inks, inkwells, pens, pencils, typewriter paper and ribbons found most satisfactory in that library for various purposes. She was followed by Miss A. H. Schooley, of the Passaic Public Library, who talked on "Bulletin materials," and showed some of her finished bulletins, as well as the various kinds of pens, brushes, and other materials needed to produce them. Her statement that twenty minutes was as much time as she ever put on a bulletin was met with sighs of surprise and envy. Miss Schooley uses cut-out pictures from all sorts of sources, and has further equipped herself for rapid work by taking a regular course in show-card lettering. A paper prepared by Miss Abbott, the librarian at Atlantic City, on "Mending supplies, including ma-

terials for cleaning books," was read by Miss Ray Newell, the children's librarian. "Pamphlet boxes and magazine binders," as developed in the East Orange Public Library, were described by Miss Adelaide T. Davidson, and "Paste, paste brushes, and shellac" were discussed by Miss Alta M. Barker of Montclair Public Library. Definite information as to the good and bad points of various devices was given, and suggestions made as to the best varieties to choose if funds were limited or a special result was desired.

In the question box following this discussion, some pertinent questions were asked. One was whether library advertising thru pay envelopes was worth while, and the weight of opinion was against it. The "best reviewing magazine not professional" was not discovered, opinion varying greatly. A short discussion was provoked by a stated objection to the Debate handbooks, on the ground that they discouraged original research, especially by the preparation of a brief for each subject. A show of hands demonstrated that most of those present did not agree with this view. Other topics were the justification for subscription clubs in public libraries, and the extent to which a library was justified in going with story-hour and social center work.

The first joint session, Friday evening, was presided over by Edward L. Katzenbach, first vice-president of the New Jersey Association. The mayor being prevented from attending, the librarians were welcomed to Atlantic City by the city clerk, Joseph A. McNamee, who presented to the presiding officer a key—"not to the city, but to its heart." He was followed by Edwin W. Pahlow, head of the history department in the Lawrenceville School, who spoke on the "Relation of the library and the university extension movement." Mr. Pahlow has been an ardent advocate of university extension since its early days, and believes it is equally needed by college graduates who took general courses, and by those whose formal education ended with high or normal school work. Work can be carried on by lectures and by correspondence, and the public library should have



the same relation to university extension that the university library has to regular university work. Mr. Pahlow sketched the plan being worked up in New Jersey to get the three leading educational institutions in the state—Princeton, Stevens Institute and Rutgers—to co-operate in establishing a system of state-wide university extension there.

It was a matter of universal regret that Dr. Otto Kinkeldey, chief of the music division of the New York Public Library, was prevented by a death in his immediate family from giving his talk on "The library: its attitude and influence in music." The association was fortunate in securing as a substitute Edwin H. Reeman, of Trenton, who read a paper on Ibsen and the relation to life of the drama of ideas, as exemplified in "Ghosts."

At the Saturday morning session John Ashhurst, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, occupied the chair and introduced the speakers. The first was Rev. George P. Donehoo, secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission of Condersport, Pa., who gave an extended talk on "Indians of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the literature concerning them." He was followed by Dr. Edward J. Nolan, librarian of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia. Dr. Nolan entertained his hearers with recollections of the early days of the library profession, both local and national, and enlivened his account with many personal anecdotes.

Saturday evening's meeting was presided over by Robert P. Bliss, of the Pennsylvania Library Commission. The first speaker was Dr. Herbert W. Hess, professor of commerce in the University of Pennsylvania, whose subject was "Advertising the library." Professor Hess emphasized anew the weak point of present library publicity; that the library is static rather than dynamic in its attitude toward the public. One difficulty which may account for this attitude on the part of the library is the fact that most librarians are compelled to undertake two kinds of jobs at once. The librarian who is overburdened with detail and routine becomes an automaton, incapable of stimulating interest.

A library should employ two kinds of people, keeping one group to talk professionally, to disseminate information about the institution, to create an atmosphere and to compel a constant setting of new standards.

Miss Anna A. MacDonald, who is sent all over Pennsylvania by the State Library Commission as a consulting librarian, followed Professor Hess with a detailed account of her work and of the work of the commission as a whole, citing many interesting cases where the commission had been able to help in building up genuine library interest in communities hitherto indifferent.

With a brief announcement of the plans for the Louisville conference, so far as known, by Mr. Utey, and of the conference travel arrangements by Mr. Faxon, the meeting was adjourned.

The New Jersey Library Association elected the following officers: President, Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr., trustee, Madison Public Library; first vice-president, H. S. Leach, of the Princeton University Library; second vice-president, Mary A. Boggan, librarian of the Johnston Memorial Library in Hackensack; secretary, Julia Schneider, librarian, South Orange Public Library; and treasurer, Elizabeth White, librarian, Passaic Public Library.

F. A. H.

#### A LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FORMED IN RUSSIA

IN a letter written to the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL from her home in Moscow Dec. 9, Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger, whose visit to this country in the summer of 1914 is still fresh in the memory of American librarians, sends her congratulations on the fortieth anniversary of the A. L. A., and also tells somewhat of the progress of library affairs in Russia. She writes:

"Now let me congratulate you, as one of the founders of A. L. A. I am sorry that I did not know exactly the date of this event in order to send you my kind regards and best wishes to the very day.

"Just in May we got registered, as we call it, *i. e.*, chartered our Russian Library Association, and at the first opening we resolved to tell, how much we admire our American

colleagues and how much we should like to follow their way in the library field. Thus we mailed a letter, and only several months afterwards we received the conference number of L. J. telling about its 40th birthday.

"The R. L. A. is constructed somewhat otherwise than the A. L. A. Our permanent executive board is at Moscow. I was elected President, Mr. Kalishevsky, librarian of the Imperial University—vice president, Mr. Pokrovsky, librarian of Moscow Municipal Libraries—secretary. We have members in the whole empire: their number is now 350. We may open branches of the R. L. A., and we have already three of them in different cities. They are small Library Associations. For our Moscow members we have a meeting every month. Besides we are entitled to have annual conferences. This year we don't organize such conferences—we have too much to do with the association itself. But maybe the Petrograd Society of Library Economy will call a conference; then we will take part in it. . . .

"I send under cover a copy of Cutter's author tables,\* adapted to Russian phonetics. Some libraries have introduced them and not without success."

#### DINNER TO CHARLES J. BARR

On Monday evening, March 19th, Mr. Charles J. Barr was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the staff (past and present) of The John Crerar Library at the Chicago College Club. Over fifty were present and their good wishes for Mr. Barr's success in his new field and their appreciation of the cordial relations with him were shown in many ways.

During the dinner college songs, with words very much revised and brought up to date, were sung, and the personal hits caused much merriment. A portfolio of the many forms used in the administration and routine of work of the Library had been collected for Mr. Barr and filled in with verses, drawings and witticisms, which showed talents unsuspected by Mr. Barr or even the perpetrators themselves.

A beautiful etching of the Art Institute of Chicago by Schneider was given as a lasting reminder of some of the happy days spent there during the past fifteen years.

Mr. Barr leaves with the assurance of the loyalty of his Crerar friends and their

\*These tables, which would have been of considerable interest to librarians in this country, were unfortunately confiscated by the censor.

sincere regret at the severance of the happy relationship of the past years.

#### CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS—FEBRUARY, 1917

##### *Original Gifts, United States*

Bradentown, Fla. (part cost—building to cost \$12,000).....	\$10,000
Claremore, Okla.....	10,000
Flora Town and Monroe Township, Ind.....	10,000
Florence, Colo.....	10,000
Lakewood Township, N. J. (part cost—building to cost \$15,000) .	12,500
Long Branch, N. J.....	30,000
Midland, Mich.....	12,500
Newburgh, N. Y. (part cost—building to cost \$60,000).....	42,000
New Marlboro, Mass.....	5,000
Phillips County (Malta) Mont...	15,000
Salamanca, N. Y.....	17,500
State College, Pa.....	7,500
Syracuse Town and Turkey Creek Township, Ind.....	10,000

\$192,000

##### *Increases, United States*

Gary Ind. (Branch building).....	\$25,000
Salt Lake City, Utah (building to cost \$25,000).....	10,000
	\$35,000

#### PACIFIC BRANCH OF BROOKLYN LIBRARY DAMAGED BY FIRE

FIRE which broke out in the Pacific branch of the Brooklyn Public Library about 2 a. m. Mar. 29, did considerable damage before it was put out. The fire started in both wings of the building at once, and is suspected to have been the work of an incendiary. The inside of the building was badly damaged, but the walls, so far as a hasty inspection could discover, remained intact. Damage to the books was largely by water, those in the children's room on the second floor suffering the most. The loss on the building will not exceed \$50,000, and on the books, \$5000. The city carried no insurance. This was the first Carnegie branch in Brooklyn and was erected in 1904.

## American Library Association

### WORK WITH FOREIGNERS

The Secretary of the A. L. A. is a member of the Committee of One Hundred appointed by the United States Commissioner of Education to study the Americanization problem, particularly how foreigners may be helped to understand American conditions and institutions thru the public evening schools. The committee wishes to study the problem of effective evening schools for foreigners and how best to induce non-English speaking people to attend these schools. The secretary would like to collect for the committee rather full and definite information how various public, school and college libraries are assisting the public schools in this problem of effective evening schools for foreigners. Any reports, announcements, posters and information of any kind and in any form will be very welcome and will be analyzed and transmitted to the committee for use in its study of the question.

### DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The decimal classification advisory committee of the American Library Association now knows what sections of the D. C. are most in need of expansion. The replies to our circulars of last year, sent to over 500 libraries, show these classes (arranged in the sequence of demand) to be: 63, 658, 79, 15, 656, 38, 659, 629.2, 657, 66, 940.91.

The editors of the D. C. have themselves prepared the expansion of 63, Agriculture.

Our committee is naming nine sub-committees to prepare expansions of the other ten sections mentioned above.

Any library that has prepared original expansions of any of these sections should immediately send copies of them to the secretary for the use of the sub-committees, if they have not already done so.

A. LAW VOGEL, *Secretary*

### LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE

The thirty-ninth annual conference of the American Library Association will be held in Louisville, Kentucky, June 21-27, 1917. The Public Library, Board of Trade, Convention League, Woman's Club and other local organizations are perfecting plans for entertainment. The local executive committee representing these organizations has been named: Mayor John H. Buschemeyer, Thomas A. Barker, Mrs. Pierce Butler, Mrs. Herbert W. Mengel, Edward J. O'Brien, C. C. Ousley, George T. Settle, Secretary, Marion E. Taylor,

Charles A. Weber, Bennett H. Young, chairman. The rooming and information committee, and other sub-committees for social entertainments and special service have also been named.

Louisville is easy of access, and June, the beginning of vacation, is the prettiest month of the year in Kentucky. This assures a large attendance and an interesting meeting. The average number of visitors is expected from the east and west with an increased attendance from the south, middle west and north.

Inquiries are being made for a handbook of Louisville. Upon receipt of 2 cents for postage, copies of folders "See Louisville First" and "A City Worth While" will be mailed until the editions are exhausted.

Communications concerning the A. L. A. program and general affairs of the conference should be addressed to American Library Association, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Requests for rooms, and information concerning local arrangements and social entertainment should be addressed to George T. Settle, secretary local A. L. A. executive committee, Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky.

### HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

An attendance of not less than 1200 is expected. Ample hotel accommodations have been provided, using The Seelbach as headquarters, Hotel Henry Watterson just across the street and The Tyler three blocks away. Six hundred and fifteen rooms have been reserved at these three special A. L. A. hotels; Seelbach 300, Watterson 165 and Tyler 150. Other rooms not occupied at the time will be available. In addition, 200 rooms at other hotels are at the disposal of the local committee.

The main dining room on the first floor at The Seelbach will be open exclusively for A. L. A. guests. The mezzanine floor at the Seelbach will be registration headquarters, and the parlor floors and assembly rooms of the three hotels are for A. L. A. use during the week for social entertainments and conference meetings. Rooms for special library exhibits have been reserved at headquarters hotel. Arrangements for space must be made direct with The Seelbach.

Headquarters for the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries will be at Hotel Henry Watterson. The meetings of these associations will be held in that hotel and it is recommended that members stop there unless they

have particular reasons for wishing to stay elsewhere.

Seelbach (450 rooms; 300 guaranteed to A. L. A.). Rooms with bath, double bed \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 for one person; for two persons \$1.00 additional for the \$2.00 rooms and \$1.50 additional for other rooms. Rooms without bath, double bed \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 for one person; for two persons \$1.00 additional. In all rooms except \$1.50 rooms without bath and \$2.00 rooms with bath, an extra single iron camp-bed may be placed at \$1.50 each to accommodate an extra person, which would reduce the pro rata for each occupant. Rooms reserved for the morning of the 21st will be charged for beginning with the evening of the 20th, to guarantee the room on arrival. This will not be necessary for members arriving during the afternoon or evening of the 21st. Rooms are equipped with free electric fans.

Watterson (250 rooms; 165 guaranteed to A. L. A.). Rooms with bath (single) \$1.50. Rooms with bath, double bed \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00 for one person, for two persons \$1.00 additional. Rooms with bath and two beds at \$1.75 each person. Rooms with bath, double bed and iron bed at \$1.75 each person. Rooms without bath (single) \$1.00. Rooms without bath, double bed, \$1.00 each person. Rooms are equipped with free electric fans.

Tyler (225 rooms; 150 guaranteed to A. L. A.). Rooms with bath (single) \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Rooms with bath, double bed \$1.25 and \$1.50 each person. Rooms with bath, double bed and iron bed (three persons in room) at \$1.00 and \$1.25 each person. Rooms with bath, two beds at \$1.50 each. Rooms with bath, two double beds (four persons in room) \$1.25 each. Rooms are equipped with free electric fans.

Willard (125 rooms). Rooms with bath \$1.50 and \$2.00 for one, \$1.00 for each additional person. Extra bed in room \$1.50 and \$2.00. Rooms without bath \$1.00 for one, \$1.00 for each additional person.

Hermitage (50 rooms). Rooms with bath, double bed, \$1.25 each person. Extra bed in room, \$1.25 each person.

Louisville-Old Inn (300 rooms). Rooms with bath \$1.50 and \$2.00 for one, \$1.00 for each additional person. Rooms without bath \$1.00 and \$1.50 for one, 50c and \$1.00 for each additional person.

Cortlandt (150 rooms). Rooms with bath \$1.25 and \$1.50 for one, 50c for each additional person.

Puritan (185 rooms). Rooms with bath \$1.50 and \$2.00 for one, 50c for each additional person.

Assignments to rooms and correspondence concerning hotel reservations will be handled by a local rooming committee. In order to afford equal opportunity to all, applications for rooms received before Monday, April 23, will be considered as received on that date. Letters addressed to hotels will be referred to the committee. The rooming committee suggests that before reservations are made members arrange to share rooms, and advise the committee with whom they would be pleased to room. Members preferring to stop at private boarding houses may make application after May 1. Members who expect to stop with friends or who secure accommodations otherwise, are requested to notify the local committee of their plans. This is necessary so that full advance information may be on hand at headquarters, and so that the name may appear in the advance register of attendance. All correspondence relative to reservation of rooms should be addressed to George T. Settle, secretary local A. L. A. ex-

ecutive committee, Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky.

Baggage tags on which name of Louisville hotel should be written will be forwarded to each person making hotel reservation. This will insure prompt delivery to hotels.

In addition to the regular à la carte service, Seelbach, Watterson and Tyler hotels, Cortlandt apartment, Benedict, Klein and Cree restaurants serve club breakfast and lunch. Louisville is well supplied with restaurants, cafeterias and dairy lunches in the immediate neighborhood of hotels, with good service at reasonable prices.

#### RECREATIONS

The social clubs are open to visitors thru courtesy of members: Pendennis, Standard, Elks, Woman's Club, Knights of Columbus, Louisville and Audubon Country Clubs. Tennis courts may be used at Central, Cherokee, Iroquois, Shelby, Shawnee, Triangle and Tyler parks, and at Audubon Country Club and Louisville Country Club thru courtesy of members. Golf links may be used at Cherokee Park, and at Audubon Country Club and Louisville Country Club thru courtesy of members. Boating and swimming (Ohio River) thru courtesy of members of Louisville Boat Club and Pastime Athletic Club. The Louisville Baseball Club (pennant winners, 1916) will not be at home June 27-27.

#### GENERAL SESSIONS

Macauley's Theatre, Louisville's principal playhouse, has been reserved for general and social sessions. The theater is centrally located, just across the street from The Seelbach, half block from The Watterson and two and a half blocks from the Tyler. Admission to general and social sessions at Macauley's Theatre, and social entertainments at Seelbach will be by card. Members will be given coupon books upon registering.

#### SOCIAL PROGRAM (Tentative)

Thursday, June 21, 8 p. m. Macauley's Theatre. Short addresses of welcome by the Governor of Kentucky and the Mayor of Louisville, to precede the President's annual address.

10 p. m. Seelbach Hotel. Reception immediately after adjournment of first session. Welcome to the South.

Sunday, June 24, 8 p. m. Macauley's Theatre. Choral concert with solos by some of Louisville's best known singers.

Tuesday, June 26, 8 p. m. Macauley's Theatre. Local authors and musicians.

10 p. m. Seelbach Hotel. The A. L. A. ball.

Boat ride on Ohio river, or, automobile ride thru Louisville's beautiful parks one afternoon during the week. (Date to be named by A. L. A. program committee.)  
 Tea at Woman's Club from 4 to 6 one afternoon during the week. (Date to be named by A. L. A. program committee.)

June 21-27, 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Art Room, Main library building. Local artists' exhibit. The exhibit is especially for A. L. A. visitors.

#### LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Main building of the Public Library is open from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., eight branches in Carnegie buildings from 2 to 9 p. m., and two in High School buildings during school hours. An invitation is extended to visit the branches exclusively for colored readers, Western open 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., Eastern 2 to 9 p. m. The Museum at Main Library is open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

#### IN AND AROUND LOUISVILLE

The Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, University of Louisville, Louisville Conservatory of Music, Louisville Law Library, Louisville Medical Library, New Albany (Ind.) and Jeffersonville (Ind.) Public Libraries are open to visitors. The Board of Education extends a special invitation to visit the new Boys High School building and other new school houses erected from proceeds of the million-dollar bond issue.

Jefferson County Armory (largest area under permanent roof in U. S.); new \$1,000,000 City Hospital; new \$300,000 Y. M. C. A.; \$200,000 Y. W. C. A. and \$100,000 Y. M. H. A. buildings; Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home (first of its kind); Water Pumping Station and \$1,000,000 Filter Plant; Ohio River Falls, Canal and Locks, and Inland Life Saving Station; Corn Island (where Gen. George Rogers Clark, founder of Louisville, first settled); Churchill Downs and Douglas Park race tracks; Tobacco breaks (largest tobacco market in the world); Kentucky Institute for the Blind; American Printing House for the Blind (largest establishment of the kind in the world); Bourbon Stock Yards; Kentucky State Fair and U. S. Fish Hatcheries; Cave Hill Cemetery and National Burial Ground; Thomas Jefferson statue by Moses Ezekiel; Henry Clay statue by Joel T. Hart; Gen. John B. Castleman statue (equestrian) by R. Hinton Perry; Daniel Boone statue by Enid Yandell; Confederate Monument; Gen. George Rogers Clark grave.

#### BY AUTOMOBILE, TROLLEY, RAIL OR RIVER

President Zachary Taylor's tomb and monument—Former home of King Louis Philippe

of France—Confederate Veterans' Home—Lincoln Memorial farm—Jefferson Davis Memorial farm—Blue Grass Region of Kentucky—Kentucky's new \$1,000,000 State Capitol—Mammoth Cave—U. S. Quartermaster's Depot—Howard Ship Yards—French Lick and West Baden.

#### PRELIMINARY TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

There are no summer excursion rates to Louisville available, except from points in the south. From such points regular excursion tickets may be had, good returning until October, at about 20 per cent. less than the regular fare. A special round-trip ticket, good going and returning by the same route has been granted us by the Central and Trunk Line Passenger Associations, based on a 2c-a-mile charge, which is quite a little better than the regular passenger fare, but requires that trip going and returning be made by same route, and that return must be completed by midnight of June 30. The region covered is from the Hudson River and Washington on the east, to Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis on the west. It is expected that the Southeastern Passenger Association will grant a like rate from their territory, which embraces the South, east of the Mississippi River but decision has not yet been reached. It is probable that New England will also make the same rate.

A party of ten or more traveling together on one ticket can obtain approximately the same rate, go and return by different routes, and not be subject to the limitation of return by June 30. From New York to Louisville there is a saving by using the party rate of about \$3.00 each way over the regular one-way fares. From Boston it is \$3.50 less, and from other points in proportion.

From	Via standard lines Railroad fare one way	Round trip A.L.A. ticket	Pullman lower berth one way
New York	\$21.68	\$34.15	\$5.00
Philadelphia	19.43	30.55	4.50
Boston	25.76		5.50
Springfield, Mass.	23.59		5.00
Albany	21.01	33.40	4.50
Buffalo	13.58	22.80	3.00
Washington	16.50	26.70	4.00
Pittsburgh	10.68	17.40	2.50
Cleveland	8.98	15.50	2.50
Detroit	9.11	14.70	2.50
Chicago	7.10	12.00 (seat)	1.00
Birmingham	9.93		2.50
St. Paul, Minneapolis	16.60	31.00	4.00
Cincinnati	3.00	5.00	.50*
St. Louis	7.15	12.00	2.00
Kansas City	13.90		3.50
Denver	29.00	50.70	7.00
Atlanta	11.23		2.50
New Orleans	19.89		4.50

\*Parlor car seat.

## PARTY TRAVEL PLANS

The travel committee will schedule special party trips to Louisville from Chicago, Boston and New York, the latter two forming one party at Albany. Special car parties may be made up at some southern points.

*Eastern Party*

The eastern party will travel by the New York Central, Big Four, and Louisville & Nashville railroads, and we expect to have our own train, with compartment car, observation car, and diner from Albany.

LEAVE				
Boston (B. & A.R.R.)	June 20	2.	P.M.	
N. Y. City (N. Y. Central)	"	4.50	"	
Albany	"	7.57	"	
Utica	"	9.46	"	
Syracuse	"	10.58	"	
Rochester	"	12.30	Midnight	
Cleveland	June 21	4.50	A.M.	Central
Columbus (Big Four)	"	7.40	"	time
Dayton	"	9.23	"	
ARRIVE				
Cincinnati	"	10.50	"	
LEAVE				
Cincinnati (L. & N. R. R.)	"	11.15	"	
ARRIVE				
Louisville	"	2.45	P.M.	

Those wishing to return direct by same route will purchase A. L. A. excursion tickets. Others should arrange with members of travel committee. Approximate expense, including railroad party ticket, pullman, meals:

	Railroad one way.	Pullman berth, one way.	lower berth.	Compartment berth.
Boston .....	\$22.24	\$5.50	—	—
New York City...	18.72	5.00	—	\$7.00

Register with Mr. C. H. Brown, Brooklyn Public Library, for northern New Jersey, New York State and Ohio points; with Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, for New England points.

*Chicago Party*

A special train is planned to make a daylight trip to Louisville, via the Pennsylvania Lines, stopping at Indianapolis en route. Those who pass thru Chicago en route to Louisville are invited to join this party. Train will leave Chicago about 9.15 a. m., Indianapolis about 2.45 p. m., and arrive Louisville 5.30. Fare, Chicago to Louisville, one way, \$7.10; round trip, \$12.00. Pullman seat \$1.00 each way.

*From the South*

Mr. Carl H. Milam, librarian of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library, has been appointed a member of the Travel committee, especially to assist southern members. He will gladly give travel information relative to southwestern territory and if number warrants will organize special car parties to Louisville from southern points such as Atlanta, Birmingham or New Orleans.

Special parties will also be formed from

St. Louis (including Kansas City), and from Washington (including Baltimore), should twenty express a desire to travel together. Register with Mr. Paul Blackwelder, St. Louis Public Library, or with Dr. George F. Bowerman, Public Library of D. C., Washington, D. C., for these parties. The going route for Washington party is not yet selected but the return will probably be with the Post-conference party thru White Sulphur Springs.

## POST CONFERENCE

*Mammoth Cave*

After the conference adjourns, June 27, there will be a post-conference trip to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which is about 90 miles south of Louisville. A special train will leave Louisville about 3 p. m., due at the cave at 6, in time for supper. After supper a trip into the cave will be made, and another next morning; or, if any persons so desire, the Colossal Cavern can be visited nearby. As the Old Cave Hotel has been burned, it is probable that tents with wooden floors will be provided for our party on the night of June 27. The special train will return after lunch, reaching Louisville about 5 p. m., June 28.

The cost of the trip, including two admissions to the cave, lodging, meals and railroad fare from Louisville and return, will be about \$10.00. Application should be made to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Boston, but payment to be made at A. L. A. Headquarters at Louisville between June 21 and 25.

*White Sulphur Springs, Richmond, James River, Old Point Comfort*

On arrival back in Louisville, the eastern party, with such other members as desire to make an unusually attractive trip east, will leave at 6 p. m., June 28, over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in special pullmans, arriving June 29 at 8.50 a. m., at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where a stay of two days will be made in the Alleghenys, 2000 feet above sea level, on the south slope of the Greenbrier Mountains. The fine scenery, good modern hotel (The White), baths, mineral waters, golf, tennis, excellent roads for motor trips, make this famous resort worthy of a visit by the A. L. A. party.

Leaving there on the second day, we reach Richmond, Sunday, July 1, and have a day for rest or sightseeing, and a night at a hotel.

Early Monday morning we start on the all-day sail down the James River to Old Point Comfort. Along this winding river there is much of interest, fine old colonial houses, remains of earthworks of the Civil War, the home of Pocahontas and John Rolfe, City

Point, headquarters of Gen. Grant in 1864-65, Harrison's Landing, the birthplace of the first President Harrison, Fort Powhatan, relic of the War of 1812, Jamestown, the earliest English settlement in America, where we hope to stop long enough to see the ruins. Arrival at Old Point Comfort at 6:30 p. m. for dinner and a refreshing sleep at Sherwood Inn. The next day will be available for side-trips to Hampton, Norfolk and the harbor.

From Old Point Comfort steamers ply daily to New York and to Boston, or the comfortable night boat to Washington may be taken up the Potomac River, thus avoiding the open sea.

The expense of this trip exclusive of railway and steamer fares from the afternoon of June 28 to the afternoon of July 3, Louisville to Old Point Comfort as outlined, covering pullman, meals, hotels, stopovers, transfers, and boat trip on James River will be about \$27.

Fare Louisville to New York, \$21.68 (including meals and stateroom berth on steamer via Old Dominion Line steamer from Norfolk).

Fare Louisville to New York, \$23.68 (boat up Potomac to Washington, stateroom not included) and rail to New York.

Fare Louisville to Boston, \$23.68 (including meals and stateroom berth on steamer).

Fare Louisville to Washington (direct by rail), \$13.50.

## Library Organizations

### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

A meeting of the American Library Institute was held at Atlantic City on March 3, 1917. In addition to President E. C. Richardson the following Fellows were present: C. W. Andrews, W. Austen, R. R. Bowker, W. N. C. Carlton, W. P. Cutter, J. C. Dana, M. S. Dudgeon, G. S. Godard, C. H. Gould, F. P. Hill, H. L. Koopman, A. Strohm, G. B. Utley, and G. P. Winship. As the meeting was an open one a large number of visitors were present at both sessions. The program of the morning session was as follows: President's address: Some archive-libraries in the 14th century B. C.; Tasso's copy of Horace, Harry Lyman Koopman; Progress of the work upon the public records and archives of Connecticut as being accomplished by and thru the Connecticut State Library, Geo. S. Godard; Bibliographical and descriptive note on the Journal of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1776-90, A. H. Shearer; Two Garrett manuscripts, C. C. Mierow and H. T. Weiskotten; Sketch of the history of the A. L. I., Miss M. E. Ahern.

The afternoon session was given up entirely to the discussion and reading of notes

on various phases of the general topic of "The care and use of special research collections." Among the subjects discussed or contributed to in writing were: Location of special research collections and local centers of special study, introduced by J. C. Bay and C. W. Andrews; Housing and caring for Americana, introduced by W. N. C. Carlton; The care of coins, engravings, etc., J. C. M. Hanson; Using American incunabula: the joint list, G. P. Winship; Ready filing of sub-pamphlet material, A. E. Bostwick; Post cards, book-plates, photostat, maps, B. C. Steiner and Miss C. M. Hewins; The possession of books once stolen, L. N. Wilson; Poster collections, C. K. Bolton; Destructiveness of white ants, S. H. Ranck.

Participation in the discussion was general and animated.

The new Institute Board was completed thru the election of the following members: A. E. Bostwick, C. H. Gould, A. Keogh, and H. C. Wellman.

The following were elected Fellows of the institute: J. C. Bay, Walter L. Brown (re-elected), L. J. Burpee, Miss M. E. Hazeltine (re-elected), Prof. M. Jastrow, Jr., J. T. Gerould, G. M. Jones (re-elected), G. H. Locke, Charles Martel, H. H. B. Meyer, T. L. Montgomery (re-elected), C. B. Roden.

W. N. C. CARLTON, *Secretary*.

### NEW YORK CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The March meeting of the New York Library Club was held in the Auditorium of the Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m., Thursday, March 8, 1917. Dr. Hill presided and 325 members and guests were present. Twelve new members were elected.

The subject for the afternoon was "Standardization in libraries, and certification of assistants." The first speaker was R. R. Bowker, the editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, who was the first president of the club in 1885. Mr. Bowker said that the general subject was somewhat broad, covering standardization of libraries as well as library service, and incidentally definition. Mr. Bowker said that the first difficulty confronting the A. L. A., in its consideration of standardization, was the number of classes of libraries to be considered. The A. L. A. committee is endeavoring to formulate standards for different types of libraries, but neither in libraries nor service can standardization be carried to the last degree. With standardization of libraries will come schemes for standardization of statistics. As to standardization of library assistants, both the New York and Brooklyn systems

furnish good examples of the merit system, tho in both cities the trustees are hemmed in by restrictions. In New York the city has doubled its budget in a generation, and the economy made necessary by this fact is felt by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and thru them by the boards of trustees. It would be useless to go into details in a comparison of grades and salaries, but it is felt that librarians are entitled to the same standing as those directly employed by the city. Teachers and library workers should be on a par as to salaries, and also as to any pension system.

Passing to the question of certification, Mr. Bowker said certificates from library schools are the best guides to chief librarians in the appointment of assistants, but it is thought that the system of certification could be extended to include those assistants who have not had library school training, but whose education and ability warrant recognition.

Mrs. M. C. Thomas of the Bureau of Personal Service was the next speaker. Mrs. Thomas said that standardization was unpopular at first among city employes because of misunderstanding of its meaning. It is growing in favor as it is understood to stand for justice and fair play—that certain persons who perform certain kind of work will receive a standard rate of pay.

The original resolution to establish proper standards for positions and salaries was introduced in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by Mr. McAneny in 1910, but real work was not begun until spring of 1914, when the Bureau of Standards (now the Bureau of Personal Service) was created. Standards for each grade of work being established, its present function is to pass on all requests for new appointments, or increases of salary, in each department. The bureau keeps in touch with each department so that it is able to decide with very little effort, whether the position asked for is needed, whether the title given is correct, and whether the salary asked for is a proper one. Its basic data for this service was determined in the following way. A card was sent to each city employe, on which he was asked to state as briefly as possible just what his duties were. Then a chart was made up for each department showing the duties and relations of each employe. The next step was to find out the prevailing rate of salary given by private employers or other cities. The bureau reached the conclusion that the City of New York has to pay about 10 per cent. more than private employers. After considering these facts, in con-

sultation with the heads of departments and others, a range of salaries was adopted rather than a flat rate, as it is assumed that persons become more efficient the longer they are employed in the same position, and that everyone who takes a position wishes to see an opening before him. Increases depend upon the fact that new appointments are always made at the minimum salaries, and the difference between the salaries of the former and the new appointee goes to meet increases in the salaries of those longer in the service.

Mrs. Thomas then spoke of standardization in library service, and pointed out that specifications would have to be drawn up indicating proper titles, qualifications, and the exact conditions to be met before promotion from one grade to another. There should be adequate training for each position, and increases should depend upon carefully kept records. It is desirable to have co-ordination and co-operation between the three Library systems in the Greater City, and that it should be possible to transfer an assistant from one library to another, which can be done only when duties are clearly defined. Mrs. Thomas said that if the Bureau of Personal Service should make recommendations for salaries of librarians there is no question that they would recommend increased salaries, as these salaries are not in line with those in other branches of the city service.

Prof. Root, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, was the last speaker. He told of the work being done by the librarians of Ohio, who are the first to take up in a careful manner the question of standardization. Standardization of libraries, in the Ohio use of this term, includes the following: the establishment of standards for admission to library service, either thru the passing of a civil service examination or some other examination devised and conducted under the auspices of the local library board; the establishment, also, of standards as to hours of service and duties to be performed; as to the length of the probationary period which shall elapse before the question of permanent appointment is taken up; as to promotions within the established grades of library service; and whether such promotions shall come as the result of additional examinations or be based upon the judgment and recommendation of the department heads; as to the wage which shall be paid, or at least the minimum wage which may be offered; as to the age at which active work shall cease and retirement take place; and, finally, standards as to the provision of a pension (either



thru contributory arrangement or by outright gift) when the period of active service is over. Other lines of standards have suggested themselves, also, from the analogies of other vocations; namely, standards as to the sanitary conditions of the rooms in which librarians work; as to the comforts and conveniences which should be provided as accessories to that work, including rest rooms, lunch rooms, emergency hospitals, and the like; as to the length of time during which work requiring a standing position should be permitted, and as to insurance against illness or accident. It may be seen from such a summary of the possible standards which might be devised that standardization of salaries and certification are only a rather small part of the whole general problem of standardization.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary*.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club met March 8 at the Harper Library of the University of Chicago.

A letter of appreciation of resolutions sent, had been received from relatives of Miss Mary B. Lindsay, and was read.

The departure of C. J. Barr to become assistant librarian of Yale University, was announced and good wishes expressed.

Dr. James R. Angell, head of the department of psychology and dean of the Graduate School of the University of Chicago, addressed the club on "The librarian as intermediary between the public and the expert." His observation of libraries in small towns and cities had led him to believe that librarians need expert advice in the selection of books for purchase. He was amazed to see libraries of limited means stocked with quack and unscientific works. As a specialist in psychology he would be willing to give time to criticize new books and to say which were suitable for library purchase.

In the discussion which followed Miss Berge spoke of the practice of the *A. L. A. Booklist* in getting expert opinions on books on engineering, agriculture and some other subjects.

Miss Forrest and others referred to the personal tastes of members of library boards as responsible for the unwise and disproportionate selection of books in small libraries.

Mr. Hanson, associate librarian of the University of Chicago, expressed the opinion that libraries should pay experts for their services in selecting books, that such busy men should not be asked to give hours of valuable service without compensation.

MARGARET RIDLON, *Secretary pro-tem*.

#### NEW JERSEY SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

The February meeting of the New Jersey School Librarians' Association was held Saturday morning, Feb. 17, in the library of the Central Commercial and Manual Training High School, Newark. Josephine Rathbone of Pratt Institute spoke on "Illustrated editions for the high school library." The committee had gathered together a number of the books about which Miss Rathbone spoke. Miss Rathbone's talk was both practical and inspirational and it is hoped that many "browsing corners" in the high school libraries of New Jersey will be the result.

H. IRENE DAYTON, *Secretary*.

#### MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The Missouri Valley Library Club held an open meeting Feb. 21. The meeting was addressed by Enos Mills, author and lecturer, whose interesting talk on "Wild life in the mountains" was a sort of intimate interview with nature. About two hundred were present.

The March meeting of the club will be held in the Kansas City, Kansas, Library, Friday evening, Mar. 16. The program will be given by members of the club. Grace Hill, head of the Kansas City (Mo.) catalog department, will talk on the interesting features that she has found in the various eastern libraries; Truman R. Temple, librarian of the Leavenworth (Kan.) Public Library, who is a recent comer to the West, will give his impression of western libraries as compared with eastern ones, and Agnes Greer, principal of the training class and superintendent of branches in the Kansas City (Mo.) Library, will give her experiences of the years she spent in Mexico in library work.

#### ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Ontario Library Association holds its annual conference April 9 and 10 in Toronto. Miss Mary Eileen Ahern of Chicago, Miss Mary Saxe of the Westmount (Quebec) Library, and Miss Mary Black of Fort William, Ont., will speak on Monday afternoon on the phases of public library work which they think are of special importance at the present time. In the evening the president of the association will speak on "The responsibilities of public libraries in the present crisis in our national life," and Charles Thurber of Ginn & Co. will speak on "The making of a book." On Tuesday Mr. Carson, inspector of public libraries for Ontario, will talk on the events of the year from his standpoint; and Miss Josephine McCally of St. Thomas and Miss Muriel Page of Hamilton will tell of their

impressions of the Ontario short course library training school which was held last autumn.

## Library Schools

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL SUMMER SESSION

The plans for the summer session of the New York State Library School are practically complete. The general plan will not differ materially from that of former years in which the general course has extended throughout the entire six weeks but many changes will be made in details. In the courses in selection of books and reference particular stress will be placed on books meeting present problems as well as those of permanent value. It is hoped that several lectures given by specialists to the institute for high school librarians, which will be in session during the latter part of the summer school, will be of interest to the summer school students as well. It is probable that no special circular will be issued this year but detailed information may be obtained by addressing Miss Edna M. Sanderson, Registrar, New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

F. K. WALTER.

### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

For the third time the school visited the Morgan Library, and spent an afternoon enjoying the rare pleasure of seeing and handling books and manuscripts valuable for association, age, rarity, or beauty.

The class attended a party at the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Public Library on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 15. The gathering was addressed by John Foster Carr, who spoke on "Libraries and the immigrant."

The visiting lecturers since our last report have been Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, librarian of the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library, who spoke on the relation of the branch library to its neighborhood; Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University, on the administrative problems of a college library; Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, on high school library work; George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, on the work of the association; and Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, who lectured before the whole institute on "Representative American character."

The class enjoyed an interesting lecture on

Russian libraries given by their classmate, Matilda Livshitz, in the Assembly Hall, Feb. 7. The basis of Miss Livshitz's talk were slides furnished by the courtesy of the Library School at Albany, illustrating a lecture on Russian libraries which Mme. Hamburger, of Moscow, gave at Albany a year or two ago.

Miss Gibbes and Miss Hopkins, who have charge of the Music School at the Greenpoint Settlement, invited the students to a patriotic entertainment at their studio on Washington's Birthday. Pupils from the Music School played on the piano and violin, and then all joined in singing the national songs of the allied countries.

The vice-director spoke before the New Jersey High School Librarians' Association on Saturday, Feb. 17, at the Central High School of Newark, on the subject of "Illustrated editions for high school libraries."

The spring trip this year will be to a group of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland libraries, including Princeton, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Hagerstown and Carlisle.

### ALUMNI

Mary Mildred MacCarthy, 1915, has been appointed cataloger at the library of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., and began work April 1.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director.*

### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The required annual visit to other libraries this year took the students to Chicago and vicinity, for the week beginning Feb. 5. The thirty-five students making up the party were in charge of Miss Bond and Miss Vought, instructors, and visited the following: A. L. A. Headquarters; Chicago Public Library and branches; A. C. McClurg & Co.; Oak Park Public Library; Ernst Hertzberg & Sons Bindery; the Newberry Library; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., printers and publishers; the John Crerar Library; the University of Chicago Library; the Art Institute Library; and the plant of the David Cook Publishing Co. at Elgin. Small parties of students visited also the library of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company; Northwestern University Law and Commerce Libraries; and the library of the Portland Cement Company.

During the month beginning March 19th, the seniors have been assigned to the following libraries for their month of field work: Galesburg Public Library; Gary (Ind.) Public Library; Davenport (Ia.) Public Library; Decatur Public Library; Newberry Library;

Girls' High School Library (Brooklyn, N. Y.); Joliet Public Library; the library of the Portland Cement Company (Chicago); Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library.

Jean A. Picard of Paris, addressed the students of the school informally on March 2, his subject being "French books for American libraries."

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott on March 16 completed her annual five weeks' work in selection of children's literature and in library work with children. During these five weeks she met the seniors every day, and the juniors twice a week.

Grace A. Campbell, 1915-16, has been made general assistant in the Public Library, Joliet, Ill.

Elizabeth Henry, a member of the senior class, has withdrawn for the second semester on account of poor health, and plans to return a year from now to complete the course and receive her degree.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The February library visit was to the Brookline Public Library, always one of the most interesting of the year. The students have also been invited to attend several exhibits displayed recently at that library and at the Boston Athenæum.

Visitors of the month have included Frank Chase of the Boston Public Library, who spoke on "The problems of an art department," and on "The bibliography of art books"; Annie Carroll Moore, on "Children's work in the New York Public Library"; and Mr. Utley, who was making his first visit to the Simmons Library School, on the "A. L. A., its history and accomplishment." E. Kathleen Jones spoke on March 12 on the libraries of institutions, from her experience at that of Waverly.

A welcome group of visitors were the Massachusetts high school principals, who met at the call of Mr. Kingsley, of the State Board of Education, for one of the sessions at Simmons on Friday, March 16. Mr. Kingsley is also a member of the Massachusetts Library Club committee on high school libraries, and he gave representation on the program to the topic of high school libraries, on which Mr. Davis of Grand Rapids, Mr. Hosis of the Chicago Normal College, and others spoke. The N. E. A. has lent their exhibit on the rooms and equipment of high school libraries, and the scrapbooks showing how the library can aid various school departments. This was supplemented by ex-

hibits of equipment by the Library Bureau and Brown-Howland, and by pictures and books from the Boston, Brookline, and Simmons libraries. Dr. Wolcott sent material from Washington. The exhibit was borrowed primarily for the use of the college course in high school libraries, but was open to inspection to teachers during its stay of several weeks.

In the history of libraries course the school is indebted to the Brookline Library for the loan of pictures and of specimens of cuneiform tablets, and to the Boston Public Library for a special exhibit of reproductions of manuscripts, as well as for their usual loan of collateral reading to the college as a deposit station.

Among the gifts of the month those of Gardner M. Jones, of duplicate sets of periodical library economy publications, was of especial use to the Library School, and the College Library appreciated a gift of a subscription to the *National Geographic Magazine* which marked the establishment of a new Simmons Club in Washington, D. C. The students of the children's course had the privilege, thru the kindness of Miss Jordan, of attending several of Miss Shedlock's storytelling hours, given at Mrs. Kehew's.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Alice Higgins, 1906, has resigned from the Somerville Public Library, to accept the position of classifier in the Boston Athenæum.

Margaret Richardson, 1910-11, is cataloger and assistant in charge of branch work, Umatilla County Library, Pendleton, Ore.

Helen Carleton, 1914, has been appointed librarian, Brooklyn branch, Portland, Ore.

#### SUMMER SESSION

The College Bulletin for the summer session of 1917 has just been published. It announces the six weeks library course to be given as usual, July 2-Aug. 10, inclusive.

The session is divided, as has been the custom for some years past, into two three-week periods, the whole six making a general course, but the first three weeks being devoted to one course of thirty class periods on cataloging and classification, and the second three being given to a second course on reference work, book selection and library economy. As each three week period is given to one course, tho a compound one, it is not possible to take less than the whole course, as the cataloging and classification, for instance, are taught in close relation to each other, each presupposing knowledge of the other as far as taught at each lesson. It is possible, how-

ever, to register for the whole six weeks, or for either one of the three-week periods.

The cataloging and classification will be given this year by Miss Donnelly, the reference and library economy by Miss Blunt.

A separate course of three weeks will be given in library work with children, by Alice Higgins, from July 2-20. This may be substituted for the cataloging-classification during the first three weeks. As each of these courses requires full time it is not possible to carry both at once, but the children's work may be taken alone, or in conjunction with the work of the last three weeks.

Admission is restricted to those actually in library positions. Kindergartners and primary teachers are eligible to the course in children's work. High school teachers who have assignments in charge of a high school library will be admitted to the other courses.

Bulletins may be obtained from the Registrar, Simmons College, Boston.

#### SUMMER CONFERENCE

The summer library conference held here by the Massachusetts Free Library Commission last year was so successful that they intend to repeat the meeting this season. The dates of July 10-12 have been set, and the program will be announced. The college finds it a great advantage to its library summer class to have the privilege of attending the conference, and it is also glad to be of service to the Massachusetts librarians.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The months of February and March find the students diligently carrying on the work of their field appointments. During February, the faculty made 81 visits among the libraries of the state, not only in libraries where students were stationed, but beginning their annual itinerary of visits on all the libraries. March will register a larger number of library visits.

Jessie B. Rittenhouse, of New York, the editor of anthologies of modern verse, and herself one of the modern poets, is to be the guest of the school on Thursday, April 5. She will lecture while here on "Modern poetry and democracy." All the librarians of the state are cordially invited to share the lecture with the school, and it is hoped that many will find it possible to come to Madison for the event.

Mary F. Carpenter, who has been connected with the school since March, 1906, coming in the days of organization and preparation for

the first class, has been granted a seven months' leave of absence, which will be spent in Hawaii. She has received an appointment for substitute work in the Library of Hawaii for three months, and for another three months will organize the pamphlet collection of the historical department of the same library. She sails on April 12, and returns to her work in the school in November. During the eleven years of her connection with the school, Miss Carpenter has organized its bibliographic collection, numbering over 6000 titles, besides many hundreds of printed blanks and forms from various parts of the country, illustrating different methods of library administration, and complete up-to-date files of reports, bulletins, and miscellaneous publications of the leading libraries of the country. Miss Carpenter is also one of the instructors in the school, and a library visitor for the Commission.

#### THE SUMMER SESSION

The summer session will be held as usual, covering the six weeks from June 25 to August 4. It is intended primarily for librarians and assistants in Wisconsin libraries who cannot leave their work long enough to take the year's course, but who need the help and drill and stimulus of the six weeks. The circular concerning the course and application blanks will be mailed to all who send for them.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Florence H. Davis, 1912, is organizing the business library of the Kentucky Tobacco Products Company in Louisville.

Dorothea C. Heins, 1912, for three years in charge of stations in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, has accepted a position in the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.

Hazel E. Askey, 1913, has been appointed to the cataloging department of the California State Library, beginning work Jan. 16.

May C. Lewis, 1914, has resigned as assistant in the Madison (Wis.) Free Library, to accept the position of cataloger in the Carnegie Library of Tampa, Florida.

Jennie E. Doran, 1915, is resigning as cataloger at the Calgary (Alberta) Public Library, to become chief of the order department in the Denver Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The resignation of Harrison W. Craver, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and director of the Carnegie Library School, was announced in February, to become effective April 1. Mr. Craver is suc-

ceeded in both offices by John H. Leete, formerly dean of the Carnegie Technical Schools.

George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, lectured Feb. 28 on the work of the association.

A course of four lectures on normal school libraries was given March 6-8 by Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School Library, Emporia, Kansas.

Jean Hamilton, national secretary, National League for Women Workers, gave a talk March 14 on "Social centers."

"The relation between the library and civic institutions" and "Work with children from the standpoint of the chief librarian," were the subjects of two lectures given March 15 by Dr. Frank P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library.

#### ALUMNAE

Edith C. C. Balderston, 1912-13, has resigned as children's librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, to accept a similar position on the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Edith Endicott, 1912-13, has resigned her position of assistant in the children's department of the New York Public Library.

Martha Elizabeth English, 1912-13, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library, to become children's librarian in the Carnegie Library of Homestead, Homestead, Pa.

Marie Louise Fisher, 1910, has resigned as children's librarian of the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and has been made first assistant of the same branch.

Helen Edith McCracken, 1915, has resigned as assistant in charge of the children's room, Soho Bath Settlement, Pittsburgh, to become children's librarian of the Wylie Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Elizabeth Nixon, 1911-12, has resigned from her position of assistant in the office of the educational secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, New York City.

Ellen W. Peckham, 1915-16, has resigned from the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library, to accept a position in the Public Library of East Orange, N. J.

Katharine Howes Wead, 1909-10, has resigned her position of cataloger in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Lida Byron Young, 1912-14, formerly assistant in the Carnegie Library School, has been made assistant in charge of the children's

room of the Soho Bath Settlement, Pittsburgh, Pa. SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL NEWS NOTES

The course in subject bibliography given by Thirza E. Grant is to be supplemented by the preparation of reference lists in connection with the reference division of the Cleveland Public Library. Anna G. Hubbard, head of the order division of the Cleveland Public Library, has given three lectures on book buying; Elima A. Foster, head of the philosophy and religion division, has given one lecture on "Books of religion," in the book selection course; and Ada M. McCormick, librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, gave one lecture on "Municipal and legislative reference work."

In the public library and community welfare course, lectures have been given by Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library, on "Americanization," based on the interesting work done in Detroit; and by Allen T. Burns, director of the Cleveland Federation Survey, on the organization of the Foundation and the recent Education Survey. Another lecturer of the month was Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian of the Toledo Public Library, who spoke on "Library publicity," illustrated by lantern slides of the Toledo publicity campaign.

On Feb. 19 the students inspected the Lemperley collection of book plates by E. D. French, which has been given to the library of Western Reserve University. The librarian, George F. Strong, gave an interesting and informal talk regarding them.

Harriet E. Howe, head instructor, has been appointed director of the Iowa Summer Library School at the State University of Iowa for the session of 1917.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Alice M. Smith, 1914, has resigned her position as assistant in the children's department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Mary Yoder, 1914, has resigned her position in the Dayton Public Library to become librarian with Schenck & Williams, architects, of Dayton, O.

Margaret Rusbatch, 1912, was married to Ralph E. Fuller of Cleveland, Feb. 16.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of binding of the Cleveland Public Library, gave a series of lectures to the school during the week of Feb. 19 on binding and mending and the

general care of books in a library. On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 21, Miss Stiles gave an illustrated lecture before the class and a small company of invited guests on artistic book-binding.

The class gave a valentine party on Friday evening, Feb. 9, to the faculty and library staff.

The students have been interested in arranging a series of bulletins for the loan department of the library, calling attention to special classes of books. Two students work together, choosing the subject, selecting the books for display and collecting the illustrative material.

#### ALUMNAE NOTES

Vera Southwick, 1914, was married to DeWitt Clinton Cooper of Greenfield, Indiana, at the home of her father in Atlanta on Feb. 20. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper will live in Greenfield.

*TOMMIE DORA BARKER, Director.*

#### LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

Miss Isom's brief visit on her way to the midwinter meetings and her impromptu talk on the Portland Public Library was an event of the week before the holidays.

Dr. Frank P. Hill visited the school in January and gave a course of five lectures on administrative problems. Invitations to hear Dr. Hill were extended to all librarians and attendants in Los Angeles and the suburban towns, many of whom attended. After the afternoon lecture on "The librarian's opportunity" tea was served to the guests by the faculty and students of the school.

Another recent library visitor was Josephine A. Clark of the Smith College Library, who gave an interesting talk on college library work.

A number of the branch librarians are attending Miss Zaidee Brown's lectures on library administration which are now in progress.

Supplementing Miss Haines' course in publishing houses which closes the first of March, two talks will be given by local book sellers and publishers from the point of view of the book trade.

The "Open courses" which proved a successful experiment last year, will be given again this spring from April 9 to May 14. These form a part of the regular school work and are open only to those engaged in active library work in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The following courses will be given during this period: Binding and repair of books, W. Elmo Reavis; Survey and analysis of modern fiction (in English), Helen E. Haines;

Book-buying and order routine, Anne M. Mulheron; Story-telling, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen (under the auspices of the Story Tellers' League). Selected lectures will also be given from the courses in Survey of literature, Gertrude Darlow; Reference work, Mrs. Brewitt; Library work with children, Jasmine Britton. *THEODORA R. BREWITT, Principal.*

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The dinner of the Drexel Institute Library School Alumni Association in connection with the twenty-first annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the Hotel Chelsea on March 3. Twenty-three were present. The guests were Miss Reed, Miss Graffen, Miss Wallis, Miss Brown, and Mr. Faxon.

Josephine O'Flynn, Drexel 1909, died on Feb. 15. Prior to entering Drexel Library School Miss O'Flynn was connected with the Public Library of Detroit for several years. After graduating she returned to the Detroit Public Library. Later she was appointed librarian of the Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia. In 1915 she resigned to return to Detroit and become the librarian of the Detroit Bar Association, which position she held until her death.

Millie M. Smith, Drexel 1909, has resigned from her position in the cataloging and reference department of the Cincinnati Public Library to become the librarian of the Toledo University Library.

*KATHERINE M. TRIMBLE.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Feb. 13, the faculty of the University of Washington, acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Henry, voted to extend the combined curriculum in library economy and liberal arts from four to five years, the first three being devoted entirely to liberal arts and science subjects, library economy beginning in the fourth year and continuing thruout the fifth. The degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science is granted at the end of the fourth year and the degree of Bachelor of Library Economy at the end of the fifth. Graduates from this and other colleges and universities may be admitted to the Library School if they offer for entrance at least sixteen college credits each in German and French, and may obtain the degree of B.L.E. at the end of a year by devoting all of their time to the professional courses.

Sixteen graduates of the Library School met on the evening of Feb. 22 in Home Econ-

omics Hall, and after dining together adjourned to the reception room where an informal discussion of library needs and problems proved helpful and interesting to all.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Jessie Ballard, 1913, formerly librarian of the North Yakima, Wash., Public Library, was married Feb. 21 to Dr. Peter Grant MacIntosh, of North Yakima.

Laurentine Meissner, 1913, is librarian of the Columbia branch of the Seattle Public Library.

Valeda Mongerson, 1916, is an assistant in the Public Library, St. Charles, Ill.

Ethel Maurant, 1914, is in the children's room of the Seattle Public Library.

Verna Barstad, 1915, has been appointed librarian of the Centralia, Wash., Public Library, following the resignation of Madeline Pingry, 1915, who is now Mrs. Lawrence Galvin, of Centralia.

Elizabeth Kirkwood, 1913, is in the periodicals department of the Seattle Public Library.

W. E. HENRY, *Director*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Effie L. Power, supervisor of the division of work with children in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, gave two lectures before the school March 21. Her subjects were "Library work with schools" and "Literature for children." In the course of her lectures Miss Power explained the new plans and methods of work with schools which she has originated and is now carrying out in Pittsburgh.

Prof. Wang of the University of Peking recently addressed the students of the Library School on the "Literature of China and its conservation."

Elizabeth E. Gidley, librarian at North Dartmouth, Mass., is taking special work for the second semester in children's work and book selection.

On the evening of Saturday, March 10, Pi Lambda Sigma, a sorority consisting of students in library science, held its annual banquet at the Wolcott.

Ethel Knight has resigned from her position in the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Two recent marriages among the graduates of the Library School are those of Kathryn Sears, 1914, to Allen Durston Partridge, and Catherine Branch, 1916, to Winthrop W. Mellen.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

#### ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Beginning with the opening of the school session of 1917-18 next October, the training

class of the St. Louis Public Library will assume the name and status of the St. Louis Library School. The class has been for some time furnishing training of library-school grade, and the only changes necessary will be to strengthen and increase the teaching and administrative force and to amplify the courses of instruction, especially in the direction of teaching comparative methods. Pupils will be received regardless of locality and will not be limited as hitherto to persons intending to enter the service of the St. Louis Public Library. While this is true, the fact that this will be one of the few schools directly connected with a large city public library will make it a particularly desirable place of training to emphasize this connection and to specialize in all those particulars that tend to make the work of an assistant valuable and effective in a library of this kind and grade.

The first descriptive and explanatory handbook of the school is now in preparation and will contain full details.

The director of the school will be Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, and its principal and active head will be Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, under whom the work of raising the standard of the class to library-school grade has gone on during the past six years. Her chief assistant, Mrs. P. F. Drury (formerly Miss Gertrude M. Gilbert), New York State Library School, 1911, has already entered on her duties and will take active part in preparing for the changes that will occur formally in October. The quarters occupied by the school in the Central building of the Public Library will be somewhat enlarged.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—SUMMER COURSE IN LIBRARY METHODS

This course, which runs from June 25 to August 4, is designed to offer a systematic outline of the essentials of library work. It will be of assistance chiefly to those having some experience in the work, but also offers an introduction to modern methods for those intending to enter the profession.

A limited number only can be admitted to the course, and these will be selected from the whole number of applicants with due regard to personal and educational qualifications and previous library experience. In order that selection may be made sufficiently early to allow accepted applicants necessary time for preparation, applications must be filed not later than May 1, 1917. All applicants will be notified of the result of the selection on or before May 15.

Since the course is planned fully to occupy the student's time, no additional work, either in the university or outside, should be attempted. Credit not to exceed six units may be granted for this course. Those who satisfactorily complete the entire course will receive certificates to that effect.

Only those students regularly registered in the library course may attend the classes; auditors cannot be accommodated. No fee is charged except the regular tuition fee of the summer session, fifteen dollars.

The course offers both instruction and practice work in each of the following subjects, to which time will be devoted as indicated: Cataloging and classification, including shelf-listing, 30 periods; reference work, 10 periods; book buying and selection of books, 8 periods; high school libraries, 5 periods; loan systems, 2 periods; binding and repair of books, 2 periods; library buildings and equipment, 2 periods; California library law and conditions, 2 periods.

Instruction will be given by the following persons: Mrs. Theodore R. Brewitt, principal of the Training School, Los Angeles Public Library, director and instructor in cataloging and classification; Edith M. Coulter, reference librarian, University of California Library—reference work; Sydney B. Mitchell, head of accessions department, University of California Library—bibliography; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Madison, librarian High School Library, Oakland—high school libraries.

Application forms and further information will be furnished upon request by the Librarian of the University of California, Berkeley, California.

#### COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—SUMMER SESSION

During the regular summer school at Columbia University, New York, July 9-August 17, the following courses in library economy will be given:

Bibliography, including reference books. Helen Rex Keller, instructor in library economy, Columbia University.

Administration of the school library: The high school library, Mary E. Hall, librarian, Girls' High School, Brooklyn. The normal school library, Irene Warren, formerly librarian, School of Education, Chicago University.

Cataloging and classification. Helen Rex Keller.

Public documents. Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of documents division, New York Public Library.

Indexing, filing and cataloging as applied in business. Irene Warren.

#### PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION —SUMMER SCHOOL

The Summer School for Library Workers will open its seventh year at State College on June 25 for a six weeks' term in connection with the Summer Course for Teachers. Admission will be limited to those who are already in library work or are under written appointment to library positions. Experience shows that it is impossible for those without previous knowledge of library work to keep up with those who have such knowledge, therefore only those with experience will be admitted to the full course. No entrance examination will be required but the work will be such as needs a high school course, or its equivalent, as preparation. Credentials showing that the applicant either holds a library position, or is under appointment to one must be presented with the application.

Tuition will be free to all residents of Pennsylvania. Others will be expected to pay a fee of twenty dollars at registration.

For application blanks, write to the Free Library Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

The course of study will include short courses in all the usual branches of library economy and in addition there will be one intended particularly for teachers. This covers the use of books and the elementary points in library organization. It can be taken by teachers as one of the courses in the Summer School and entitles the student to credit. The work is similar to that outlined by the N. E. A. for students in normal schools.

#### CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Chautauqua library school announces its seventeenth annual session July 7 to Aug. 18. Mary E. Downey will be director, assisted by Mary M. Shaver of Vassar College Library and Ruth Wallace, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library, and others.

The work of the staff will be supplemented by the regular Chautauqua program and by special lectures, including members of the summer schools faculty, on the literature of their particular subjects.

The purpose of the school is to help raise the standard of library service and to extend library knowledge in modern methods, essentials, and ideals.

The course of study is general, planned to accomplish the most possible in six weeks, and includes systematic instruction in the fundamental principles of library economy. Lectures are followed by practice work which is carefully revised. Opportunity also is given for informal discussions and personal problems and for visits to near-by librarians.



Librarians, assistants, trustees and teacher-librarians, having completed a four-year high school course or its equivalent, are eligible to the class, which is limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision. No one will be admitted who has not previously filled out a registration blank and received the official matriculation card.

The Summer Schools Catalog giving details of the course will be sent to any who are interested. Application should be made to Miss Mary E. Downey, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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### Librarians

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BALDWIN, Edith Carlisle, resigned her position as librarian of the Marion (Ind.) Public Library Nov. 1 and on Nov. 4 was married to De Witt Senter Conway of Roanoke, Virginia.

BELDEN, Charles F. D., who severed his connection with the Massachusetts State Library on Mar. 15, has started for a vacation trip to Japan prior to assuming his new position as librarian of the Boston Public Library June 15.

BLASL, Henrietta M., New York State Library School 1910, who has been assisting in the editorial work on the Standard Catalog Series published by the H. W. Wilson Company, has returned to her former position in the catalog section of the Library of Congress.

BOYCE, H. F., has been appointed librarian of the new Carnegie Library at North Battleford, Sask.

BREVOORT, Carson, Pratt 1915, has resigned from the documents division of the New York Public Library to accept the position of librarian to the D. Van Nostrand Company.

CLENDENIN, Susan R., Pratt 1901, has accepted the position of librarian of the architectural firm of Trowbridge and Ackerman of New York.

CURRAN, Mrs. Mary H. E., assistant librarian of the Public Library of Bangor, Me., since 1913, died in that city Feb. 19. Mrs. Curran was born in Bangor in 1839, and began her library work after marriage. In 1876 she became assistant to Daniel Holman, librarian of the Bangor Mechanics Institute, the predecessor of the present Public Library. She succeeded Mr. Holman as librarian in 1888. She became a member of the A. L. A. in 1887, and was one of the little group who organized the Maine Library Association in 1891. She was always a lover of books and reading. It was profoundly true that she loved every detail of the library

work and was always eager to bring about some improvement that would render better service to library patrons. The great tragedy of her life was the destruction of the Public Library in the conflagration of 1911, but after the fire she took up with courage the task of reassembling a collection of books to replace the library of 70,000 that had been destroyed. As associate librarian, her long experience and vast fund of knowledge were invaluable in establishing the library in its new and beautiful home.

DRURY, Mrs. Gertrude Gilbert, New York State Library School 1909-10, has been appointed substitute assistant in the St. Louis Public Library.

FERGUSON, Kate D., Illinois 1914-16, has resigned her position in the Evanston Public Library to become librarian of the Gilman (Ill.) Public Library.

FORD, Idabelle, for seven years librarian of the Kokomo (Ind.) Public Library, has resigned her position to be married to Walter Basil Jones of Fort Wayne, Ind.

GRAVES, Eva W., a graduate of the N. Y. S. L. S., previously an assistant in the branch department of the Seattle Public Library, was placed in charge of the periodical division in December, 1916, Marion Thum, the former head of the division, having resigned to be married.

GREENMAN, Edward D., New York State Library School 1907-08, is assisting in the reorganization of the library of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Chemists, Engineers and Managers, Boston, Mass.

HARDY, Edwin Austin, received a high tribute in the *Ontario Library Review* for February. As secretary and prime mover in the Ontario Library Association since its beginning in 1900, Dr. Hardy has rendered enthusiastic assistance to the library movement in Ontario. In addition to his work with libraries he is well known thruout Canada as an educator and writer.

HOPKINS, Anderson Hoyt, for many years a well-known figure in library circles, died Mar. 21 in Kansas City, Mo., in his fifty-seventh year. Born near Delphi, Ind., in 1861, he received his degree from the University of Michigan in 1892. After serving as an assistant in the university library during the years he was studying there, he acted as first assistant, with rank of instructor, from 1892 to 1895, when he became assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library. In 1903 he became librarian of the Louisville Public Library, going from that position to become the head of

the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh in 1905, in which position he was succeeded by Harrison W. Craver in 1908. Mr. Hopkins was a life member of the American Library Association, having joined in 1893. He was a member of the Council from 1905-09, and was treasurer in 1907-08.

IMHOFF, Ono M., New York State Library School, 1898, was married to William Edward Hooper in New York City on Feb. 27.

JACKSON, Mrs. Jessie Hollister, assistant librarian of the City Library of Lincoln, Neb., for the past two years, has been elected to the position of librarian of Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Martha Sanborn.

KEMMERER, Leila, B. L. S., New York State Library School 1916, has gone to the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as temporary assistant.

LATHROP, Olive, chief clerk in the legislative reference department of the Michigan State Library, has been appointed librarian of the Detroit Bar Association Library, to succeed Miss O'Flynn, who died recently.

LEETE, John H., dean of the School of Applied Science, Carnegie Institute of Technology, is to be the new head of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, with the title of director. Mr. Leete was born in 1868 and received degrees from Colgate and Harvard. He was professor of mathematics at State College for several years, coming to the Carnegie Technical Schools from that institution in 1906. He has been dean of the Applied Science School since 1908, and will assume his new position April 1.

MCINTOSH, Grace J., a Drexel graduate, has been appointed librarian of the West Seattle branch of the Seattle Public Library, beginning March 1. Miss McIntosh has been a member of the staff of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association for the last five years.

MORLEY, Linda H., who has been in charge of the work with foreigners of the Newark Public Library, has been transferred to the Business branch, to succeed Miss Ball, now with the United States Rubber Company in New York City. Miss Morley's foreign work is being carried on by Della R. Prescott, who has worked intermittently in the Newark Library and is now on definite appointment.

MORRIS, Harriet, has resigned her position as librarian of the Westfield (Ind.) Public Library and has been appointed librarian of the Hobart branch of the Gary Public Library.

O'FLYNN, Josephine, librarian of the Detroit Bar Association, died in that city on Feb. 15,

after a short illness. Miss O'Flynn worked for ten years in the Detroit Public Library, resigned to study abroad. On her return she entered and later graduated from Drexel Institute. She was appointed librarian of the Catholic Historical Society in that city, going from that position to the Detroit Bar Association Library.

PANCOAST, Edith L., a graduate of Drexel Library School, has been appointed librarian of the Georgetown branch of the Seattle Public Library and began her work there on Feb. 19. Miss Pancoast has been an assistant in the circulation department since early in January, and the year previous was a branch librarian in Tacoma.

QUIGLEY, Margery, of the St. Louis Public Library, has completed a survey of the branch library system in the city of St. Paul, made at the request of the library authorities of that city.

SCOTT, Emma W. H., has recently been appointed field secretary and state organizer of the Maryland Public Library Commission. Miss Scott goes to Maryland from the Public Library of Harrison, N. J., of which she has had charge. She received her training at the training school in connection with the Public Library at Newark. Her specialty has been advertising and publicity in connection with libraries.

SESTER, Lulu C., assistant librarian in charge of reference work at St. Joseph, Mo., for twenty-five years, has recently been granted an indefinite leave of absence on account of ill health. Mary L. Reichert, head of the catalog department, has been appointed chief of the reference department.

SHERMAN, Clarence E., New York State Library School 1911-12, has resigned the assistant librarianship at Amherst College to become librarian of the Public Library of Lynn, Mass.

STREETER, Margaret Edna, has resigned her position as librarian of the Muncie (Ind.) Public Library. Miss Streeter has been connected with the Muncie Library for the past ten years, and for seven years has been chief librarian.

THOMAS, Dorothy, who has been librarian at the Hobart branch of the Gary (Ind.) Public Library since it was started three years ago, has resigned her position to accept a position as assistant librarian at Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Illinois.

TORRANCE, Mary, B. L. S. Illinois, 1913, has been appointed librarian of the Muncie (Ind.) Public Library.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Bangor.* Ten thousand dollars is bequeathed to the Bangor Public Library in the will of Mrs. Mary H. Curran, lately deceased, who for many years served that institution either as librarian or associate librarian. The money is to be held in trust and the income devoted to the purchase of books.

*Milo.* The plans shown for the new Carnegie library building are meeting with public approval. It is rumored that the Leonard lot on Pleasant street has been selected as the site.

*New Harbor.* The New Harbor Library Association has voted to erect a library building to cost about \$700. The past year about \$100 was realized from entertainments. The present quarters of the library are in the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Bedford.* Plans are being considered by the trustees for changing the location of the Bedford Free Public Library, now in the Town Hall building, where the present quarters are crowded with 12,650 volumes. The Lucy P. Hartwell property on Elm street was left to the library and it is proposed to change the library to this place, leaving the present location for town offices.

*Boston.* The will of the late Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees of the Public Library, has one restricting clause. Mr. Benton, having himself experienced the hardship of maintaining the Public Library within a sum that has in the past been from \$20,000 to \$45,000 below the amount requested by the board of trustees, stipulates that unless the subsequent appropriations for the Public Library in any year (commencing with 1917) are "at least three per cent. of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in said city, the income given in said will [both of his \$100,000 bequest for the children's library, and of his bequest of approximately \$500,000 for books, maps and charts for the general library] for the purchase of books shall be paid to the rector of Trinity Church in the city of Boston, to be by him dispensed in relieving the necessities of the poor." This means that should the Mayor and City Council decide not to increase the amount already set aside for the Public Library in this year's budget from \$424,000 to nearly \$500,000, the city's poor

instead of the library system will benefit by the will. Not a few are of the opinion that three per cent. of the city's revenue is none too generous a sum to appropriate for the upkeep and maintenance of the library system, tho the annual allotments for the past ten years have been less than two per cent.

*Cambridge.* Announcement was made Feb. 26 by Edmund von Mach, an intimate friend of the Münsterberg family, that Harvard University will receive the library of the late Professor Hugo Münsterberg.

*Cambridge.* The petition from the city to the Carnegie Corporation for a branch building in North Cambridge, has been refused on the ground that "the location of this proposed branch library building is in a part of the city occupied by a class of people who might be considered able to provide the needed branch library building themselves."

*Northbridge.* Arthur F. Whitin of Whitinsville has given the town the library building and site on Church street. The library was built in 1912 on the site of the Gibbs homestead by Mr. Whitin and his brother, Edward Whitin, now dead. The only stipulations that go with the gift are that the chairman of the school committee and the chairman of the selectmen shall be two of the trustees, the others to be agreed upon between the town and Mr. Whitin.

*Saugus.* At the town meeting in March it was voted to accept a Carnegie Library grant of \$14,000 for a library building, and \$2000 was appropriated for the site.

### CONNECTICUT

*West Hartford.* The Noah Webster Memorial Library was dedicated Feb. 27, the exercises being conducted by the D. A. R. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 5, 1915.

## Middle Atlantic

### NEW YORK

*Binghamton P. L.* William F. Seward, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1916.) Accessions, 3389; withdrawals, 665; total, 41,719. Circulation, 189,128. New registrations, 2795; total, 22,844. Receipts, \$15,118.75; expenditures, \$14,979.25, including \$3453.13 for books, \$479.58 for periodicals, \$636.75 for binding, and \$7098.95 for salaries. The library has found its pamphlet vertical file collection of great value. It is a constantly shifting collection of pamphlets treating of topics of the day; often

the only available material for the student or business man in a hurry. It is kept up to the hour and changes with the passing of current events. During 1916 the library printed a list of "Business books of to-day" and has planned for 1917 a quarterly list of "New technical books" with annotations. The need of a separate room equipped with business and technical books and magazines, directories, federal and state reports, etc., is emphasized. The library is active in encouraging the foreign population of Binghamton to use the library. Classes studying English have received special attention when visiting the library, and in response to special requests books in Italian, Slovak, Lithuanian, Armenian, Polish, Greek, Yiddish, Syrian, Russian and Swedish, as well as French and German, have been added to the library's collection.

*Brooklyn.* Borough President Pounds announced Mar. 15 the signing of contracts for the construction of the first section of the new central library building at the Prospect Park Plaza. Lack of funds has caused a long delay in the construction of the building. Thomas Dwyer is the contractor for the first part of the work. He will receive approximately \$250,000, for which he will erect the first story of the library building on the foundations already in place. The dimensions of this one-story section will be 220 feet by 56 feet, at the corner of Flatbush avenue and Eastern Parkway.

*Buffalo P. L.* Walter L. Brown, libn. (20th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1916.) Accessions, 43,889; withdrawals, 26,812; total, 355,021. Circulation, 1,720,494. New registration, 26,633; total, 92,031. Receipts, \$139,275.40; expenditures, \$133,071.24, including \$29,213.08 for books, \$2352.96 for periodicals, \$7922.59 for binding, and \$67,051.71 for salaries. In addition to regular routine the library has issued special lists on "Books to grow on," intermediate readers, "Mothercraft," "Sculpture," and "Up-to-date books on industries." There were also printed eleven lists of recent additions, two books on "Industries," three "Literature and fiction," three "History, travel and biography," and one each on "Fine arts," "Social science," "Religion and philosophy." The Courier Co. turned over to the library its large collection of current city directories, which with the telephone directories given to the library by the New York Telephone Co., are much used by business men.

*Geneva.* The Board of Control of the New York State Experimental Station have awarded the contract for the construction of the

new administration, library and demonstration building, for which \$100,000 was appropriated by the state last year, to Peter C. Hauck of Rochester.

*New York City.* Following a meeting held for the purpose on March 9, about thirty men on the staff of the Central Building of the New York Public Library have organized a company for military training and are holding drills in the library courtyard.

*New York City.* A bequest of \$600,000 in cash and many valuable letters and objects of historical interest are left to the New York Society Library by the will of Sarah C. Goodhue, who died on Jan. 13. The bequest to the library includes letters written by George Washington to Benjamin F. Goodhue, and many articles at one time owned by the royal family in France purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue at the Government sale in 1852. The library also receives certain statuary, Bougeau's painting "The Water Carrier," and autograph letters of famous men and women. The articles are to be called the Goodhue Collection, and a home for the collection is to be purchased with \$600,000.

*New York City.* Plans to build a huge library for Teachers College at Columbia University have been announced by Professor David Eugene Smith, chairman of the faculty committee on buildings. The new building, according to Professor Smith, will cost \$1,250,000, of which \$250,000 has already been raised by two anonymous gifts. The board of trustees has started a campaign to get the rest. The library will be situated on 120th street, between Whittier Hall and Teachers College, overlooking the Columbia gymnasium, and will be at least six stories high. It will contain two large auditoriums on the second floor. The building committee has engaged an architect to prepare a preliminary sketch, and a competition for the final selection of an architect will probably be held later.

*Rochester.* Early in April the new quarters of the Genesee branch of the Rochester Public Library, at No. 707 Main street, will be opened with a capacity of about 12,000 volumes. The building is two stories in height, of cream-colored burnt brick, and a hundred feet in length by forty feet in width. The library will have the use of the first floor and half of the basement. The other half of the basement will be occupied by a heating plant. The second story will be living apartments. The cost of the building was about \$20,000. The library has leased it for five years, with the privilege of renewal for three or five years.

*Syracuse.* Altho the Porter School branch of the Syracuse Public Library and practically all of the 1000 volumes on the shelves were wiped out by the fire which destroyed the building in February, there was no break in service. Another set of books, case and office equipment was at once established in the home of Miss Ellen Buckley, Porter School teacher and librarian in charge of the branch.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Long Branch.* The Carnegie Corporation has set aside a grant of \$30,000 for a library building for Long Branch.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Philadelphia.* The Department of Public Works has advertised for estimates on the construction of the central branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and expects the building to be finished and occupied by April, 1918. The structure, planned by Horace Trumbauer, will be 200 by 327 feet and will be constructed of Indiana limestone with a granite base. It will be three stories in height with a ground floor, basement and sub-basement, and each floor will have a mezzanine. The basement will be used as a storeroom, and the mechanical department is to be located in the sub-basement. On the ground floor there will be a large lecture room, class and lunch rooms, and the other three floors will be used as periodical and reading rooms. It will have a capacity for about 1,500,000 volumes. The estimated cost, including \$214,585 expended for the purchase of the site, will be about \$3,500,000, which was voted by the people in various loans extending back to 1898.

#### DELAWARE

*Wilmington.* The work of clearing the First Presbyterian cemetery to make way for the new Public Library was completed March 7. At that time the monument on the Cleland lot was removed. It was over this lot that litigation against the removal of the bodies was started. A compromise was reached to the effect that a replica of the lot would be produced in the Wilmington and Brandywine cemetery, and that a tablet stating that the Clelands had been buried there was to be placed on the new building. The House on March 8 passed Representative Downward's bill authorizing the First Presbyterian Church to convey to the managers of the Wilmington Institute Free Library the property on which the new library is to be erected.

## The South

#### FLORIDA

*Bradentown.* Word has been received from the Carnegie Corporation that this city will receive \$10,000 for the erection of a suitable library. The Bradentown Library Board has agreed to donate their building and lot toward the building fund.

*Tampa.* It is hoped to open the Public Library the last week in April, and plans are being laid for a formal opening of the institution. The various women's clubs of the city will be asked to co-operate in the arrangements for the opening. The Students' Art Club, to which the paintings and art work of the late Mrs. Pauline Browne Lawes have been given by Mr. Lawes, as a foundation for the art museum which Mrs. Lawes planned before her death, has offered to loan these works of art to the library, to be hung in the lecture room or auditorium of the library building. The board has accepted the loan. A considerable portion of the Lothridge donation has been delivered at the library, Mr. Lothridge retaining them pending the arrival of his book plate. In the meantime, the board has ordered nearly 1000 additional volumes. Arrangements will be made for the service of the colored citizens who wish to use the library. A room will be allotted to these, with colored attendant.

#### GEORGIA

*Macon.* Plans drawn by an Atlanta architect, A. Ten Eyck Brown, working in conjunction with Nisbet & Dunwoody, Macon architects, have been accepted by the board of directors of Macon's library, which is to cost \$50,000, and be of Georgia marble. Mrs. E. W. Bellamy gave funds to erect the library as a memorial to her brother, the late Hugh Vernon Washington. The structure will be 50 x 90 feet, with the main entrance on Washington avenue, and a side entrance on College avenue. It will be near Wesleyan College, Lanier High School and Mercer University.

#### KENTUCKY

*Louisville.* Work has been begun on the reorganization and enlargement of the library museum to make room for a collection of curios valued at \$5000, presented to the library by R. C. Ballard Thruston and Thruston Ballard. Some time ago when Messrs. Thruston and Ballard offered the collection the offer was declined because of the lack of space. They then proposed to pay the expense of rearranging the museum on a scientific basis of classification. William N. Souther,

a museum expert from the East, is doing the work, and until it is completed the museum will be closed.

#### TENNESSEE

*Jefferson City.* On Dec. 13 the main building of Carson and Newman College, a small college for the mountain youth of Tennessee, was burned to the ground, and with it went practically all the books of the institution. Any librarians having duplicates which would be useful in building up again a working collection for the college, will be doing a favor by sending these volumes, few or many, to Joseph Robinson of the department of English, who also acts as librarian.

*Knoxville.* Albert B. Bauman, architect, has finished the plans for the Carnegie Library for negroes and forwarded them to the Carnegie Corporation. This library will cost \$10,000.

*Nashville.* The Carnegie Library board has been occupied with the selection of a suitable site for the \$25,000 branch library building to be erected in East Nashville. Two sites were offered to the board free of charge. One was the triangular tract, comprising nearly an acre, and bounded by the Gallatin road, Eleventh street and Forest avenue; the other a tract fronting 200 feet on the north side of Woodland street, opposite the center of East Park. Citizens who favored the selection of the triangle agreed, in the event it should be chosen, to donate to the board \$1000 for the purchase of books for the branch library, and furthermore guaranteed that 200 or more library cards would be taken out for non-residents, who are required to pay certain fees for the privilege of obtaining books from the library. After due consideration, the triangle lot was chosen.

### The Central West

#### MICHIGAN

*Ann Arbor.* The new stack wings in the University of Michigan Library are up to the roof, and the glass will be put in soon. It is intended to use one wing for books and the other for reading rooms while the front of the building is being torn down and the new structure erected. The library will probably move out of the front portion of the present Library building about the last of May, and the demolition of the structure will start at once. The temporary quarters will provide much more floor space than the present building since there will be a basement and three floors available for reading rooms, and a basement and six stack floors available for books.

#### OHIO

*Cleveland.* A branch of the Public Library will be a part of a new addition planned for Empire Junior High School. The library will not only be used in connection with the school's study hall, but will work into the social center unit there.

*Elyria.* At an executive meeting of the Elyria Centennial Association a plan was favorably reported for the erection of a building to house the library and the relics of the Historical Society. The plan also carries a free library for Elyria.

*Toledo.* Trustees of the Toledo Public Library on March 2 named the five new branch libraries, three of which are nearing completion. The East Side branch will be known as the David R. Locke branch library, in honor of "Petroleum V. Nasby," leader in Toledo's early literary life and an ardent friend of the library movement. The institution at Collingwood and Central avenues will be known as the Eliza J. Kent branch, and that at Dorr and Fender streets has been named in honor of Anna C. Mott. Both of these women showed their friendship for the library by leaving large bequests. For the present the Broadway and Langdon library will be known as the South Side branch, and that at Superior and Galena streets as the North Side branch. The trustees have provided that other names will be considered for these two branches if the residents of the communities petition the board. Each of the new branches cost \$25,000, and the first to be completed will be ready within two months, it is expected. The council has been asked to provide a fund of \$25,000 for equipping the branches with books.

#### INDIANA

The Carnegie Corporation is well represented in the new libraries in Indiana. A Carnegie building in West Lebanon was dedicated in October; Francesville dedicated its \$9000 Carnegie library in November and in the same month Winamac opened its library. During the fall the cornerstones of three Carnegie buildings were laid; one in Carlisle, one in Atlanta and the third in Pierceton. The town of Converse has been offered \$9000 for a library building by the Carnegie Corporation, the site for which will be chosen in the spring. Both Fortville and Merom have received \$10,000 for Carnegie buildings and sites have been secured.

#### INDIANA

*Gary.* The Carnegie Corporation has given \$25,000 for a third Carnegie building, to be built in the foreign district.

## ILLINOIS

A committee of the Illinois Library Association, headed by President Charles J. Barr, has sent a letter to Gov. Lowden protesting against the omission of the state library interests at Springfield from the proposed consolidation bill. There are five state libraries at Springfield, each with its different board of control, separate staffs, collection of books, rooms, and equipment.

*Chicago.* John M. Wing, a veteran newspaper man who died Mar. 15, left \$200,000 to the Newberry Library.

*Chicago.* The Chicago Academy of Sciences has presented its collection of books and pamphlets to the John Crerar Library. Exact figures are not available, but there are approximately 30,000 volumes and pamphlets. Under the conditions of the gift, the library will not keep the collection separately, but will add to its shelves the volumes not already on them, and will consider and mark as received from the academy all other duplicated volumes which had been purchased by the library. The copies actually received from the academy will then be available for sale or exchange. Included in the gift is a collection on photography, which will greatly strengthen the library's resources on this subject.

## The Northwest

## NEBRASKA

Township libraries were established on Mar. 6 in three townships: Clarks, Ansley and Wausa. The towns of Creighton and West Point have taken over the support of libraries which were started by women's clubs.

*Orleans.* J. M. Preston has erected a \$20,000 library building in the public square of the town as a memorial to his wife.

*Red Cloud.* Thomas Auld of Omaha has given this town \$20,000 for a library building.

## MONTANA

*Helena.* The plans for the Carnegie Library, submitted by C. L. Pruett, a local architect, have been accepted. The building will be two stories high, and will be 49 x 56 feet.

*Virginia City.* The Virginia City Commercial Club introduced at its meeting Feb. 26 a proposition to erect a new building for the city library. Karl Elling, cashier of the Elling State bank, offered to donate a lot for the purpose, giving the club the privilege of selecting any one of a number of choice sites. The city will be asked to appropriate the money necessary to complete the building, es-

timated at something between \$1500 and \$2500. It is proposed to have one large room in the building to be open at all times as a women's rest room, which may also be converted into a dining room for use of the Library Association and the King's Daughters when a supper is served for the benefit of the library fund.

## The Southwest

## MISSOURI

*St. Joseph.* An arrangement has been completed between the Public Library and the R. L. Polk Directory Company whereby the library becomes the depository of the directory company's district library of directories. This directory library is a collection of the latest directories of cities in the United States and Canada, with one from Honolulu. These directories are received on an exchange arrangement between the directory companies.

## COLORADO

Bills now pending in the state legislature authorize the establishment and maintenance of a historical library and museum in each of the counties of Colorado, and make an appropriation for the construction and equipment of a library building for the State Agricultural College.

## TEXAS

A law recently passed by the Texas State Legislature and signed on March 5, gives the commissioners' court of the several counties of Texas, either on their own initiative or on being petitioned by one hundred voters of whatever county is affected by the act, the power to hold an election, to occur not more frequently than once in two years, among the people of such county to determine whether or not it is the will of the majority of the voters to establish a county free library. If the question be decided in the affirmative, the commissioners' court of the county is empowered to establish, maintain, and operate such county free library. Section 12 of the law gives the commissioners' court authority to levy an annual tax not to exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation on all property within the specific county, outside of all incorporated cities and towns already supporting a free public library. Should any incorporated city or town maintaining a free public library desire to become a part of the county library system, where such is established, the common council or other legislative body of such city or town may notify the commissioners' court, and "thereafter such city or town shall be a part thereof, and its inhabitants shall be entitled to the benefits of

such county free library, and the property within such city or town shall be liable for taxes levied for county free library purposes." In addition to fixing the salary of the librarian and assistants and having general supervision of the county free library, the commissioners' court is authorized, under sections 13, 18 and 19, to receive on behalf of the county gifts or bequests for the county free library or for any branch thereof; and to enter into contracts to secure to the residents of their county any privileges for which they may contract either with a city or town within the county or with outside counties. Wherever found to be more practicable, two or more adjacent counties may combine, under the joint operation of the commissioners' courts in the said counties, for the purposes of establishing a free county library for the common use of the people within those counties. Disestablishment of the county free library, after an election which shall be called upon the commissioners' court being petitioned by five hundred voters of the part of the county voting to establish a county free library, is provided for in section 22 of the law. Provision is also made for dissolution of "partnership" should the people of that part of the county, wherein previous to the establishment of a common county free library a public free library had been maintained, become dissatisfied with the arrangements into which their common council have entered. Each county library is to be located at the county seat, in the court house, unless more suitable quarters are available. The commissioners' court shall appoint a county librarian, who shall hold office for a term of two years, and who, before becoming eligible for the position, must obtain a certificate of qualification from the state board of library examiners. All county free libraries are to be under the general supervision of the state librarian, who shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the state board of library examiners—the other members being the librarian of the State University and three other well-trained librarians of the state, these last being selected by the state librarian and the librarian of the State University, each retaining office for six years, one retiring every two years, his successor being chosen by the remaining members of the board. The members of this board are to receive no compensation for their services except traveling expenses, and their duties will be similar to a Board of Regents, as regards all those desiring to become county librarians. Section 15 makes proper provision for the negroes of each county by the establishment of separate branches which shall be

administered by colored custodians under the supervision of the county librarian.

## The Pacific Coast

### OREGON

A bill (No. 422) has been introduced into the House, authorizing counties to establish public libraries.

Thru the efforts of Judge Wallace McCamant, president of the Lincoln Memorial Association, 26 public libraries of Oregon have received notice that members of the association have contributed to them sets of Nicolay and Hay's great work in 10 volumes, their "Life of Lincoln." The volumes are to be sent to the libraries in the following places: Lebanon, Forest Grove, Rainier, Springfield, Woodburn, Grants Pass, Albany, Bandon, Cottage Grove, Dallas, Corvallis, Klamath Falls, Marshfield, Madras, Ontario, Rogue River, Enterprise, Elgin, Milton, Hillsboro, Silverton, Burns, Bend, Wallowa, Halsey and La Grande.

*Corvallis.* John V. Bennes, a Portland architect, has been named to prepare plans and specifications for the proposed \$100,000 library building to be erected for the Oregon Agricultural College here. Bids will be invited for the work as soon as the plans are completed. The structure is to be two stories, of reinforced concrete and mill construction.

*Portland L. Assn.* Mary Frances Isom, lbn. (53d ann. rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1916.) Accessions, 25,470; withdrawals, 5660; total, 245,370. Circulation, 1,468,793. New registration, 20,536; total, 83,387. Receipts, \$157,864.02. Disbursements, \$156,308.23, including \$19,662.64 for books, \$3323.12 for periodicals, \$6459.75 for binding, and \$101,639.99 for salaries. A satisfactory gain in the attendance in the art room is evidence that the practical workers of the community, the architects, the designers, etc., are now using the department. Advertising pays and the special emphasis placed upon the practical books for wage earners and business men by sending post-card notices to individuals in many trades resulted in a larger increase in the use of these books than of any other class in the library. The technical department offered several exhibits of interest to engineers, and held occasional "at home" evenings, the most successful of which was that for the Portland Salesman's Club when between 150 and 200 men visited the library.

### CALIFORNIA

*Oakland.* Plans for three new Carnegie branches have been sent to the Carnegie Cor-



poration for approval. The branches will be in Melrose, East Oakland and North Oakland.

**Sacramento.** At a recent meeting of the Capitol Extension Commission it was decided that two separate buildings would be constructed on the Capitol extension site. One of these structures will be especially designed to house the State Library and the courts and the other will house the various state offices that have been crowded out of the main Capitol building into the Forum building. Work on the buildings will be started as soon as the bonds are sold and the designs for the buildings selected thru architects' competition. The various commissioners favor the construction of the library building in the block bounded by M and N, Ninth and Tenth streets. This would leave the construction of the other building on the block bounded by L and M, Ninth and Tenth streets. State Architect McDougall, with the authority of Governor Johnson, has already started the work of gathering the data to be used in formulating a program of competition for architects.

**San Francisco.** The work of transferring to the new building the 100,000 volumes belonging to the Public Library was completed Feb. 12, and the date of dedication was Feb. 15. The following day the library was opened for the circulation of books. This new structure, which cost \$1,153,000 to complete, is considered to be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the United States and is provided with the latest equipment for handling books and periodicals. The first floor is given over to the newspaper room, juvenile department, and a room set aside for the use of the blind. On the second story is the reference and general delivery room and the main reading room, while on the third floor are the offices, rest rooms for employees, the music and technical book rooms. The old main library, a temporary building put up after the fire, will be used as an annex of the High School of Commerce.

#### UTAH

The Greenwood bill which has been introduced into the Utah legislature of 1917 embodies the recommendations of the Educational Code Commission which last year made an investigation of the public school system of the state. Chapter 9 of the pending bill modifies the present public library law by limiting in third class cities or incorporated towns the tax for libraries to two mills, and for library and gymnasium combined to three mills.

## Canada

### QUEBEC

**Montreal.** It is expected that Montreal's new public library will be completed by the first of June. It is to be a handsome building of granite and marble, capable of housing 300,000 volumes. On the stained glass ceiling of the distributing room will be depicted the coats of arms of the seven provinces of France from which many of the early Canadian colonists came; the seven great names in Canada's early history, and the seven provinces of Canada just after confederation. It is not expected to have the books in place and the building open to the public before Aug. 1.

**Regina.** The library, co-operating with the Homemakers' Club which is trying to improve conditions in the east end of the city, has issued a special bulletin of literature helpful to those interested in such social work. The facilities which the library offers for purposes of recreation and study have been brought to the attention of city school teachers by circular letters. In making additions to its music collection the library has asked the Woman's Musical Club to make recommendations.

### ONTARIO

The Ontario Department of Education is considering the establishment this year of a library training school. The course would probably consist of three months' training; the first month would be similar to the course given in 1916, while the two succeeding months would provide a more extensive training.

**Barrie.** The Public Library has been moved into the new building altho the contractors had not quite completed their work. The recent fire in the Collegiate Institute made it necessary to take the old library building for high school purposes at once.

**Gore Bay.** At the beginning of the year the Gore Bay Public Library was moved to the office of the local department of agriculture and adjoining room, the reading room being combined with that of the agricultural department. The Boy Scouts moved the library and also canvassed the town for unreturned books and magazines.

**Hamilton.** The Public Library staff consisting of twenty-two members has formed an association, known as the Hamilton Public Library Association, for the purpose of increasing the popularity of the library. The library has been increasing rapidly. In 1916 it was necessary to enlarge the children's and reference departments in the building which was

new only three years ago. A branch in the industrial section of the city is greatly overcrowded and sites for additional branch libraries are being considered. Temporary libraries have been placed in the barracks used by the battalions stationed in the city. Recently an increase of about ten per cent. was voted to the members of the staff.

*London.* The circulation of pictures is a growing feature of the reference department work of the public library. The library has several thousand pictures classified and about 1200 of these are mounted.

*Ottawa.* William J. Sykes, librarian of the Carnegie Library in Ottawa, has started a movement looking toward the erection of an addition to the building so as to provide a reading room of adequate size. The cost would run between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

*Ottawa.* A man was convicted recently for stealing about seventy books from the Public Library; he was sentenced to one week in jail and was fined \$100 as well. With one or two exceptions, the books were stolen four or five years ago.

*Toronto.* The J. Ross Robertson historical collection in the Toronto Reference Library which four years ago contained 560 pictures now has 3229. The library received the collection in 1910 from J. Ross Robertson who had been collecting examples of the history of Canada in pictorial form and who was anxious that the public should have the benefit of his hobby. The only conditions Mr. Robertson exacted were that the pictures should be suitably housed and kept in the Reference Library building, that permission to copy any pictures be obtained from the chief librarian, and that due credit to the collection be given whenever such copies were exhibited or reproduced. The collection is illuminating in the way it links together men and events so that one can visualize the evolution of Canada.

## Foreign

### ENGLAND

Rev. Dr. Edward Moore, canon residentiary and librarian of Canterbury, who died last September, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £17,359. To the Bodleian Library, Oxford, he left the *Divina Commedia* of Dante and the manuscript of the *Convivio* of Dante, and to Queen's College, Oxford, all his editions of Dante and his Italian books and treatises on Dante not otherwise disposed of.

*Birmingham.* The 54th annual report of the Birmingham Free Libraries (Walter Powell, librarian), which covers the work of the year

ending Mar. 31, 1916, shows satisfactory results in spite of increasing war difficulties. During the year 7774 volumes were added to the lending libraries, 5459 were removed or lost, leaving 219,623 volumes in the libraries Mar. 31, 1916. In addition to the books in the lending department, there were 256,051 volumes in the reference library. The number of volumes issued was 1,656,714; of borrowers admitted, 34,822; of borrowers' tickets in force, 110,514. Of £24,076 11s. 7d. expended, £2359 18s. 8d. was spent for books, £1375 18s. 6d. for periodicals, £1336 4s. 10d. for binding, and £7916 12s. 5d. for salaries. Owing to further reduction of staff and need for retrenchment two branch libraries were closed in November, 1915. The new patent library which contains literature on English, American and Colonial patents, and trade marks was opened in May, 1915. The Boulton and Watt collection, made up of manuscripts, engravings and models, was opened in October.

*Glasgow.* The purpose, equipment and methods of the new Commercial Library at Glasgow have been described in a booklet issued by the Glasgow Corporation Public Libraries. The booklet contains a brief report of the opening ceremony, a catalog of directories, etc., that may be consulted at the library, and a plan of a portion of the city of Glasgow showing the situation of the premises and how to reach them.

### SWITZERLAND

*Basel.* Univ. of Basel L. C. Chr. Bernoulli, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Total accessions 26,575; total expenditure for serials, books and pamphlets, Fr. 30,156. Total circulation for home use 22,314, for reading-room use 17,756, for use outside of the city 865.

*Zürich.* City L. Herman Escher, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) This report is the final report of the City Library of Zürich. After corporate existence of nearly three hundred years, the City Library together with the much younger cantonal library are transferred to new quarters under a newly organized central administration. The new central building will house not only all the several society, medical and legal libraries, but the state archives, the Fine Art Association, and the Industrial Arts Museum as well. The accessions for the year number 7150; the expenditures for books and periodicals was Fr. 14,903.53. The total number of volumes in the City Library (not including pamphlets) is approximately 180,000. The circulation for 1914-15 was 40,198 of which 20,612 was for home use and 19,586 for reading-room use.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

## BRANCH LIBRARIES

Many a library is struggling with the same problem which confronts the Public Library of the District of Columbia, that of providing satisfactory service with inadequate branch library facilities. How the Washington library is attempting to meet this situation is told in a statement prepared by the assistant librarian, who says:

"Seventy square miles of people with one central building and one lone branch is an unfortunate combination, but 880,000 books were circulated last year and of these but 590,000 were issued from the main building and the branch; the tale of the other 290,000, third of the total, is the spicy part of the year's report.

"Nine deposit stations are conducted by volunteer workers with books received from the library stock and 60,000 circulations came from these stations which are open but a few hours each week. At the Young Men's Christian Association a high school youth issued to the people of a residential neighborhood 20,000 volumes, the store-nurse in a large department store issued during the noon hours 5700 volumes, the librarian of a Federal technical bureau issued to the staff of the bureau 3000 volumes.

"The other stations are in school-house neighborhood centers and in social settlements. In each class of institutions the circulation of books is largely among the children, but there is a large call for books to take home to mother who can't come because of the baby, to grandmother who can't read English, or to father who is too tired to come; 17,000 volumes were issued at two settlements in a neglected section of the city, where the stations were only open two evenings a week. This could not have been accomplished, however, without the hearty cooperation of the settlement authorities and the young women who volunteered their time and services.

"Four hundred and five different class rooms were reached in the schools of 120 neighborhoods, and teachers and parents praise with warmth the results accomplished by the work. It is a constant reminder of what might be done with an adequate system of branch libraries, and serves as a focal point for the accu-

mulation of data which will aid in the establishment of such a system.

"A further example of the way the library is reaching out to meet the needs of the community is seen in the series of exhibits of books advised as Christmas gifts for children. For a number of years such exhibits have been held in the library building, but this year they have also been taken to the December meetings of about a dozen parents' associations thruout the city where talks on the books included have been given by the children's librarian and her assistant. The ordering of books exhibited has been simplified by printed forms which are sent by the library to the local book dealer whom the parent decides to patronize. A similar exhibit of books for boys and a talk by the librarian formed part of the 'Good Book Week' at the local Y. M. C. A. Comment overheard at the book store counters show that these messages have been effective and appreciated."

## BULLETINS

The co-operative publication of *Syracuse Libraries Bulletin* by the three principal libraries of that city, started in November, 1916, is repeated in the February number, and is a most commendable undertaking. The November number gave a list of all the libraries in Syracuse, their librarians, resources, etc. In the new one a co-operative list of special subjects represented in the Syracuse libraries, indicating after each the library or libraries in which the subject is best presented, precedes the lists of new books bought by the three libraries, and should be a very useful feature.

## CLEARING HOUSES—FOR CIVIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

A "clearing house for civic and social activities" has been started by the Ohio Institute for Public Efficiency in Columbus, Ohio, and is described by R. E. Miles, the director of the institute, in an article in the December number of *Special Libraries*. The clearing house is one of the functions of a department of social service which has just been organized and which will begin its active work July 1. The work of the clearing house will be specially devoted to gathering material concern-

ing the activities particularly prominent in Ohio and will endeavor "(1) to gather such reports as are available in much the same way as municipal and reference libraries, and (2) to list the organizations which have been or are at work upon a common problem even when no reports have been compiled or are available. The information is to be gained thru questionnaires sent out several times a year and thru the reports issued by the several organizations. By means of suitable filing and cross reference arrangements, this material will in course of time afford a fairly comprehensive view of (1) the kinds of civic and social activities which are being carried on in a given place, and (2) the places where a common civic or social activity is being carried on."

The department of which this is a branch has been established at the request of social workers of Ohio for the purpose of centralizing social effort in the state and avoiding duplication of effort and overhead expense thru a multiplication of organizations.

#### CLIPPINGS

Keeping an index that finds clippings. Henry M. Wood. *Factory*, Jan., 1917. p. 136-144.

The filing system described in this article is based upon the card index. "For personal use," says Mr. Wood, "a card index may be made a record of anything that may come in handy at some future time. Miscellaneous bits of information, formulas, and small clippings can frequently be embodied completely on the card. . . . Articles dealing especially with your work can be conveniently indexed and referred to either in the general magazine or in a book of clippings. Advertisements of distinctly new and improved machines indexed in a similar manner are often desirable." Books are indexed under their general subject headings and often it is advantageous to make an abstract of a book or long article and file the abstract. As published indexes cover general references Mr. Wood indexes only those topics which are of personal interest.

In order that the system be most efficient and compact, the card index must be used in conjunction with some convenient means of filing clippings. Envelopes filed as index cards, the vertical letter file, scrap books into which clippings are pasted were found unsatisfactory; two sizes of loose leaf binders have proved best suited to the system. The sizes used are those of the majority of standard magazines, nine by twelve inches and six by nine inches. "To prepare a clipping for the binder," explains Mr. Wood, "I tear off the

outside covers of the magazine, pry open and remove the wire staples and take out such leaves as contain the desired articles. Unless the article clipped is continued piecemeal on different pages scattered thru the magazine, no extra work is required except to paste the edges of the several pages together and punch them. Tough fibre covers, each with two holes punched at the left edge, constitute the binders. Clippings are punched to correspond and held in place by long-shanked flat-headed paper fasteners clinched by a washer." The chief value of the binders is that they are flexible, and the number of clippings which can be accommodated depends only upon the length of the paper fasteners used.

The clippings are numbered consecutively as they are inserted in the file. "The index will locate the clipping by page number. It is convenient to use but one serial number for each clipping, no matter how many pages the clipping may contain, placing the serial number in red ink at the top of every right-hand page." Material can be interpolated by using decimal numbering; new clippings inserted between 74 and 75 would be numbered 74.5 and 74.6. The binders are also designated by consecutive numbers.

The card index bears the number of the binder as well as the page number of the clipping, the subject heading which is written in red ink at the top, the author's title of the article, the author's name, the name of the magazine or book in which the article is found, the date or volume, the page number, and the approximate length of the article. A brief outline on the index card of the nature of the article is desirable in judging its probable value for reference. The general methods of indexing are those commonly employed in public libraries.

#### DIRECTORIES IN LIBRARIES

More and more emphasis is being placed each year on the reference value of collections of city, trade, and telephone directories in public libraries, and annual reports are beginning to contain notes, as did Buffalo's for 1916, of the deposit in the public library by a directory publishing company of a collection of directories covering many cities. As far back as 1905 Mr. Dana foresaw their value and purchased 74 for the Newark Public Library, as he tells elsewhere in this issue, and to-day he has over 700 on his library shelves.

Example of the variety of information which a modern city directory contains is revealed by a study of the huge volume which contains the data for New York City. All the great industries of the country are in one

way or another represented in New York, and consequently recorded in the city directory.

Up to 1913 the directory had been only alphabetically compiled, but in 1914, when the R. L. Polk Company succeeded as publishers of this—America's oldest directory (established in 1786), they inaugurated a radical change, by combining in one great volume the former city directory and adding a complete business, professional and trade directory, thus doubling its reference value. In this business section of the new consolidated New York city directory, all names of business or professional people which appear in the alphabetical part, are again printed, but they are now compiled by classifications according to business, trade or profession. There are over 7000 such listings, while the alphabetical section holds about 1,200,000 names.

This directory also contains important corporation and copartnership data—giving in connection with all incorporated companies the state where incorporated and names of the officers, while firms, trade-names and partnerships are followed by names of the partners or proprietors.

A special "Miscellaneous department" contains a complete street directory and full information about the organization of all city, state and federal government departments located in New York.

#### ENGINEERS—CO-OPERATION WITH

Co-operation between libraries and the engineering profession. Kenneth Walker. *Spec. Libs.*, Dec., 1916. p. 167-170.

Address before the Special Libraries Association at Asbury Park, June 30, 1916.

"To summarize then there should be (1) a committee chosen from this Association with a possible advisory or consulting committee of interested engineers, (2) this committee should work on a roster of sponsored libraries, (3) there should be published a list of the sponsored libraries and distributed widely and effectively, (4) the publication of an index of at least the important works of each collection, (5) a suitable code of inter-operation, (6) education of the clientele in the use of the service which will partly come under the heading of publicity, (7) the consideration of the introduction into engineering schools of instruction in library practice based on practice, now followed two years with satisfactory results by Mr. Hendry of Pratt Institute Library, in exchange for the unorganized instructions and problems now carried on in certain engineering schools, (8) rounding up of all additional information as previously mentioned, (9) well directed publicity."

#### EUROPEAN WAR—EFFECT ON BRITISH LIBRARIES

War finance and public libraries. George T. Shaw. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Apr., 1916. p. 139-145.

This paper was read at the annual meeting of the N. W. Branch of the L. A. at Bolton, on Jan. 26, 1916. In August, 1915, the Local Government Board issued a circular recommending economy in expenditure on such objects as parks, recreation grounds, libraries, etc.; in considering this circular, the Council of the Library Association expressed approval of it, but also the "earnest hope that nothing will be done to impair the efficiency and usefulness of public libraries, which have been established after much effort and at a comparatively small cost to local authorities." And Mr. Shaw here urges librarians to give wider publicity to the motion of the Council, which was carried unanimously.

War has never suppressed libraries, but has rather made their creation a necessity and stimulated their development. The British Museum was opened in the middle of the Seven Years' War. Among other libraries founded in wartime are the Liverpool Lyceum Library and the Birmingham Old Library; the need for the Athenæum, Liverpool, was caused by the Napoleonic wars and the Irish rebellion. Following the Napoleonic wars, with their after-effects of suffering, came great educational development, preparing the way for the Public Libraries Act and, later, the demand for Foster's Elementary Education Act of 1870. Since there is a "similarity between the rate supporting the public library of to-day and the subscription which supported the proprietary libraries of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries," there cannot possibly be more need now than then for curtailment of library expenditure. It is practically a voluntary rate, levied for something which the people require.

Nor is the library a pure luxury. Mr. Shaw asserts, as one illustration, "in our reference library at Liverpool (I refer to the Picton Reading-room), where no fiction is issued, and where even in wartime we issue an average of 500 volumes per day, 80 per cent. of those issues are directly connected with the trades, professions, or occupations which provide the people who are making the researches—and many others—with their means of subsistence." Public libraries also collect information for the future. False economy regarding books on trade and technical subjects will handicap the country for the commercial war which will follow the declaration of peace; "the two nations which are England's most

dangerous rivals for the commerce of the world are the two that have been and are most lavish in their expenditure on library administration, viz., America and Germany. Nor should library work now be discouraged among the children or among those who formerly spent their time in pursuit of pleasure in public houses that are now closed more hours than they are open."

Public library reconstruction and co-operation with the libraries of allied countries. *Librarian and Book World*, Oct., 1916. p. 42-45.

The subject of reconstruction of public libraries in England is before the Reconstruction Committee. The article which is here digested contains suggestions of the way in which British libraries may be improved from an educational standpoint and from the point of view of commerce. "There are three or four libraries in the country," reads the article, "already making tentative efforts to be useful in a practical way to local business houses. But the system should be extended to all libraries, as well as in those libraries in which it is already in existence to a limited extent. It should be possible for any business man to make application at his local library for information of any kind with the certainty of obtaining it. . . . But the smaller center—'smaller' being used to denote the demand and not the actual population served—must be able to obtain information from the nearest large center. Each local library must make special provision of books on all local industries. . . . A model 'technical collection,' selected by a committee of practical experts under government auspices should be available for all libraries. A central circulating reference library should be established as soon as possible to be ready at the end of the war. Home and foreign language collections, both practical and literary, should be formed, together with collections of foreign business books in all languages." A government pamphlet should be issued dealing with library needs and undeveloped possibilities.

In the extension of "extra" local library activity, the writer suggests a system of "caravan libraries" for rural districts similar to the traveling libraries in use in the United States. Further extension might be effected by regarding public libraries as centers or bureaus in touch with consular trade offices, boards of trade, foreign trade offices, etc. They would act as distributing centers for the information published by these various offices and would obtain foreign and national information from these offices for local applicants

requiring specific facts. Strenuous efforts should also be made to reduce the supply of fiction, "perhaps even to prohibit the issue of adult fiction," and to increase the provision of trade and professional and educational periodical publications.

"The changes or developments outlined in the foregoing may be brought about in one of the three following ways: (a) By the formation of a government department; (b) By the formation of an inter-departmental office of the local government board. (So far as government takes official notice of libraries it is done thru the local government board); (c) By a system of subsidies or book grants. (The best example of this system is to be found in Ontario.) . . .

"There are many directions in which co-operation can take place between the libraries of this country [Great Britain] and the Allies. Five stand out prominently, however: (1) The formation of national library systems in allied countries on a plan combining the advantages of the systems of this country and America; the adoption for the libraries of this country of certain features from the libraries of foreign countries (notably the trade libraries of Paris, the provision of museums and trade exhibition of immediate local interest); (2) The exchange of librarians and assistants between this country and the countries of our Allies with the object of improving the institutions and the profession in all such countries; (3) The exchange of books as desired between all the allied countries; (4) The regular permanent exchange of lists of publications and other information of use in the general scheme already outlined; (5) The institution of a system of exchange information of all kinds between library and library by direct means, i. e., definite questions; by indirect means, such as pamphlet, journal, or periodical."

FILING. See Clippings

#### MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIES

Social work and the written record. L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, My., 1916. p. 215-218.

There is need in England for a properly organized collection of written material covering every phase of social work. A department of municipal record should be established, wherein any individual or corporation could find out, thru classified reports, just what is being done for social betterment thruout the country, on the Continent, and in America. A trained librarian should be in charge of this municipal and social reference library; he should be prepared to give out

facts, not opinions, in the briefest form possible. Organized municipal reference libraries on the lines suggested are found in New York, Chicago, and many other American cities.

#### PARCEL POST BOOK DELIVERY

By co-operation between the postmaster of St. Louis and the Public Library, an effort is being made to deliver with special promptness books ordered by parcel post from the library. The post office now sends a special wagon to the library for such books twice a day—at 10 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. In the case of orders received by the library before 10 a. m., books will be delivered by parcel post to those who ask for them before the end of the same day. For orders received prior to 5.30 p. m., the books will be delivered in the early morning mail. Special labels bearing the words "Books from the Public Library" will be placed on all packages, and post office employees will have orders to handle such material promptly. This applies, of course, to books that are on the shelves when the order arrives. In case the book ordered should not be on the shelves, the order will be placed on the waiting list and delivery will be made in the order of application.

Persons using the parcel post service must leave a small deposit for postage.

The post office is also trying the experiment of circularizing the city at its own expense with regard to the facilities offered by the library for the circulation of books thru the parcel post. The circulars will be delivered by the carriers with the mail over a designated region of the city. If statistics show the parcel post use of books has been materially increased over this region, the rest of the city will be circularized in the same manner.

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### Bibliographical Notes

Glenn W. Starkey, state superintendent of schools in Maine, has issued a pamphlet describing the scope of high school libraries, together with a suggested list of books. Copies of this pamphlet may be had on request to the State Superintendent of Schools at Augusta.

The New York State Bureau of Municipal Information, after eight months of existence, has published a report describing its organization and facilities for service and the work it has already been able to accomplish, under the title, "New York State's co-operative plans for securing municipal data."

In the revised edition of the October, 1916, issue of *The Normal School Bulletin* of

Eastern Illinois State Normal School (located at Charleston, Ill.) is printed the list of "Material on geography which may be obtained free or at small cost," compiled by Mary J. Booth, the librarian. A copy of the *Bulletin* will be sent free of charge to anyone applying to the school for it.

The "Educational directory for 1916-1917" has been issued by the federal Bureau of Education as bulletin, 1916, no. 43. In addition to the usual information, this year's directory gives a list of business managers in cities of over 25,000 population and a list of chief medical inspectors or school health officers in cities of over 25,000 population. The list of librarians of public and school libraries, introduced for the first time last year, is continued.

A useful list of the most important technical journals to be found in the various libraries in the city of Cleveland was compiled by the publicity department of the National Carbon Company and issued in booklet form last year. Ten libraries are covered, and the entry under each magazine title shows the completeness of the file in each library in which the magazine may be found. The library of the National Carbon Company contains a very good collection of technical books and current technical journals, and it is open during business hours to any technical worker.

In "Planning the library for protection and service," the Art Metal Construction Company has brought together in attractive form a large number of interesting views and floor plans of libraries of various sorts. Two articles by librarians—"Planning a library building with reference to efficiency of administration," by F. L. D. Goodrich, reference librarian of the University of Michigan, and "Arrangement and equipment of a medium-sized library," by Helen Hutchinson, librarian of the American Medical Association in Chicago—are other valuable features of this 48-page pamphlet. While the catalog is primarily intended, of course, to illustrate the varied uses and the good qualities of Art Metal stacks and other library furniture and equipment, which are shown with detailed working drawings, the reference value of these library illustrations and articles will make the pamphlet worth its purchase price to many libraries not in immediate need of any added equipment.

Under the auspices of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association the State Reading Circle Board has issued the 1916-17 reading list for the Wisconsin Teachers' and Young People's Reading Circles. The reading circles consti-

tute a carefully planned effort to extend to teachers and to the general population, thru the teachers and school children, the benefits of books and reading. Because it is impossible for the individual teacher to evaluate all the educational books which are published, a selected list of professional reading for teachers is included in the pamphlet. The reading advised for boys and girls has been chosen in hopes of counteracting the "practical" in education and combating trashy reading. In addition to the reading lists, this 56-page pamphlet contains the regulations of and general information about the reading circles' organization.

### LIBRARY ECONOMY

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

American Library Institute. Atlantic City meeting, 1916; Papers and Proceedings. A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1916. 187 p. \$2.

#### BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY

Rawlings, Gertrude Burford. The British Museum Library. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 231 p. [3 p. bibl.] \$1.25.

#### NEBRASKA LIBRARIES

Co-ordination of state supported library activities in Lincoln [Neb.]. Lincoln: Nebraska L. Assn., 1916. 11 p.

### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### GENERAL

CATALOGUE of . . . books, including bibliography, classics, English history and literature, European history and literature, fine arts, Ireland . . . London: Bernard Quaritch, 1916. 130 p. 1s. (No. 347. 1727 items.)

Catalogue of books relating to historical and biographical subjects, topography and economics. Edinburgh: John Grant. 56 p. (Feb., 1917.)

#### LARGE TYPE BOOKS

List of books in large type. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Jan., 1917. p. 26-37. Also printed separately.)

#### PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY. The Alcove at the . . . library and the books to be found there. 64 p. 10 c.

#### SHORT STORIES

Drury, F. K. W., comp. A list of short stories and tales. H. W. Wilson Co., 1916. 12 p. 10 c.; 100, \$2.

#### U. S. CONGRESS. Senate Library. Catalogue of the library of the United States Senate. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off. 824 p.

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### CHILDREN

Brooklyn Public Library. Books for boys and girls approved by the . . . library, for use in its children's rooms. 4 ed. 1916. 127 p.

Cleveland Public Library.—Children's Dept. Seventy-five books of adventure for boys and girls. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 10 p. 10 c. ea.; special rate for quantities.

A list of books for little folks, boys and girls and young people. (In *Bull. of the Haverhill P. L.*, Jan., 1917. p. 2-8.)

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### ACCOUNTING

Slobod, Anshel. Mine accounting; reference list to books and magazine articles. (In *Spec. Libs.*, Dec., 1916. p. 172-177.)

#### ADAMSON LAW

Bureau of Railway Economics—Library. List of references to books and articles on the Adamson Law of September, 1916. 19 typewritten p.

#### AGRICULTURE

Grim, James S. Elementary agriculture. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1916. bibls. \$1.25.

Thrift and economy; a select list of books relating to small farming, herb growing, cookery, food, etc. (In *Readers' Guide* [of the Norwich, Eng., P. L.], Jan., 1917. p. 2-5.)

Wilcox, Earley Vernon. Tropical agriculture. Appleton, 1916. 12 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

#### ALASKA

Thomas, Helen M. Outline for study of Alaska, including bibliography. (In *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Sept.-Oct., 1916. p. 146-150.)

#### AMERICAN LITERATURE

Ferguson, John de Lancey. American literature in Spain. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. 56 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)

#### AMERICANA

Americana; books and prints. Philadelphia: State House Book Shop, 1916. 96 p. (Catalogue "D," 1916. 543 items.)

Americana. New York: Heartman's. 30 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 64. 375 items.)

The Ark book catalog no. 163; Americana. Elizabeth, N. J.: Noah F. Morrison. 32 p. (3500-4702a items.)

Bibliographical, historical, and commercial notes for the Americana collector. New York: Charles F. Heartman. 24 p.

Catalogue of the private library of the late Dr. Robert A. Blood . . . [and] Hon. Patrick A. Collins. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 115 p. (1687 items.)

Catalogue of a portion of the private library of the late John J. Currier, Esq. . . ; American history. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 132 p. (1732 items.)

Catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to American history and genealogy. Kansas City, Mo.: Wm. H. Murray. 24 p. (Jan., 1917. 609 items.)

Catalogue . . . on American history. New York: Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Inc. 61 p. (No. 30—1917. 582 items.)

Confidential correspondence of Robert Morris. Philadelphia. Stan V. Henkela. 208 p. (Catalogue no. 1183. 464 items. Contains text of letters and several facsimiles.)

Extraordinary collection of Americana consigned by Henry E. Huntington. New York: Anderson Galleries, Inc. 114 p. (No. 1269—1917. 308 items.)

Fifth annual catalog of rare and finely bound books; Americana . . . Napoleon and the French Revolution. Minneapolis: Powers, 1916. 60 p. (561 items.)

Gray's catalogue of Americana. London: Henry Gray. 47 p. (American catalogue, no. 10—part 5.)

Rare books . . . including early travels and books on the Colonial period, the war of the Revolution and the American Indians. New York: The Anderson Galleries, 1916. 78 p. (No. 1263. 680 items.)

Scarce Americana and miscellaneous literature. New York: Walpole Galleries. 52 p. (No. 39. 583 items.)

Western Americana. (In *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Jan., 1917. p. 122-126.)

#### ANCIENT HISTORY

Betten, Francis Salea. The ancient world, from the earliest times to 800 A.D. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1916. bibls. \$1.

#### AUSONIUS, DECIMUS MAGNUS

Byrne, Sister Marie José. Prolegomena to an edition of the works of Decimus Magnus Ausonius. New York: Lemcke & Buechner, 1916. 11 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

#### BOSTON

National Shawmut Bank, Boston. The port of Boston; a foreign market for the surplus products of New England. Boston: Nat. Shawmut Bank, 1916. 6 p. bibl. gratis.

#### CAROLS

Hutchins, Rev. Charles Lewis, comp. and ed. Carols old and new for use at Christmas and other seasons of the Christian year. Boston: Parish Choir, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$4. (1000 copies.)



## CHILDREN

Wire, G. E., comp. Autobiographies of childhood. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Jan., 1917. p. 121-122.)  
Gowen, Herbert Henry. An outline history of China. Boston: Sherman, French, 1916. 4 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

## COMMERCE

U. S. Federal Trade Commission. Report on co-operation in American export trade. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1916. 5 p. bibl.

## DEBATING

Phelps, Edith M., comp. Debaters' manual. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1916. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

## DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Stephens, Alida M. List of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1915. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1916. 121 p. 30 c.

## DRAMA

Kretzmann, Paul Edward. The liturgical element in the earliest forms of the medieval drama. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minnesota, 1916. 6 p. bibl. \$1. (Studies in language and literature no. 4.)

Quinn, Arthur Hobson, ed. Representative American plays. Century Co. 6 p. bibl. \$2.75 n.

## EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAY

Bureau of Railway Economics—Library. List of references relating to the eight-hour day and to limitations of working hours in the United States with special reference to railway labor. 30 type-written p.

## ELECTRICITY

Pernot, Frederick Eugene. Alternating and transient currents in coupled electrical circuits. Berkeley: Univ. of California, 1916. bibl. \$1. (Publ. in engineering.)

## GEORGIA—HISTORY

Bibliography of the Georgia Historical Society, with list of unpublished manuscripts. (In *Annals of the society*, for the year ending Feb. 16, 1916.)

## The Open Round Table

WHO HAS THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN?  
*Editor Library Journal:*

Does anyone know where a file of the *Manchester Guardian* for the '60's and '70's may be consulted?

Truly yours,

ADELAIDE UNDERHILL, *Associate Librarian*.  
*Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*

NICKNAME INDEXES TO FEDERAL STATUTES  
*Editor Library Journal:*

In connection with your article on page 156 of the February issue relating to the "Nickname index" of the New York Public Library, I might call attention to the Index Analysis of Federal Statutes compiled by G. W. Scott and M. G. Beaman, Washington, 1908, in which popular names of U. S. acts are included in the index, and which also on page 1367 and following gives a complete list of popular names applied to such acts with references to where text may be found. For example, both the Carey Act and the Bowman Act mentioned in this notice are included in this index.

Very truly yours,

CARL P. P. VITZ, *Second Vice Librarian*.  
*Cleveland Public Library.*

## ON THE INDEX

*Editor Library Journal:*

I desire to call attention to a publication announced by the Architects' Supply and Publishing Company of New York, entitled "Apartment houses of the metropolis."

The advertising put out by the company conveys the impression that this is a new work which they "have now ready," and states that "no publication of a similar nature has ever been attempted."

We ordered a copy and have discovered that the book is merely a reprint of a work issued in 1908 by the Hesselgren Publishing Company, the only change being the omission of the date from the title page and of the copyright entry from the back of same.

GEORGE W. FULLER, *Librarian*.

*Spokane Public Library.*

## "REVISION" THAT DOES NOT REVISE

*Editor Library Journal:*

The so-called revision of the American Encyclopedia, with a copyright date of 1914, has just come to our attention. This is being sold on an absolute misrepresentation of the facts, and is absolutely not a revision except that it includes in a comparatively small number of places a few slight revisions made in the plates and some additional articles. The pages are not numbered, but, in the 1914 print, are page for page like those in the 1907 print up to and including the article "Acheron," a matter of some sixty pages. We then find inserted four columns and a full-page portrait of Edward G. Acheson, an absurd amount of space, which places the work open to suspicion of inserting biographical articles for remuneration. Then succeed a number of pages printed from the same plates as were those in the earlier work. Even for the article on "aero-locomotion" the old plates have been utilized, followed by a new long article on the "aeroplane," and a slightly lengthened article on "aero-statics," so written as to permit of the old plates being utilized for the succeeding articles.

The article on American literature in the earlier print, signed by Edward Everett Hale, is lifted bodily, but without the signature. Towards the end of this article one inch of text was omitted and another inch of new matter substituted.

The article on Woodrow Wilson begins as in the earlier work, characterizes him as an American educator and historian, and ends with the fact that he was elected to the Presidency November 5, 1912.

The article on Cleveland has had no revision except two substitutions of 1910 census figures

for those of 1900, and at that one of these changes is incorrect. It speaks of buildings long since torn down and omits numerous buildings erected for years. It names streets by names discontinued more than twelve years ago. The figures for Western Reserve University are fifteen years old. The Cleveland Public Library is credited with a collection one-third of its present size. The article is signed by a prominent Clevelander, who, however, has not had an opportunity to revise the article contributed by him for the earlier publication, and it is thus also an injustice to him.

It is an extreme case of misrepresentation, particularly dangerous in that they trade upon the reputation of the earlier edition and the names of Frederick Converse Beach and the *Scientific American*.

Very truly yours,

CARL P. P. VITZ,

Second Vice-Librarian.

Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, O.

#### THE CATALOGING TEST AGAIN

Editor *Library Journal*:

The note on the A. L. A. cataloging test at Yale and Columbia, in the February *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, gives me an opportunity to emphasize a few points in regard to the test.

First, I wish to say that the reason for not mentioning the names of the various libraries was that objections to publicity had been raised in a couple of quarters. It would certainly have been better if the identity of the libraries had been publicly stated.

A test of this kind, in order to give real results, should in each case be made with material representative of the libraries making the test. Here the chairman was overruled by the committee; it was thought that what we wanted was to find out how the "average" book was treated in a number of different libraries, and how much it cost libraries of different types to catalog the "average" book. Of course, there is no such thing as the "average" book; there are difficult books and there are easy books. The hunt for the average book resulted in most libraries taking easy books. And the fact that some libraries deliberately did not follow the suggestion of the committee in this respect tended to vitiate the whole result of the test. This fact was most clearly brought out in the case of the university libraries, and this group was for that very reason selected by us for presentation at the Catalog Section.

The group of large public library systems showed a much greater uniformity; where the result showed low or high cost this seemed to be really inherent in the system in vogue

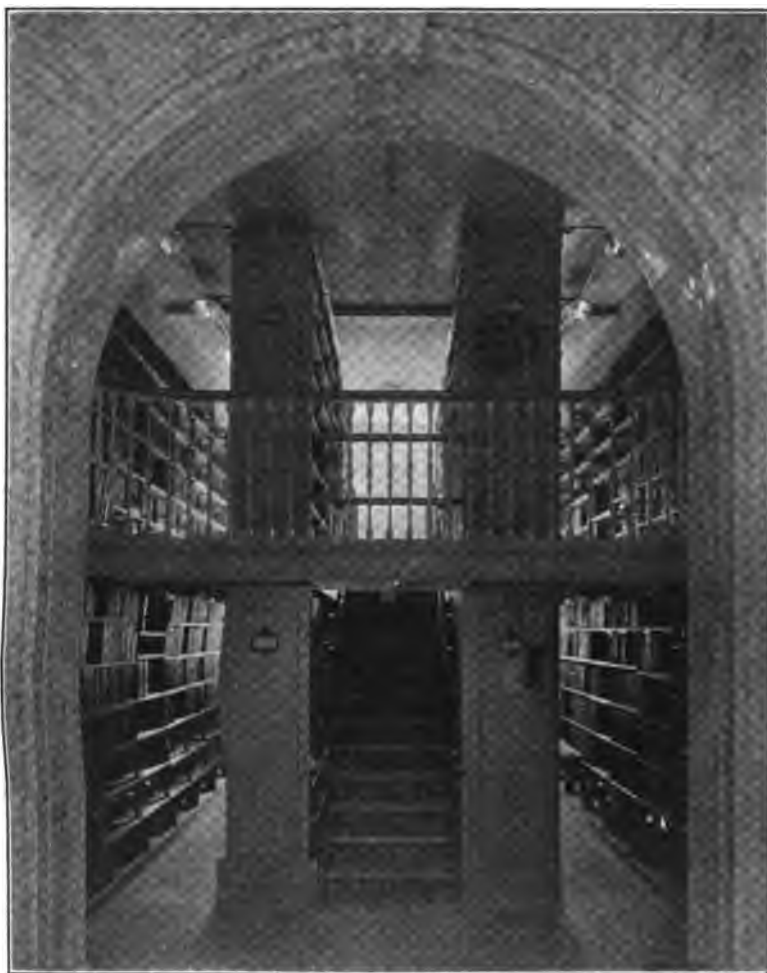
in the library in question, either permanently or temporarily. This group of libraries will be studied by the senior class of the New York State Library School and it should show more definite results than the study of the university libraries. Still, I am glad to know that the opinion of both Miss Prescott and Miss Hyde bears out my contention that the test, even as it was conducted, was of value to the libraries that took part in it. I am sure it will not be without value to other libraries. One thing must be remembered: this test cannot be taken as indicating that work can be done all the year round and in any library at the lowest cost shown. Only for the reason that there are always perfectly legitimate interruptions that were taken into account and eliminated during the test, at least in some libraries. A test of this kind should certainly not be conducted as a *race*.

One member of the committee seems to be afraid that someone has or might have taken the final conclusion as an endorsement by the committee, of the organization at Yale. That conclusion, drawn in my paper before the Cataloging Section, was my own personal opinion. But I am convinced that here lies one way to obtain better results, by which I do not mean necessarily lower cost. It may mean that. It will certainly mean more original research and more independent work on the part of the rank and file of assistants, and therefore a greater interest in the work on their part. It will probably mean more alertness on the part of the revisers, and less occasion for original research on their part. But if such a method will have more educational value to the individual assistant, is not that for the good of the library and for the profession as a whole? Here is a problem for the Institute.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

#### Library Calendar

- April 9-10. Ontario Library Association. Annual meeting, Toronto.
- May 3-4. Mississippi Library Association. Second annual meeting, Columbus.
- May 14. Pennsylvania Library Club.
- May 25-26. Maine Library Association. Annual meeting, Kittery.
- June 4-9. California Library Association. Annual meeting, Hollywood Hotel, Los Angeles.
- June 21-27. American Library Association. Annual conference, Louisville, Ky.
- Sept. 17-22. New York Library Association. Library week, Lakewood Farm Inn, Roscoe, Sullivan county.



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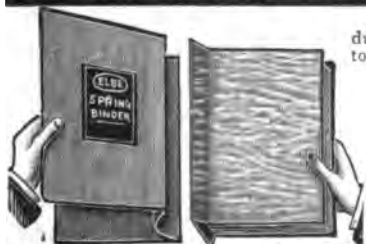
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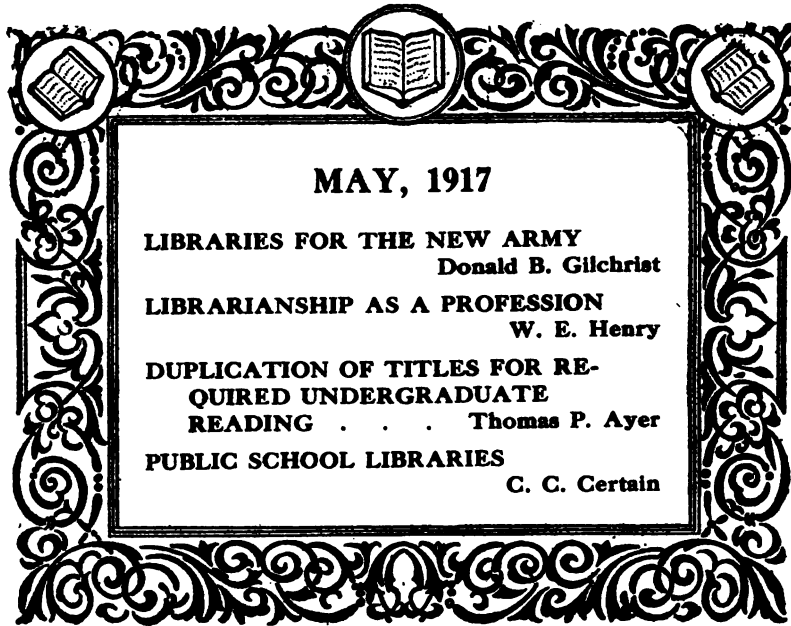
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VOL. 42. No. 5. MAY, 1917

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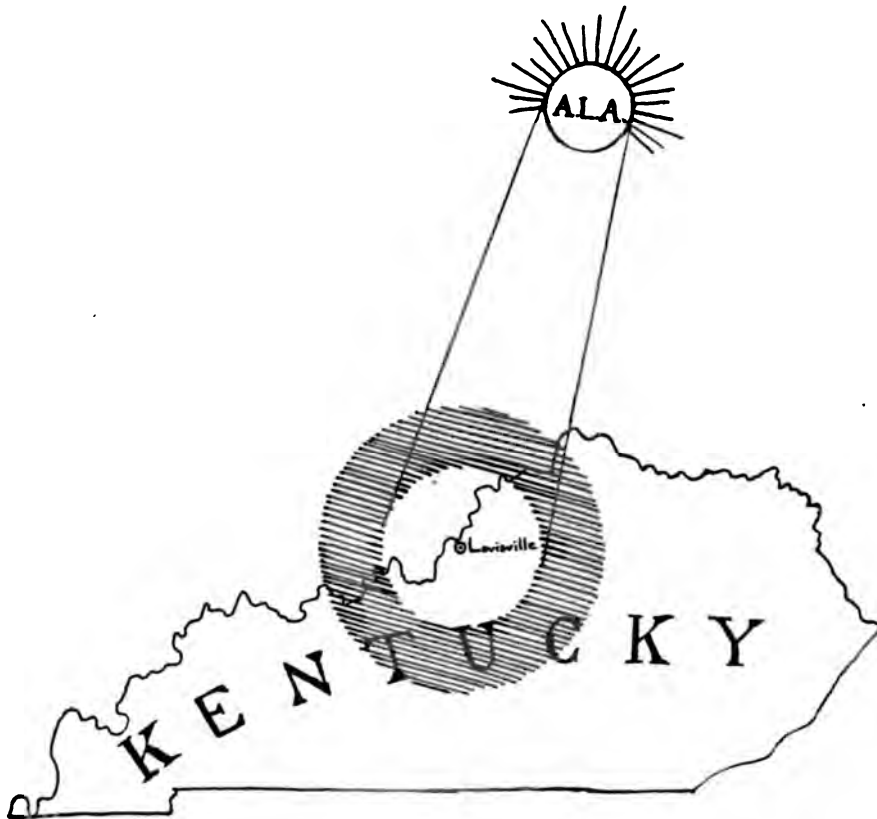
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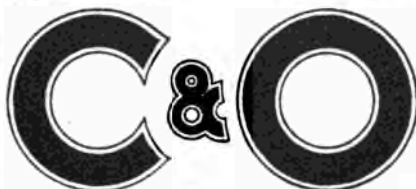
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## NEW PUBLICATIONS

**Selected List of Russian Books**, compiled by J. Maud Campbell, Director of Work with Foreigners, Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission. 93 p. Paper 50 cents. About 400 titles.

The compiler expresses special appreciation for advice and assistance to Madame Haffkin-Hamburger, lecturer in library economy in Shaniawsky University, Moscow, who was in the United States in the summer of 1914, and who from her visits to libraries in this country was in a position to judge just what sort of books would be most appreciated by the Russian people who use our public libraries. On her return to Russia, she undertook to see whether the titles selected were in print and could be secured. All the books in the list were in the Russian book catalogs under date of January, 1916.

The books selected have been chosen with a view to meeting the needs of the Russian immigrant people, and include those of practical use as well as of literary merit.

The list gives author, title, date and place of publication and price both in Russian and in English, a descriptive note in English, and the Decimal Classification.

A list of firms dealing in Russian books is in the preface.

**Recent French literature:** An annotated list of books recommended for libraries, compiled by Sarah Graham Bowerman (Mrs. George F. Bowerman). 41p. Paper 25 cents. About 300 titles.

In the preparation of this list an attempt has been made to include principally books of literary merit, by authors of standing, which are at the same time suitable for public library readers. As standards of suitability seem to vary widely even among librarians, and as French standards differ considerably from American, the selection and elimination of books has been somewhat difficult. Naturally, not all of the books are adapted to young readers, but books of particularly objectionable subject matter and treatment have been omitted, even when by prominent authors. On the other hand, a few books of no great literary merit have been included chiefly because they are innocuous and fairly popular.

The list contains no works translated into French from other languages.

Authors who are members of the French Academy are starred.

With a few exceptions, all of the books in the list have been published within the past ten or twelve years. As far as possible, the date of first publication has been given.

**League of Library Commissions Handbook, 1916**, compiled by Henry N. Sanborn, Secretary of the Public Library Commission of Indiana. 168 p. Paper 50 cents.

The last League Handbook was published in 1910, and, of course, this has long been very much out of date.

This Handbook contains a complete and detailed account of the library extension activities carried on in all the 37 states possessing state library commissions or doing the work of a commission through some other agency.

Public and college libraries should have this Handbook in their reference departments to furnish information on library extension sought by students, club women, and others.

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Librarians are informed that the edition of the "Subject Index" for 1915 has been restricted to the supply of immediate requirements, and that very few copies will remain on sale after publication. Sets of the following Class Lists for 1915 can still be supplied:

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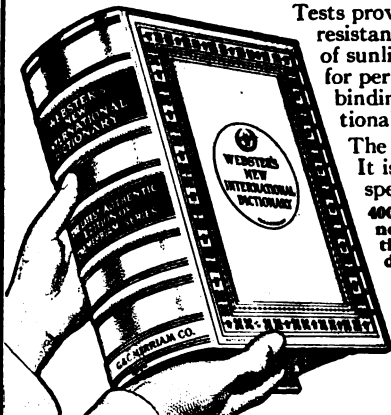
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THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY AT OCALA, FLORIDA



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 42

MAY, 1917

No. 5

WAR is upon us, in defense of the rights of humanity, and we of the United States are now shoulder to shoulder with our Canadian brethren as well as those of the Mother Country, of brave France, of new Russia, and of progressive Japan, in an unselfish endeavor on our part to bring a speedier and enduring peace to the world. Libraries will, of course, respond at once to the popular demand for books which represent the spirit of the time, but this should mean not merely emphasis on books regarding war, but also on books representing patriotism, the history of our country, high standards of citizenship and a broad humanity of internationalism. "A guide to books for patriotic Americans," annotated, after the manner of the Boy Scout publication, has been prepared as a purchase list for librarians and for circulation in imprint editions among readers, and it is hoped it will be of wide usefulness. In the midst of war, it is peculiarly the duty of this country to aim toward peace, and in this librarians should find especial opportunity. They should do their best, incidentally, to make citizens of German birth and Germans in the midst of us, who are not disloyal to the home of their adoption, feel as much at home in our libraries and among our people as those to the manner born. Moreover, there will be place for the work of men and women who, like members of the A. L. A., have had close international associations in the past. When the world war is over—and let us all pray that it may be soon—there should come a period of real reconciliation, in which enmities should be forgotten and a citizenship of a common humanity be emphasized. No class is better fitted than are librarians to enter upon this high purpose.

THE first direct helpfulness which suggests itself is the preparation of traveling libraries for use in camp and training fields, and in this the librarians of England and other warring countries have already set an example. On the battlefields of France, books have been right behind the firing line for use both in the inspiration and the recreation of the soldiers in the wearing times of waiting. Our libraries should incidentally be sources of information and inspiration by taking pains to post all proclamations, federal, state or local, issued by authority, and such posters as may be of patriotic use, tho this last must be tempered by discretion and nothing should be allowed which savors of narrowness or partisanship. There will be a good deal of literature of value for free circulation which the libraries may do their part in distributing. Moreover, libraries which have auditoriums should put these at the service of patriotic bodies, like the Red Cross organization, both for meetings and practical work, but libraries cannot be expected to become recruiting stations or agencies. Acting together and with a will, librarians can be of real service in a hundred ways.

ONE of the questions raised by the war is that of salaries, first of the men who may enlist, and secondly of the women who may become nurses. Doubtless libraries generally will be desirous to follow the examples already set, of making good to those who enlist in the Army or in the Navy the difference between the wage of war and the salary of peace. To what extent this course can be followed in the case of those who are not actually in military service, but whose work will, notwithstanding, be only less effective, is more problematical, because the problem is so large

a one in library service. Unfortunately, libraries are not their own masters in this matter of pay. Library workers have already been pinched by the fact that library salaries and wages have not risen with the increased cost of living, because library trustees, in turn, have not been able to get from their authorities the additional appropriations necessary. This difficulty will handicap libraries in dealing with war problems, but the need of facing this question in war times may also emphasize the necessity of facing the like question in time of peace. We can only hope on behalf of the library profession, who certainly earn all and more than they get, that those who hold the purse strings will at last appreciate that the librarian should be on no lower plane of remuneration than the teacher or those others who contribute to civic work and the advancement of the people.

THE war will do much to kindle afresh the spirit of pan-Americanism, and should give opportunity for the nations of America, most of whom are already expressing their sympathy in this war with the course of the United States, to know each other better. Here again the libraries should be of service by putting forward books which inform readers in this country more fully as to Latin-American countries. We plan to issue in the early autumn a Latin-American Number, which will give our own constituency a more general and specific knowledge of the libraries of Mexico, Central and South America. Meantime, Professor L. S. Rowe calls attention to the desirability of pan-American bibliography, and to the *Revista* issued at Santiago de Chile, which is making a beginning in that direction, and we cordially second the suggestion as to support from American libraries for that periodical. The special numbers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL seem to serve a good purpose, and we return our thanks for the many pleasant commendations of our Business Number of last

month. We plan for next month a supplementary number dealing with business devices for use in library administration, which we hope will be of no less interest and usefulness.

LIBRARIES have, as a rule, been remarkably free from fire damage, and every fire which does occur in a library should give its lesson in the general cause of fire prevention. No cause has yet been ascertained of the fire in the Pacific branch of the Brooklyn Public Library system, but it has been found that a piece of carelessness in the construction of the building gave the fire, which started in the basement, opportunity to reach the roof and effect the work of destruction in the upper story, particularly in the room devoted to books for the blind. Provision had been made for a vertical channel for steam pipes and similar constructions, but only a small part of the space allotted was required for this use and the rest was left open, so that an immediate draft fanned the flames and led them where they could do the most harm. There should be no vertical channels in library construction which are not safe-guarded by being closed, either permanently or temporarily, at each story.

THE Ohio county library law which we are printing elsewhere, because it marks an advance step in county legislation, has been vetoed by the governor because of the provision for state aid parallel with local appropriations. This is not a new feature in Ohio in other fields, or in library legislation in other states. New York, for instance, makes a book grant to each library and branch enrolled with its department of education. It is to be regretted that the governor has taken this course, but that will not discourage friends of the bill, who will push it forward at another opportunity, either in its present form, or somewhat modified by help of criticism from library experts elsewhere.

# LIBRARIES FOR THE NEW ARMY

BY DONALD B. GILCHRIST, *Loan Department, University of Minnesota Library,*  
*B Battery, 1st Minnesota Field Artillery*

LIBRARY periodicals and library workers have been so thoroly wrapped up with "little things at home" that some of the big things outside have escaped their attention. The opportunity offered in the new bodies of troops and the National Guard organizations, soon to be concentrated into great camps, is one that librarians cannot afford to let go by, as they did the mobilization camps last summer.

This is a plea for army libraries, and is written with the hope that it may interest others in the question and start some discussion on ways and means. Thru personal interest in the question and eight months with the National Guard at Fort Snelling and on the Mexican border, the writer has seen and felt the need of some organized effort to furnish troops in the field with reading material—a problem which has been given considerable attention in Europe, but on which little has been done in this country.

The United States Regular Army is well provided with books. Many companies, troops and batteries have their own libraries kept up to date by books of a professional nature furnished by the War Department, by contributions from friends, and from organized literary societies within the units, which generally have a monthly fee of twenty-five cents. Besides these company libraries, there are many regimental libraries, usually under the care of the chaplain. Some of these regimental libraries total several thousand volumes. Army regulations provide for room, superintendence, repair, and inspection of books belonging to army organizations intended for the use of enlisted men. Any reading matter can be transported from one permanent camp or semi-permanent camp to another as either company or regimental baggage, with no limit as to weight, and all troops and companies take advantage of this, carrying their libraries wherever they go. Provision is also made\* for the transportation

"at public expense for reading matter donated for the use of the enlisted men of the army . . . such transportation to be furnished from the place of donation to the post, hospital, or prison where intended for use." This provision applies to National Guard units and to Volunteers as well as to the Regular Army, and should be taken advantage of by every one sending books or other reading material to troops. Local officers in the service can usually give information as to the proper officials to be asked for transportation, which is furnished under the direction of the U. S. Quartermaster Corps.

The Regular Army is well provided with books, but what is to be done for the National Guard and the New Army in the coming mobilization? As yet they have neither organization nor time behind them, the two things which have built up libraries for the Regular Army. They will have little time for things outside of drill and training at first, and it seems that the collection of books for their use might well be undertaken by the library profession thru state commissions or individual libraries for their local units, supervised, perhaps, by a national committee. The experience of the last ten months on the border indicates the necessity of some thinking beforehand on these things.

A force composed of the National Guard and volunteer or drafted troops will have all sorts of intellectual needs. There will be a respectable percentage of professional and business men, college graduates and students with cultivated literary tastes; and others who only read for diversion. And there is need for wholesome diversion—a need which the temporary soldier, accustomed to the finer things purchasable in normal times at the club, theater, music hall, book stall, and amusement park, finds it difficult to fill. In camp there is no club, nor anything which takes its place; no music save that furnished by the band, or possibly by a victrola; no theater save the cheapest open air moving picture; no book

\*U. S. Army Regulations, 1913, sec. 1144.

stall save for the possibility of an enterprising magazine agency. And even were all the luxuries of the city available, a great deal of time must be spent in camp with nothing to do, for it requires a private income to enjoy these luxuries, and the soldier's pay is but \$15.00 a month. Moreover, there may be dependents at home.

The sort of reading material which the soldiers can buy is not the best. The cheaper magazines, *Smart Set*, *Parisienne*, *Snappy Stories*, and the like, predominate on the magazine stands and around the camps. The literature which reaches them from outside sources, altruistic friends, the D. A. R., women's clubs, and even public libraries, is too often the result of ransacking attics, and clearing out discarded books, material which is considered useless at its source. It is just as useless at its destination.

To talk to librarians of the varied cravings which books can feed would be a waste of time, but it has been impressed on the writer more vividly, perhaps, how books can "fill in" in the army, than one could imagine without the experience.

When the National Guard was called out last June, six Minnesota batteries with other troops were mobilized at Fort Snelling. Three went to the border very shortly, and after their arrival one of them, the University Battery, was supplied with a small library by subscriptions raised at the State University by President Vincent, now president of the Rockefeller Foundation. Among the other five, B Battery, of which the writer happened to be a member, was the only one to make any provision for books for its men. While still in camp at Fort Snelling, members of the battery made a list comprising 125 fiction titles, 20 titles on the European War (narrative and pseudo-history), 30 titles on technical military subjects, and 25 titles on Mexico and aeroplaning. The Minneapolis Public Library co-operated by buying the professional books listed, among them a set of the Fort Sill School of Fire pamphlets and mimeographed sheets which are very rare, and the miscellaneous books. The State Travelling Libraries contributed a stock library of 50 titles, selected by the battery

and exclusive of all previously prepared lists. The St. Paul Woman's Club undertook to collect the books asked for on the fiction list submitted and succeeded, within two weeks, in collecting practically every title asked for from among the private books of its members. These were marked with a book plate and became the permanent property of the battery. The St. Paul Public Library furnished the books on aeroplaning and on Mexico, and Dr. Johnston offered the small list as the nucleus for a permanent branch. He suggested that other volumes be added as need arose and the collection be kept alive and shaped to varying demands. This was an excellent idea, but one which the other duties of those in charge of the battery library prevented from its proper development.

This collection, which in all amounted to less than 300 volumes, was intended for the use of the battery only. It was kept in the battery street the entire time, and proved adequate for our needs. Forty books were added thru gifts by members of the battery after we reached the border, most of them at Christmas time.

From September 8 to October 6, the only period for which an accurate record of the circulation was kept, the total circulation was 305 for 246 books among 150 men, an average of 7 books a day. The time was all spent at Fort Snelling, within reach of all the diversions of the Twin Cities. When we reached the border there were as many spare hours and fewer diversions, consequently more reading; but proper records were not always kept and while the battery was away at field maneuvers and target practice (an entire month) the library was not properly supervised. Going south and coming north books were available on the trains, and the circulation jumped from 7 to 15 a day. But taking the conservative number of 7 as a daily average, it gives a total circulation of 994 for the library for the period of our service in which the library was available—142 days. One book averaged more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  readings and each man averaged to read more than 6 books.

To those who happen to know the personnel of this particular battery the suggestion may come that it is not a fair sample

because of the large percentage of college graduates in the organization, but it is a fact that the greater number of books was read per man among the partially educated or uneducated members of the battery, a fact due possibly to the private incomes referred to before. Any other organization with the same opportunities would certainly have read as much, and were the figures given here divided in two for a hypothetical "average," the figures would still be food for thought when one company is multiplied by the 10,000 similar units which will be required for an army of 1,000,000 men.

This experience is not offered as a model method of organizing a book collection for a military unit, since librarians or others who appreciate the necessity of a library are not found in all organizations; but it is offered to show that it is not difficult to get together good, new books, that there is a demand for them, and that the thing has been done in a small way, at least once.

The writer does not happen to know of any other National Guard organization as well supplied with books as was B Battery of Minnesota, tho there may have been several. The Army Y. M. C. A.'s had small libraries, and the Rockefeller Foundation contributed funds to them for the purchase of books, but their library work was incidental and of no great volume. A collection of 65 books on Mexico, Panama, Central America, and some fiction was sent to the Vermont National Guard at Eagle Pass, Texas, by the Vermont Free Library Commission. These were circulated thru the Y. M. C. A., and were read by troops from Vermont, Tennessee, Kansas, and Maryland. No wonder the shelves were usually empty, as the secretary in charge writes. Sixty-five books among probably 15,000 men! No doubt the Y. M. C. A. had other books, but none had enough to keep any on the shelves—they were always "all out." Such instances could probably be duplicated many times, but there is no evidence that the opportunity for service or the extent of the problem was appreciated by any considerable number of librarians.

It seems very evident from the facts

brought out above that there was no thought among library workers of any organized distribution of books; that many organizations were without reading opportunities of any sort; that where books were available they were seized upon ravenously by the soldiers and attained a remarkable circulation per volume; and last, and most important, that only lack of knowledge of the opportunity, and full discussion of the administrative problems involved prevented the National Guard from having all the good books they could read. There are plenty of books to be had for the asking and there are librarians to see that they are sent where needed and to aid in their administration.

Careful consideration of the possibilities for service and of the methods which may best be employed to prevent a repetition of these woeful conditions in the coming mobilization can be started none too soon. The library staffs will not be seriously crippled here as they were in England, thanks to the predominance of women and men beyond military age in American libraries. Everyone in the country will have to do his little bit, and while the libraries are collecting material for future generations of historians, furnishing information to government officials, keeping people at home supplied with free entertainment and up-to-the-minute information to combat the high cost of living, it is certainly within the scope of their public duty to help educate the army and furnish wholesome diversion in the form of reading material for the million men in the barracks, in the training camps, in the field, and in the hospitals.

#### COME TO THE BLUE GRASS!

LIBRARIANS who are planning to attend the A. L. A. convention in Louisville will find a warm welcome and much to interest them in Lexington, the heart of the blue grass region.

The Lexington Board of Commerce, the Public Library, Transylvania College, and the University of Kentucky extend to them a cordial invitation to pay us a visit.—The Public Library of Lexington, Ky.

# LIBRARIANSHIP AS A PROFESSION\*

By W. E. HENRY, *Librarian, University of Washington*

OUR profession, if we may for the moment assume librarianship to be a profession, has at once the distinction and the handicap of David Copperfield, it is very young. Those of us who can remember 1876 have seen the beginnings and development of a profession. However many libraries there may have been before the Philadelphia meeting, or however many excellent and scholarly and devoted librarians there may have been, and there were many, the profession, to whatever degree we have one, began with the centennial year. Not until then did we begin to demand special training, to see librarianship as a social service, to fix any standard, or to plan institutions thru which professional training may be secured.

What are some of the more distinctive marks of a profession and a professional education that may set the profession off from the trade or occupation?

Every profession has set apart for its field of activity and devotion some phase or problem of human life that is fundamental to the social welfare. One group of men has thru ages claimed for its province the essential principle prevalent among men that justice and equity must prevail because society as a living organism and a working organization cannot exist unless there shall be some rule among men by which the weak can be protected from the vicious strong. In this effort they have developed a body of doctrine founded on human experience and thought known as the law. The mission of the law and of its machinery, the court, is that justice may prevail. The lawyer then becomes the agent of this mission and every lawyer of honest purpose and high ideals lives and works that justice and right and fair dealing shall exist for society. Whether all nominal lawyers have held and practised this conception need not be discussed; the principle obtains, the man may go wrong.

Another group has selected for its thesis

that the people cannot solve their problems, serve themselves, reach the end set for them unless they are physically well and fit and efficient. To this end, this group has set for itself the problem and the task that our people shall be well, that health shall prevail not merely for the good of one who has it, but for the good of all. A well organized, well educated profession has grown up on the thesis that people shall be well.

On the thesis that life is permanent and logical another profession has grown up. Its instrument is the church and its mission the preparation of society for the fullest realization of the possibilities of life in harmony with its permanency. The agent is the clergy.

That society shall possess the key to intelligence as an aid to justice, health, efficiency, and completeness is a doctrine that another group has evolved and the school has become its instrument and the teacher its agent. Its elementary mission is to teach us how to read.

Each of these professions, it will be noted, finds its mission in organized society and its distinctive feature is that it is a social service. Each of them finding itself in need of formal training has organized schools for that purpose. Each of these schools has driven its roots deep into the fundamental principles of whatever phase of life it has selected for itself as the province of its activity.

May librarianship be considered a profession under such standards as are here suggested? Has librarianship found for itself or can it find a realm of opportunity, a phase, an area of human life that presents a social need which the professions named and others that might be named do not cover?

Many of us have come to believe and the world is rapidly coming to believe that there is a larger, more extended and more varied educational need than any or all other professions can reach. We believe that in this new field the education may be

\* Read before the Puget Sound Library Club, Seattle, Dec. 28, 1916.



largely self-directed, indefinitely prolonged and largely the choice of the individual concerned; a large opportunity, equally free and open to all, yet under intelligent and expert direction—a social service but with the highest degree of individuality.

We believe this service cannot be rendered without a recognized instrument—the library and the agent, the librarian—corresponding in all these characteristics to the recognized professions already named.

In this new institution the service is social, the problems vary as the individual tastes and experiences vary, the crises arise and the service must be sufficiently intelligent to diagnose the symptoms and prescribe a treatment. The problems of the present, need the aid of all the past for light and guidance. No man and no social organization can solve its problems wisely without the aid of the concentrated intelligence and experience of the past and unto this end were books sent. The life of the individual is too short to reflect the perspective of any fair portion of the past so we must have the vicarious experience of others and the book is the agent of the past bringing to us this vicarious experience. All the past has lived for us and we must live for all the future for the future's good.

Is there, then, a realm, an area, a mission in life that humanity can not realize without an unrestrained and self-directed access to the past which the individual alone cannot secure for himself? Can this mission be performed by any other institution?

The library is the instrument and the librarian is the social agent which bring the past to the present in preparation for the future, and thru these the individual is self educated for social ends.

The trade, the vocation, the occupation knows the practical service side of a limited field of activity. It has made no fundamental study of the principles that arise out of the very nature of life itself. I can think of a man being an excellent carpenter without being an expert in knowledge of woods or having the slightest conception of the philosophy of shelter or the dimmest

shadow of a notion upon the housing problem as a social necessity.

The street car motorman is a public servant and a very valuable one. He must know how to handle his car, but he may be totally indifferent to and even ignorant of any social principle or social need of a transportation system. The farmer may be able to produce good crops under the usual and ordinary circumstances, but let a crisis arise and he is helpless for he does not know chemistry or geology or entomology, so he sits helplessly by and sees his work fail.

He does not see the social significance of, nor even the fact that he who produces two stalks of corn where one grew before is a benefactor of the human race. The carpenter of rare ability and depth of insight may become an architect, but this is only as the individual rises far above the mass. Farming might become a profession. It has not, perhaps, will not.

The professional men and women must everywhere and always be the guardians, guides, advisors, and directors of the people. Perhaps no other mark so distinguishes the professions.

Have we now some fairly definite demarcations setting off the nature of the profession from the trade or occupation? Assuming that we have, I want now to turn to questions within the professions. I have said that each profession has created and is sustaining training institutions for the preparation of its members and it may be worth noting that these professions are so clearly recognized as social needs that these institutions are created and sustained at the social or public expense.

And further, the social significance of the professions is so strongly felt that society has said thru its formulated laws that no one may practice the profession who has not taken the training offered by these training institutions and this demand is rapidly regulating the practice of many professions. If a social service at social expense, then society must control it.

The standard in all of these professional requirements is being placed higher and higher until now only the well selected may enter. The medical profession has ad-

vanced from no requirement above the ability to read and assume a title to the requirement that the applicant shall have at least two years of college academic work built upon a high school course before he enters the professional school. Then his professional preparation shall consume from four to seven years including his hospital experience.

The law school demands two years of college academic work at least, and then either three or four years of professional preparation. The best professional schools in these lines go further and demand college graduation before entering the specializing school. So it goes and so it will continue to go.

There was a time within the memory of men now living when a boy with the most meager scholastic preparation—little above the ability to read—could enter the office of a physician and by industriously sweeping out the office and caring for the physician's horse for a period of years and reading a few books on anatomy and *materia medica* in his leisure moments became a doctor. This was the apprentice system. Young men entered the law by the same easy road. But old things have passed away and all things are becoming new.

Now we demand that any one assuming to direct the interest of others in the great crises of life must be one of experience and training, for training is only specialized experience and life is always a crisis.

Now what about the preparation for our profession if you are willing to admit that we are in a profession?

Is there a body of knowledge and information covering the field and is that body of information well formulated and organized? If we answer in the affirmative to these questions, as I presume we should without argument, then there is a place for a profession and a place for a professional school which shall transmit and enlarge upon this body of knowledge and put into practice the doctrine which the school stands for.

Whom can society (not librarians) economically admit to this great social service? I say *great* social service not because the library is a greater service in

the sense of greater value than any of the others, but because it is more comprehensive, more all inclusive than any other of the professions. Society then can economically admit that person to serve in the library who has this more comprehensive and inclusive view, not only of the library profession, but of all other professions and the whole realm of thought and its embodiment roughly called literature.

If my characterization is not also an exaggeration then our professional standards must be high indeed. The profession of librarianship, coming to consciousness as a social need so recently as it did—just forty years ago—and starting without estate or tradition, has secured for itself an enviable growth and a standing in the respect of many, but not of most. The marvel of it is that it has done so well. No profession perhaps has reached so high a level of intelligence and so strong a sentiment for professional preparation so early in its career as has librarianship, but we must recall that we are the youngest of the group and that we progress more now in forty years than older professions did in as many centuries. The glorious thought of our profession is that it must continue to elevate its standards, for, like the Golden Rule, it has infinite possibilities in its re-interpretations. The profession will grow in its own self-respect and in the respect of others just as it keeps its standards almost out of reach.

All professional standards must of necessity be dual standards; one of general intelligence, comprehensive experience, general scholarship; the other of specific scholarship or professional training. If we have been remiss in our demands in either of the two standards I should say it is in the former rather than in the latter. Perhaps we have more adequately valued our professional training than we have appreciated the foundations upon which our specific training should be built.

Specific training may be of value to the tradesman, to the artisan, to the mechanic without much concern about foundations beyond fair intelligence, but I hold it almost worthless and totally out of harmony with

any reasonable conception of a profession to give specific training in librarianship to one who has had a very small round of experience and general education. I wish I might cite examples, but I dare not. I do think that in medicine, law, teaching, or librarianship, there are persons to whom it is a trade, an occupation, but in no sense a profession. There may be phases of library work where only a trade is required, but if so we should draw a fairly definite distinction and act in the light of that distinction.

Whom shall we train? I should answer most emphatically that I would not sanction the training of any one who, including the professional work, shall have had less than four years above the high school graduation or its equivalent in travel or reading, or home environment or in library service. This is not too high for any library service, and if it should be changed, I should consent only to an increase, and say all training must be built upon college graduation, or its equivalent. As to equivalents I may frankly say that I have seen many who had never taken a college assignment who were better scholars and more capable of excellent library service than many who were loaded with degree symbols. I had rather have grown up in a great library or at home with a great scholar of good taste and social instincts than to carry the A.B. from any university on this continent without them, yet the A.B. degree is the best formal and recognized standard that can be named for it connotes four years of intelligent presence and co-operation with comprehensive scholarship. There is much in every college curriculum that one does not study, but he finds out that there is such a field and he cannot if he would wholly escape it.

So, for the future let no one contemplate the profession of librarianship who has not lived long in the presence of culture or scholarship or both. Let it be understood both in and out of the profession that "not everyone who saith Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom."

There is a large field of personality here to be considered. It is so undefinable that we cannot discuss it, yet everyone knows

what it means and what it implies, and that it is a most essential attribute. I shall not attempt its discussion.

Now what can we say as to the necessity for education in the specific experience of the profession.

As has been said, not many years ago a man might become a lawyer of certain type with no training from a professional school, indeed without even knowing that such institutions existed. Physicians came to their practice in the same way. Anyone who could not do anything else was popularly supposed to be able to teach in the public school. By the popular conception we are now in that stage of librarianship. In the other professions above mentioned the state has interfered, and is making at least elementary requirements before one can enter upon practice in these lines. Except in a few instances no state or other governmental unit has even proposed to prevent unqualified librarians from drawing public money. Up to date, then, with few exceptions the only force behind librarianship has been the relatively few well prepared librarians and a few others who comprehended the situation.

This is not unique in the history of professions; on the contrary it is quite the common experience. The problem, then, of better librarianship is with those librarians who comprehend librarianship as a profession, who comprehend the service as a large directing social service, whose possibilities are infinite, not those who think it a trade, a job, an occupation, a mere makeshift, a waiting station.

A profession comprehends a body of fundamental principles the practice of which shall render to the world an engrossing social service. A trade or an occupation sees an opportunity for a job, a wage, a day's work, and a day's pay with little comprehension of a primary service or of a world to be served. A profession knows no limit of working hours, the trade or occupation watches the clock. In library work we have both types as in other professions. I am trying to deal with the profession, not the trade, and into the profession there is now no legitimate entrance except thru the Library School. By what-

ever name, it must be a professional school, not a trade school, not an apprentice relationship, but a school founded on a professional conception dealing with fundamental principles.

This professional school must be built upon general educational qualifications not less than the equivalent of the A.B. degree. The profession has made itself what it is and we in this generation must guard its interests and elevate its standards. I can speak knowingly and with feeling on the professional side of this preparation and when I look back over my library career, I am appalled when I try to think what I shall say when St. Peter examines me at the gate. You know and St. Peter will know that I am a home made librarian, but when he halts me I shall quote from the gospel of John 10:1: "He that entereth not by the door, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber." When he asks my comment, I shall say that I was a thief and a robber because I stole into a position of service that I was not fitted to fill and that I robbed the State of Indiana of a salary that I was not prepared to earn. I believe Peter will pass me thru the gate for my honest confession if not for my excellent service. I learned, but at the expense of the state. Indiana could have better afforded to give me a year off and granted necessary funds for a year's training. It would have been better for me and infinitely better for the state.

Our librarian in the profession must have all that I have described on both phases of the work. If we must have cheaper helpers they must know and the public must know that they are not librarians. Charging out a book is no more a part of librarianship than the bookkeeping by the physician's office girl is of the profession of medicine.

Knowing what book to charge out and why, knowing the life and taste and needs of the patron and the community, and what book will serve is as much the profession as the most intelligent prescription or the finest surgery.

It has been pointed out that the mass of people, even the very intelligent, does not yet know but what just anybody can do

library work. That is the greatest block in the way of our progress, and the sad feature of it is that librarians are much at fault. The belief has grown largely because we have not insisted as strongly as we might that no one shall do library work who is not prepared.

When the library wants and demands more service than the town is willing to pay for, the good natured big hearted librarian says, "All right, I shall take a meagerly educated girl as an apprentice," and in a few weeks, so far as the public knows, "One of our girls is an awful good librarian." A city library board recently wrote me on occasion of a resignation of a librarian that "We shall not need a librarian soon for we have two good assistants who can manage the library very well." One of the assistants was a high school graduate at \$35.00 per month, and the other was an undergraduate high school girl part time at \$10.00 per month. Mind you, this is in a city in this state, a city paying grade teachers an average of \$805 and high school teachers \$1008 for nine and one-half months. The library pays an average of \$250 for eleven and one-half months. What respect can people have for such a profession?

If our people think that the high school girl can come in and watch me be a librarian for a few days, and thereby become a librarian, they cannot respect, nor will they compensate the library profession. Apprentice lawyers and doctors and teachers have been out of date for a half century. England ruined her board schools (corresponding to our public schools) by her apprentice teacher system. No one had confidence in nor respect for teachers with such imitative preparation. The apprentice system will not work anywhere in a profession. It will serve in a trade or occupation and it is my candid and long considered judgment that no librarian can do a more detrimental act for a community or a greater indignity and injustice to the library profession than is done by admitting apprentices. Have we a trade or a profession? If a profession, what shall we do for it?

Let me quote a few isolated sentences

from one who recently wrote upon the apprentice system and who is an advocate of it. She says:

"Many prominent library thinkers believe that the training course as distinct from the library school is a temporary expedient of a poorly organized profession. . . . That practice rather than technique is the dominant note in an apprentice course. . . . Young minds respond readily to training offered, but for the same reason they are most easily bound by the strictures of the unessential. . . . The apprentice course trains for one library or for one situation. . . . If apprentice courses are holding back the progress of training as compromises always do, we should rightly be eager to do away with them. . . . A library's apprentice course should prepare for its own service alone. . . . It turns out people believing themselves trained when they are merely prepared for training. . . . Parsimonious boards and the undiscriminating public will persist in perceiving very little difference between the graduates of the apprentice course and the library school. . . ."

If the apprenticeship system is to be condemned and not tolerated as a cheap and detrimental makeshift which at least retards the profession, what can we do? That is a practical question, and one that must ultimately be answered. If the system is pernicious and short sighted the answer to my question is worth not only minutes and hours in time spent in effort to find a solution, but it is worth years. If I cannot answer, as I probably cannot, then you and others yet to come must answer.

The school answers this question by offering competitive examinations and issuing temporary license permits to teach. Whenever a supply of better prepared people are found these licenses are not renewed. Some such system may serve the library. It is understood that unless this preparation is improved and greatly strengthened up to a high standard and in a reasonable time the license permit shall be permanently withdrawn.

Or we may create a type of clerkship in which some apprentice work may be given, but with the definite understanding that it

is only a clerkship and that without final and high grade preparation the grade of clerkship can never be passed and that no person can remain in it permanently.

In this discussion I shall treat with great brevity that institution that is doing excellent service half way between the apprentice course and the formal library school, *i. e.*, the Public Library training class. It is rendering a great service and at present it is perhaps the best device for supplying a working staff for many of our large library systems. I am inclined to believe from a superficial and inadequate knowledge that general scholarship is frequently much below what any profession should demand and its nearness to the apprentice principle must handicap it in any professional consideration.

If we argue there are not enough library schools or that they are not the right type, let me say that every profession has been answered with adequate schools whenever the demand came for training. The normal school came when the schools were no longer willing to accept imitation for legitimate training in principles.

The university began to train teachers in historical and scientific principles based upon large general scholarship when the high schools could no longer succeed with the normal school product. Technical schools will always supply the demand if it is persistent.

Let us elevate the profession and dispense with the trade.

#### SERIAL PUBLICATION NOTES

THE following information was elicited by the John Crerar Library thru special correspondence, and is published for the benefit of other libraries. If these notes, and others similar to them, are found to meet a need among librarians, they may be made a regular feature of the JOURNAL.

##### *Municipal Engineers' Journal.*

"No title-page or index to 1916 Journal is published. Papers in Journal are all reprinted in Proceedings for 1916. 1917 Journals will not be so reprinted."

Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

"No Reports printed, 1915-1916."

U. S. Government Hospital for the Insane.

"No. 5 was the last Bulletin to be issued."

Wisconsin History Commission.

"Went out of business January, 1915."

## DUPLICATION OF TITLES FOR REQUIRED UNDERGRADUATE READING

BY THOMAS P. AYER, *Assistant, Library of Congress*

THE problem of duplication of titles for required reading for undergraduate courses in college libraries is no longer new, but it is apparently unsolved at many institutions. The simplest way of meeting the situation is, obviously, to provide enough copies of each required title to meet the extreme demand; but to follow such a policy would drain already insufficient book funds at the expense of ignoring other titles which might be more temperately added to the collection, even within that field. From the point of view of the staff of instruction, over-supply of a title is not to be deplored so much as under-supply; but most librarians would prefer that the demand for additional copies anticipate their purchase, for it is unquestionably preferable to add a new title than an unnecessary duplicate. While it is impossible to evolve a formula to be applied generally, or even to a particular class of material, there are certain elements that always bear definite ratios to each other, which, if properly interpreted, may be accepted as important factors in determining the time to purchase additional copies. Because of the very nature of the evolved multiple textbook that has taken the place of the single text to which the attention of a class was formerly largely confined, it should not be necessary to provide possibility for simultaneous reading of the same source, for even a large fraction of a class, because the method of instruction not only permits selection from alternate sources, but even compels reference to several different authorities for the topic under discussion.

Inspection of a history syllabus usually reveals continued reference to a few titles thruout the course, while other works are cited only in connection with a definite period or phase of the subject, and are thereafter omitted. For titles of the latter character, active use of which is prescribed for only one week in the year, it is mani-

festly unwise to duplicate beyond absolute necessity. Since reading requirements and the lectures are synchronized, however, it is decidedly advantageous that it should be possible for groups of students to obtain, without too discouraging results, access to the sources within a reasonable period of time. It is the purpose of this discussion to indicate not only how this may be accomplished with the smallest number of duplicates, but also to call attention to the result of an over-supply of copies of the same work.

Too frequently the professor is so enthralled with his subject that he fails to recognize the possibility of bewildering and even repelling earnest students with the generosity of his assignments, and he would be surprised to learn only a small part of his class is sufficiently inspired to read more than the required minimum. If this professor would permit himself to regard the reference librarian as a vital adjunct to his department rather than a mere book-pusher behind a library loan desk, he would sometimes have the opportunity to learn a few facts that are closely related to the conduct of his courses. This is particularly true if the students are taking the course thru curricular compulsion rather than thru elective desire. The advantage of assembling the bulk of the best literature of a field of study so that a class may at least recognize it physically is to be doubted very much if such sequestering denies any spontaneous wish on the part of a student to borrow for leisurely inspection at home any title that is not needed for intensive use by other members of the class. More than occasionally this physical bibliography is so huge that it discourages the student, if confession of this attitude from dozens of students may be accepted as trustworthy evidence of such a result. It is quite possible that the college reference librarian, if encouraged and advised by the professor, may develop into a more effec-

tive medium between the classroom and the library stacks than the best possible selection of books segregated in the corner of a reading room, waiting for impersonal contact. This impression has been developed from a repetition of results of imperfect, to be sure, but interested personal introductions to sections in the stack, in response to appeals for material upon a given subject. This should be the chief function of a college reference librarian, and if he is not thus employed to his full capacity, the professor has not availed himself of one of his best means of projecting his courses beyond the limits of his own voice in the classroom, the student has lost an opportunity to learn how to select from a mass of material instead of taking the results of such a selection, and the resources of the library have not been intelligently exposed.

When library book funds are apportioned to the several departments of instruction, it should be clearly understood, first, that such funds are primarily designed for increasing more wisely the range of the various fields, concerning which the librarian cannot have the same intimate knowledge held by the specialist, and, second, that the number of copies of a single work lies more properly within the province of the librarian, since he has of all the fields a perspective that is unattainable even by the most open-minded specialist. While the professor may know best how strongly he intends to accentuate the use of a given title, he has not the experience possessed by the librarian to determine how widely the use of a single copy may be extended. The items which the librarian needs to know are: when the book is to be used; the number of students taking the course which requires the book; the length and frequency of assignments; the character of the reading itself, whether narrative, historical, philosophical or analytical; whether the reading is to be required of all as a single or as an alternate reference, or is simply recommended as supplemental to other works.

There have been many cases when the library has been able to provide so many copies of a given book that a careful record of requests for use of it has proved that

on no occasion did the student have to wait a moment for it. Almost invariably, in such cases, there has followed a very apparent psychological effect upon the whole class, namely, that it was so easy to obtain the book that the use of it was delayed until past the period of demand, and then it was never read. When conditions were the reverse, the psychological reaction was also reversed. Within a few hours the whole class would become aware of the difficulty of obtaining the book, and as a result for two or three days every available copy would be in constant active use, and while waiting for their turn many students that were personally known never to do more than the required minimum of reading would undertake some of the alternate and recommended reading. Statistical corroboration of these assertions is given herewith:

Record of reading of four assignments made to the same class. The character and length of the assignments required nearly equal units of effort:

TITLE	COPIES	DAYS	TIMES
No. 1	10 reserved	5 were loaned	91
No. 2	3	6 " "	123
No. 3	4	5 " "	156
No. 4	6	6 " "	160

Title no. 2 was issued 76 times during the first three days of reservation. For the first title, more than half of the loans were made the first day, and three copies were not used even once.

At another library, which operated the same system for the loan of reserved books, a tabulation was made from the loan records of each copy during its entire period of activity. Inspection revealed that many titles were greatly over-duplicated, while there were only a very few cases which registered the slightest evidence that more copies would have been advisable. A few examples of the over-duplication are given herewith:

Title A—Seven copies, reserved thirty-five days, were loaned 126 times. At the same hours of use the surplus copies would have provided for 109 more loans, which indicates unnecessary duplication to the extent of three copies. All seven copies were never used the same day, and on only two days were more than four copies used.

Title B—Six copies, reserved forty days, were loaned 170 times. There might have been made 151 additional loans simultaneously. Again the over-supply is three plus. All six copies were used the same day just once. Five copies were not used at all for one-fifth the period of reservation. One day five copies were used eighteen times, without any demand for the sixth copy.

Title C—Five copies, reserved thirteen days, were loaned only twelve times. Half of these loans were made with three copies on one day. The over-supply is not less than four copies.

Title D—The library owned five copies of this work, and the librarian was persuaded to purchase a sixth copy, against his own better judgment. The means of determining the number of copies actually needed is so clearly indicated that the record in full deserves inclusion.

#### RECORD OF A TITLE COSTING \$3.50

*Class of 190 6 copies Reserved 41 days 16 assignments  
Use of copies*

Day	Cop. 1	Cop. 2	Cop. 3	Cop. 4	Cop. 5	Cop. 6	T'tl use	Cop. used	Over-supply
1	1			4	1		7	4	3
2				2	2		4	2	4
3					1		1	1	5
4							0	0	6
5	2	3	1	2	2		10	5	1
6	3	4	4	3	4		18	5	1
7	3			2	1		6	3	3
8	4	2		1	4		11	4	2
9							0	0	6
10							0	0	6
11							0	0	6
12	3		2	2	1		8	4	2
13	1		3	1	3		8	4	2
14				2			2	1	5
15	1	2		2			5	3	3
16		1	2	4			7	3	3
17	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	6	0
18					1		1	1	5
19		2	1	1			4	3	3
20				2	1		3	2	4
21		1	2		1		4	3	3
22	2			2	2		6	3	3
23							0	0	6
24				1			1	1	5
25							0	0	6
26		4	2				6	2	4
27	1		1				2	2	4
28		3	2	3			8	3	3
29		2		3			5	2	4
30	2	1	1	1			5	4	2
31	1	1		1	1		4	4	2
32				1			1	1	5
33	2	3	5	1	3		14	5	1
34							0	0	6
35							0	0	6
36					1		1	1	5
37			1	3			4	2	4
38							0	0	6
39							0	0	6
40			1	2	1		4	3	3
41	1	1	1				3	3	3
							171	90	156
							Average	24	34

The total pages assigned were 359, an average of twenty-two pages for the sixteen assignments. The three longest assignments were: 59, 42, and 31 pages; while the three shortest were: 8, 8, and 5 pages. The greatest use any single days were: 11, 18, and 14 loans for 4, 5 and 5 copies. Six copies were used one day for eight loans, but all six copies were idle for two-thirds of that same day, while two copies were idle all of the day previous, and five copies were idle the whole of the day following. From the librarian's daily impression of the use of the book three copies would have been quite sufficient to meet the extreme demand made upon it.

#### LIBRARIANS' ADVERTISING CONFERENCE POSTPONED

THE Librarians' Advertising Conference which was to have been held on April 25 at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on the invitation of the Chicago Advertising Association, has been postponed. Altho no date has been definitely announced, the conference will probably take place about the middle of May.

The object of the conference is, broadly speaking, to devise methods and to find means for advertising public libraries and the books and other attractions which they offer for the free use of all the people.

In a few cities, such as Toledo, O., the advantages of advertising the public library have been demonstrated, and W. Frank McClure, chairman of the educational committee of the Chicago "Ad" club, so increased the usefulness of church advertising thru last year's conference that he hopes for the same widespread results from a library advertising conference this year.

Presidents of library boards and presidents of local chambers of commerce will be invited to meet with the librarians, the object of including the heads of local associations of commerce being to convince them that each public library should be given an appropriation for maintaining the advertising.

It is hoped that the coming conference will not only develop widespread sentiment for such a plan, but also a practical development for its realization.



## PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES\*

BY C. C. CERTAIN, *Head of Department of English, Cass Technical High School,  
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THE great masses of children passing thru American public schools fail to develop resources within themselves, that may be depended upon to supply living interests when the mind or body is not occupied in work. The great masses of Americans are not learning the proper use of leisure. A friend of mine has furnished me an illustration in a story which he tells of the mental predicament of one of his neighbors, a successful business man, whom he saw one Sunday afternoon pacing restlessly back and forth across the lawn. Suddenly the man stopped short in his pacing and called testily to his wife: "Mary! Let's go somewhere." He had reached the limit of his resources and like a true American was ready to go somewhere. One of the most valid criticisms against the American mode of living is that in America culture seems to be a matter of afterthought rather than of forethought,—a something to be generated on the spur of the moment under the stimulus of the uncontrollable impulse to go somewhere.

During the past summer, I spent part of my vacation in New York City; and often I would go walking along the Palisades in New Jersey where the open country could be seen with its streams and its wooded hills. I enjoyed there the peaceful influence of the Hudson River as a restful contrast to the mighty rush of traffic along Broadway. Not once, however, did I meet another person from the great city, tho more than six millions were within a convenient distance of the place. On returning in the evenings, I passed thousands of people literally swarming around the Palisades Amusement Park. At Coney Island seething mobs came and went hourly. In the big city, the mere news of the spreading scourge of infantile paralysis failed to discourage families from con-

gregating at congested amusement centers. Mothers and fathers with little children frequented these places by thousands until compelled by the law to remain away with their little ones. The horrors of the insidious disease itself appeared to be less terrible to the people than the dismal prospect of whole afternoons in isolation from the crowded parks, "movie" houses, and other amusement places. The situation is typical of American cities and would seem to be a challenge to the public schools of the country. So long as the public schools fail to supply culture of a higher type, other institutions and other agencies will continue to supply a culture in keeping with their own questionable standards.

One difficulty encountered on the cultural side of education is the necessary demand for vocational training. This demand for specialization is a real necessity arising from the complex character of economic life and from the democratic nature of American ideals. Vocational training has made for an efficiency that has within the past two decades greatly widened the margin of leisure time, forcing home to the public schools the problem of supplying a culture that will make possible the proper use of leisure.

A fair question just here is, "What is culture in the modern sense?" Culture is but a condition of economic life rendered possible thru vocational skill and efficiency. It is commonly recognized that culture to-day is based on power over natural forces just as culture in the past was based on power over human lives. Present-day culture is a matter of economic control. Vocational fitness is measured by the efficiency with which we do our work; culture is measured by the nicety with which we evaluate the work done by others. Efficiency is power to do; culture is power to appreciate and to enjoy.

\*Read before the Library Section at the Grand Rapids meeting of the Michigan Teachers' Association, November, 1916.

Public school education is being developed according to the economic needs of life; but, in my opinion, this development is being more satisfactorily stressed on the vocational side than on the cultural. Public school graduates are more thorough in doing than they are in appreciating and enjoying.

The development of public school education with reference to vocational and cultural aims implies adequate library facilities with expert library service. There is an organic relation between the library and secular life, between the library and religious life;—between the library and our whole economic life whether contemplated in the industrial aspect, the commercial aspect, the scientific aspect, or in the aspect of leisure. In the library may be assembled materials useful in training for either work or leisure; in the library may be assembled, organized, and classified for use materials representing the best of our social inheritance.

The library is the one department of public school organization truly representative of the institutional life of the school. A cross-section view of the library will show all of the strength and all of the weakness of public school education. Such a view will show that there has been a relatively rapid development of the reference and vocational functions of the library and a highly retarded development of the recreational and cultural functions. This unevenness in development reflects some of the weaknesses in public school education. In recent years, our educational systems have been undergoing reorganization because educational practices do not seem to make the proper connection with the practical needs of life. Children find education irksome because there appears to be too little relation between the teaching process and the situations for which specific trainings are intended. In recent years, also, changes in educational practices have seemed desirable in the direction of the recreational needs of life; but even less progress has been made in effecting these changes than in effecting those of more

practical bearings. There is a deep gulf between the cultural instruction offered in our public schools and the recreational needs of daily life.

This breach exists because the cultural education afforded by our schools is too much a matter of instruction and too little a matter of real experience. . . . We must somehow get back to sufficiently simple situations in the school room to make possible a freer and a more natural response to the cultural elements in the child's educational environment. It is futile to continue teaching the child of the beauties of art, if we do not in some manner give him an opportunity to react to these beauties in a normal manner. To the average child the ordinary course in literature is a grilling cross-examination on æsthetics, often painful and bewildering in the extreme. At best the course offers little more in the nature of real experience than submission on the part of the child to the superior tastes and standards of the teacher. Self-expression is impossible because the child is forever reacting to the stimulus of the teacher and not to the educational content of the course of study. For real culture in a literary sense, there must be more transfusion of thought and feeling in literature classes and less thought building. Instruction means literally building into, a process that we as teachers keep at religiously for fear that the aims of education will not otherwise prevail.

As has been stated already, the public-school library reflects all the good and all the bad in current educational practices. Teachers prod the children with questions, and the children in turn dig in the library for answers. Teachers ply the children with references and the children in turn ransack the library for information. Teachers assign the children reading lists in literature and the children in turn make perfunctory visits to the library until the lists are completed. There are, of course, educational gains so far as these practices are concerned, but there are also educational losses. As I see the situation, tremendous educational ad-

vances have been made in the development of public-school libraries, but mainly from the standpoint of work. The problem now urgently demanding a solution is how to effect a more consistent use of public-school libraries for purposes of enjoyment. Upon the solution of this problem depends very largely our progress in the direction of a wiser and a more appropriate use of leisure time.

In promoting the use of the public-school library for purposes of enjoyment and recreation, attention must be given to such relations between books and readers as exist in terms of real experiences. Take away memory—the basis for contrasts, the opportunity for comparison, the occasion for idealization—and where are the joys of reading? The printed page revives past joys, and past sorrows, only when there is kinship between the book and the reader. The reader interprets in terms of his own life experiences; and he visualizes in terms of familiar imagery. In reasoning the reader groups ideas with reference to judgments previously formulated. In his reactions to literature, the reader makes characteristic responses to familiar stimuli. Reading is a creative act depending not only upon natural endowments but also upon past experience. In the building of public-school libraries, it is as important to know, therefore, what the child brings to the book as it is to know what the book may bring to the child.

A book read for the first time must, like a new idea, compete for a place in the mind of the reader. The Herbartians were accustomed to speak of the soul as the battle ground of ideas; it is likewise the battle ground of books. No teacher can determine the manner in which the soul will act upon a given idea: the action of the soul will be determined by conditions already fixed; and these conditions may be so entirely unsuited to the establishment of the struggling idea as to cause depression and pain even of a physical nature. Past experience must be taken into account in every phase of the teaching process. Teachers and librarians have cause to be mindful of this

fact in their efforts to teach children to read. One reason that the child not infrequently hates books is because the inappropriate book like the struggling new idea is so completely unrelated to the life experiences of the child as to cause mental depression and even physical pain in consequence of the futile efforts of the child towards interpretation.

The experiences of child life are immeasurably different from those of adult life. Only in cases of rare genius have adults succeeded in catching sympathetically the point of view of childhood. Robert Louis Stevenson had the genius to live actually in the realm that children rule as their demesne; Christina Rossetti often sojourned there; and James M. Barrie certainly voyaged over the tree tops to the "Never-Never-Land" of childhood. Among school-teachers and librarians, however, there are numbered but few Christina Rossettis and still fewer Barries. . . .

From the pedagogical standpoint, therefore, it is an extremely hazardous undertaking to say exactly what books children should read for enjoyment. In general books cannot be gauged accurately to meet the cultural requirements of childhood, until they have undergone actual tests not only of the individual interests, judgments, and experiences peculiar to the particular level of maturity for which the books are intended; but also of those group interests and experiences to which individuals temper their standards and tastes in the world of children just as individuals do in the world of grown-ups.

Psychologically, the solution to the problem of a more extensive use of public-school libraries for purposes of appreciation and enjoyment lies in the direction of an orientation of child life thru books. In point of emphasis, the interest-contact must be made from the direction of the reader, not in that direction.

Perhaps by dealing with the larger aspects of child life, we could accomplish more than we do by subtle analysis. Since we lack the insight necessary to a genuinely sympathetic appreciation of the

point of view of childhood, would it not be just as well, or better, to make evaluations with reference to the more obvious situations in which children enjoy life and yet are susceptible and sensitive to good influence? Children enjoy the great outdoors; they love and cherish the pets with which they surround themselves; and they soon establish a train of associations with which to invest each returning season and each returning holiday. I would suggest that in the development of public-school libraries, the effort be in part to parallel in certain book collections, the more obvious experiences of child life. In coaching debating teams, I have often marveled at the affinity existing between the issues in the debaters' minds and printed information. Bring library books into the proper relation to the big mental and spiritual states of children, and we shall see the remarkable phenomenon of books flying towards readers as if by magnetic attraction.

Librarians should make book collections with reference to very carefully differentiated centers of interest. It is not sufficient that miscellaneous books known to appeal to the reading tastes of children be brought into the library; such books should also be grouped according to some of the dominant passions of child life. The very system of cataloging should give way before these considerations. Let us say that on one shelf should be placed holiday stories, on another stories of wild animals, on other shelves prose and poetry of outdoor life, and stories of dogs and sundry other pets dear to children. An arrangement of this kind should be worked out appropriately to serve the reading needs of children at various levels of maturity.

But the work of librarians will avail naught, if teachers do not co-operate. Teachers of English in particular are in a position to aid in making public-school libraries serve effectively the purposes of appreciation and enjoyment; but it is not sufficient from the standpoint of enjoyment for teachers merely to require reading along lines related to the formal study of literature. They should work back to

the centers of interest to which I have referred. They should follow up some of the basic instincts and passions of child life in the effort to establish in the children correct habits of reading for enjoyment and recreation. . . .

Two years ago, I made an experiment in home reading with a class of high-school freshmen. It had occurred to me in searching out centers of interest that dog stories would make a good starting point for a course in voluntary reading. In both the High-School Library and the Public Library were large numbers of books on dogs and other animals. An inquiry into the home reading supposed to be done by the class disclosed that many of the pupils were practising total abstinence, while others were gormandizing on everything from the Henty series to the novels of Victor Hugo and Alexander Dumas.

In planning my experiment, I felt reasonably sure that so far as content was concerned the dog stories would elicit the interest of the class, if the children once started the reading. I wanted the home reading to be voluntary, but as the situation stood many of the pupils were exercising their volitional powers against any reading at all, while other pupils were exercising these same powers in the choice of objectionable books. The chief difficulty in the home-reading problem is that attempts to control the pupils' choice of books or attempts to regulate the amount of reading tend to destroy all sense of pleasure and enjoyment. It occurred to me, however, that I might appeal to the interests of pupils by fixing within wide limits the subject matter of their reading, being sure that good books only were accessible in the library and that those accessible bore the desired relation to the general theme of animals. I decided furthermore to appeal to the children's love of secrecy by suggesting that they keep diaries in which to make faithful entries upon all voluntary reading.

Many of the usual difficulties of conducting a course in home reading were overcome thru the use of the diaries. As

individual safeguards the diaries were a success, for in them I detected tendencies in the children's reading and from time to time set silent influences to work to stimulate or check these tendencies as seemed desirable. The diaries themselves had a restraining influence upon the children who were gormandizing books; and at the same time served to stimulate the children who were reading but little. The children while more or less free and unrestrained in making entries seemed to be guarded in their reading selections. In most cases they became so proud of their diaries that they signed their names to them when they turned them in for my inspection.

In outlining the project before the class, I offered it to them as a proposition to be voted upon. It was expressly stipulated in this proposition that none of the books previously suggested for home reading need be reported upon. I talked to the class in the following manner:

"You may read any books of your own choice providing only that the books selected to some extent treat of animals or out-of-door life. In both the school and the public libraries you will find many delightful books and magazine stories such as Ollivant's 'Bob, son of battle' and Brown's 'Rab and his friends.' Indeed, it is surprising what a volume of good dog stories alone may be found. Dogs are mighty good friends when a person knows them as some of you can testify who have them as pets."

I was interrupted by a little girl with raised hand, who sought permission to tell the class that she had a little dog named Snookums, that Snookums was brown like a tiny muff; that he was soft, and always worried looking with his turned up nose and wrinkled face; and that he ran to meet her every afternoon and wanted to be carried in her arms. She told much more of Snookums' life history than can be recorded here.

Upon returning to the proposition in hand, I asked the class how many had read a really good dog story. Jack London's "Call of the wild" was ardently admired by many.

"I could name a dozen as good as that," I said confidently. "Now don't you think that it would be interesting for you to read some of these books and write about them in a personal diary? In writing in the diary you would make as many or as few comments as you please, and express any opinion you please, but for every story read you would be expected to make an entry of some kind. If you decide to keep these diaries, no one need sign his name unless he desires to do so in order to secure special credit, which I shall give; but everyone will be expected to leave his diary on my desk on some specified day prior to the close of the term. All of them will then be read by me and left on the desk for the owners."

I then put the question as to whether they should keep the diaries, and it was carried by an overwhelming majority. It was next decided that every two weeks a part of the recitation period would be given to voluntary reading from the diaries.

The class for a few days thereafter was seething with questions as to appropriate books. And later, they never failed to remind me when the day came around for voluntary reports. In the meantime the children continued to come to me for advice—What did I think of "Chanticleer"? Would it do to read? Would it be all right to illustrate the diary?

Nearly all the dog stories accessible were reviewed in the diaries, but these were by no means the only books reviewed. At the close of the term I found the following entry made by the little girl who inquired about "Chanticleer":

"Owing to the novelty of reading a book entirely different from other books, I enjoyed reading 'Chanticleer' very much. It was played once on the stage by Maude Adams; but was a failure as nobody could take the part of fowls. Chanticleer was very conceited and all of the hens adored him. The funniest thing of all was that he thought the dawn couldn't come unless he crowed, which he did every morning.

"When the pheasant hen came he fell in love with her at once. He even so far

forgot his dignity as to go to a hen's tea, because she asked him. When he went to live in the woods with the pheasant hen, she soon taught him how wrong he was in thinking day couldn't dawn without his crowing. Altogether it was a very interesting little book and I am very glad I read it."

On May 5, 1915, the following entry was made by this same pupil:

"One of the most interesting articles on baby chickens that I ever read was in *The Country Gentleman*. I am very much interested in this subject as I have four little chickens of my own."

Among the stories and books commented on in another diary are: "Toby," Goldsmith; "Lives of the hunted," Seton; "Little brother to the bear," Long; "Tabby cat's adventures," Nesbit; "The muskrat," Burroughs; "Kidnapped," Stevenson; and "Black Beauty," Sewell.

The entry on the selection from Burroughs closed with these comments:

"This story was read in thirty minutes. It was very short and uninteresting. Muskrats eat frozen apples."

There followed a pencil sketch of a muskrat eating frozen apples.

The following is a typical entry:—

Name of book:—The black cat.

Time begun:—April 27, 1915.

Time finished—April 29, 1915.

Comments:—

"The black cat" is a very exciting story for any one who likes the cat and his creepy, crawly ways. As for me, I do not like cats. They are weird, and I cannot stand the sensation they give. I did not enjoy this story."

The succeeding entries showed that the pupil decided to taboo cats. Horse and rabbit themes were introduced, including essays and stories on horses, and many rabbit stories from "Uncle Remus," these latter being illustrated with affectionate care and ardor.

The use of the diary in conducting this course in voluntary reading demonstrated that it is possible to give the children training that makes for enjoyment and appreciation and furthermore that this training may be given with a minimum of

interference on the part of the teacher. I wish to advocate a more extensive use of public-school libraries in activities of this sort. I was at one time connected with a high school where such activities had passed the experimental stage. There the children in the junior and senior classes on regular occasions held meetings in the form of class socials, when they discussed books that they had read. At these meetings the children displayed an eager interest in their reading and showed a ready disposition to talk.

It is my custom to ask the pupils in my classes to write comments on all exercises of a voluntary character. The written comments serve to crystalize into definite form the children's impressions of their work and serve also to make the children critical of what is being done.

Among the records that I have is the following entitled: "Class conversation parties on books."

"One of the most interesting parts of our work in English this semester has been our reports on the books we have read. Usually when we are assigned a book for outside reading we draw a sigh of regret for that seems like work outside of school; but when we know that we are going to have a party and discuss the books we have chosen, ourselves, then it is not drudgery in the least. The class is divided into three sections and each of these sections has a party lasting during one whole period of 45 minutes. We have our host and hostess, guest of honor, receiving line, and naturally, refreshments served by members of the domestic science class. After the guests have assembled the discussion of the book under consideration is taken up. This discussion is led by the host and hostess, but any one is permitted to speak on any phase of the subject. It is especially interesting to note the different things that interest different persons in the class. The parties are really celebrations. When a group of pupils complete a book, they celebrate by having a party. The party is their party, so they feel responsible for its success. Some people might object to the refreshments, but really I don't

believe that there is the slightest objection in our class even on the part of the teacher, for really the refreshments act as refreshments should, and inspire everyone to get into the spirit of things and help along."

In explaining how the parties were inaugurated, one pupil wrote:

"The class was divided into sections numbering 10 or 12 pupils each, and a host and hostess were appointed or selected in each section. I recall the meeting of our first Conversation Club. The meeting was just like that of a real club too; we were welcomed by the hostess and every one was soon at ease. It was just like a real social affair. The host and hostess began the conversation, welcoming the members and guests and introducing the topic of the day. They acted as leaders. Newspaper reporters were assumed to be present to record the topics of conversation; and there was a scorekeeper for the whole class who kept the relative scores of the persons talking. Every one who entered the conversation to speak as many as two consecutive sentences was scored a point.

"Previous to the meeting we were given some very definite advice by our teacher who said that he would be present but would not take part in the conversation. He told us that as this was to be a "function" as in very polite society, only one pupil should speak at a time. We were to talk in a congenial and friendly way, and sit easily in our seats while talking, being informal, but courteous. We were warned against asking point-blank questions, which are often embarrassing and which seldom lead to free and spontaneous talk. Each member was urged to guard against falling into a rut and talking too much from a single point of view. In case the conversation drifted or took an undesirable turn, the hostess was told to turn the talk deftly into some other channel. And not only could changes be made from topic to topic, we were told, but also unresponsive and silent guests could be drawn into the conversation by suggestions. Just a quick glance at a silent guest might sometimes lead him to take part almost uncon-

sciously. We were assured that no one at a conversational party was happy if he were not taking part in the talk;—wall-flowers are never happy. The host and hostess would be distressed, of course, to find many wall-flowers at their party, for they always wish everybody to have a good time. The host and hostess were expected to be ever on the alert. If they observed, for example, that the conversation seemed drifting too long in one direction, they were expected by some casual remark to shift it into other channels. In fact, every person present was expected to be ready to change the conversation at any time when he thought the subject under discussion was growing monotonous or had taken an unpleasant turn. Finally we were impressed with the fact that it is not the person who does the most talking that is the best conversationalist, but it is the person who does the most sympathetic and attentive listening. With such advice as this, we conducted our meeting just as a real social affair with our host and hostess as leaders."

The diaries for individual reading and the socials for group reading are examples of the kind of training that can be introduced in public schools to make library reading a real experience. Radical changes of this character are needed. In the high schools especially libraries are being operated too exclusively according to the workshop method. The extensive use of public-school libraries for reference purposes only has led to a neglect of the libraries for uses of a recreational kind. This neglect is a serious educational blunder, for in the public-school libraries there are facilities not elsewhere afforded for training the great masses of American school children in habits of a saner and a more intelligent use of leisure than has been known in the past. Training of this character will tend to narrow the breach between the cultural instruction offered in our public schools and the recreational needs of daily life. As a teacher of English, I submit that there is a close relationship between current methods of teaching and the uses that are being made of public-school libraries.

## A NUMERICAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

AN interesting and satisfactory method of abstracting articles and reports in various current publications and of card-indexing the abstracts of photographic subjects in such a manner that any member of the concern may easily and quickly find published information on almost any photographic subject desired, has been adopted by the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. The system is very flexible and can be modified or extended practically at will. It has been devised especially for use by executives so as to bring before them as concisely as possible all the latest developments in the industry as outlined in current publications.

The abstracts of articles, papers and reports are prepared by the staff of the company's research laboratory, every member of which is a specialist in his own line of endeavor, while the patent reports are abstracted by experts in the company's patent department. To each man of the laboratory is assigned a certain number of magazines of the type which he is best qualified to cover, and it is his duty to make a digest of every article containing information pertaining to some field of the company's operations. These abstracts are published monthly in what is called the *Monthly Abstract Bulletin*. This publication is divided into sections on Photography, Photo-Engraving, Physics, Photochemistry, General and Inorganic Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Colloid Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Electrical, Mechanical, Industrial and Social Engineering and United States and Foreign Patents. Each abstract pertaining to a photographic operation is properly indexed so that it may be clipped and pasted to cards and filed.

The indexing or classification of the photographic abstracts is of the numerical type and is based on the fact that any photographic operation involves four separate or major considerations. These are respectively devoted to (1) the purpose or reason of an operation, (2) the material involved in the operation, (3) the operation itself, and (4) the photographic process.

Now, in determining the four separate

considerations in a numerical classification of photography, there are certain facts that must be first examined. For instance, in fixing the first division we know that the operation is done with the purpose of achieving a result and may, therefore, be considered from the point of view of that result. This, accordingly, is designated as the *purpose* of the operation. Of course, an operation will involve some form of material, and for that reason one of the four major divisions is devoted to the *material* involved in the operation. In fact, in photographic work the operation will involve two classes of material—the sensitive product and some type of apparatus.

In the third major division we have the *operation* itself; however, to obtain a portrait negative (the purpose) by means of, say, a flashlight apparatus (the material), a series of operations must be conducted, involving exposure of the film, development and printing of the negative, et cetera. In classifying these various operations, subdivisions are made so that one may also consider the purpose, the apparatus and the nature of the operation itself. Finally we come to the photographic *processes* to which the fourth major division is devoted. For instance, a print may be made by a silver, an iron or a bichromate process, all of which again will have subdivisions.

Of course, in other industries it may be advisable to increase or even decrease the number of major divisions; but in a photographic classification it has been found that the four divisions mentioned above thoroly cover all requirements. Therefore, in order to make a complete classification, four sets of symbols are necessary, and these symbols must be so chosen that the reference to the divisions is clearly understood.

In the numerical classification the *purpose* of an operation is designated by a number to which a zero is prefixed. For instance, the theory of photography is indicated by 01; but there are certain subdivisions of this subject, as for example, photo-electricity and photo-sensitive materials, which are numbered 011 and 012, respectively. Similarly, 02 refers to amateur photography, 021 to landscape work, 03 to



professional photography, 031 to portraiture, 0311 to studio design and business, et cetera.

The *materials* involved in the operation are referred to by numbers only; accordingly, if a compound number is employed and is not preceded by a zero, it refers to a material. Thus 031 is for portraiture and 1213 for flat film; therefore, a reference to the use of flat film for portraiture may be indexed as 031—1213, the order of the symbols indicating the manner in which the subjects should be indexed. For instance, if the symbols are printed in the order given above, the abstract will be filed as a "purpose" under the heading, "Portraiture—Use of Flat Film for"; on the other hand, if the symbols are reversed the reference will be indexed as a "material" under "Flat Film—Use in Portraiture."

It is not always necessary to give more than one set of symbols in order to classify an article or patent. A patent for a camera, for example, merely refers to a material, and the operation to be performed and the purpose of the operation are either obvious or of no importance; furthermore, most photographic operations are performed by means of the gelatine of silver process, and therefore the process may also be omitted in most cases as obvious. In color photography, however, the process is usually the important thing, and the operation or purpose is relatively of no importance.

In the classification of an *operation*, a letter followed by a number is utilized. For instance, the letter A indicates the manufacture of any material or apparatus, B of a support for a sensitized material, C of an emulsion for a sensitized material, D the operation of coating emulsion on a support, and so on. Where the article refers to a machine employed for the manufacture of a product, the letter M is prefixed to the operation symbol. Thus MD11 means a plate-coating machine.

The operation symbols can be combined with symbols of other major divisions, just as those for the "purpose" and "material" groups may be brought together as stated above. Thus, if one has in mind the toning of bromide prints, J8 being the symbol for

print toning and 137 for bromide paper, the material, the combined index is J8—137; whereas if the material is the more important subject for consideration, it would be 137—J—8. Now, if the abstractor thinks that it is necessary to index an abstract under both headings, he prints both arrangements of symbols in italics, in which case duplicate index cards are made.

Finally, the *process* is indicated by a number which is placed under any of the other sets of symbols for the three other major divisions, making it the denominator of a fraction, so to speak. Thus, in the making of lantern slides, the obtaining of a lantern slide being the purpose and indicated by 045, the making of slides by the albumen process would be distinguished by

045

the index —, the number 65 being the sym-

65

bol for the albumen process. In distinguishing the various processes, the first digit (6 in the above number standing for the silver processes) shows under what general heading the process falls. Thus, 61 in the denominator indicates that the process, generally speaking, is a silver process and specifically a daguerreotype process. Again, if the first digit in the denominator is 7, it indicates that the process is an iron, and if it is 8 a bichromate process. If no process is indicated, it is taken for granted that the process is the gelatine-silver process.

We thus see that an operation can be expressed completely by the four sets of symbols, tho in practice it is very rarely necessary to index with all four sets. Usually only one set or two sets are required, and the one set or two sets, as the case may be, may belong to any one of the four groups.

Now, as already stated, the numerical classification as outlined above is very flexible and permits wide variation as conditions demand. For instance, there are a few classes coming under the heading of "Purposes" for which, in the photographic classification, it is desirable to make special provision. Thus, color photography is classified as 042, but in view of the constant reference to it, the single letter K is substituted, so that K simply stands for 042 and

not for an operation. For example, KG3 is the symbol for the use of time development in color photography, G3 standing for the time of development, while the specific color processes are represented by K/1, K/2, K/3, K/4, and K/5.

X-Ray photography is another subject that is continually recurring. Accordingly, instead of the symbol 099, which stands for X-Ray Photography, X alone is employed. X-Ray photography also involves a class of apparatus which is not used in any other branch of photography and which, therefore, is classified under "Materials," as class 4 of materials.

Motion photography or cinematography differs in its classification from other branches of photography; therefore, since the operations required are special, they are classified under the general "purpose" heading—06—and not under a separate operation symbol. Thus, negative developing in general is designated by G, but as 06 stands for motion photography the development of motion-picture negatives is classified as 0632 without utilizing the G symbol, altho the affixing of this letter would not confuse the classification. Motion-picture work also involves a special class of apparatus, which is placed among materials under class 3, all materials symbols starting with 3 representing apparatus required for motion-picture photography, since materials symbols starting with 2 designate material for ordinary photography and materials symbols starting with 4 indicate materials for X-Ray photography.

Photo-engraving operations are also represented by the number under which photo-engraving is classified, no use being made of separate operation symbols. This is done because the classification of photo-engraving subjects is comparatively simple and also because of the fact that more and different operations than those employed in ordinary photography are necessary. Photo-engraving, accordingly, is classified under 07, photo-engraving processes being distinguished by the symbols, 071, 072 and 073, which are in turn extended and the operation is shown by a fifth cipher, the operation being numbered from 1 to 9.

A pamphlet has been issued by the East-

man Kodak Company explaining in detail the numerical method of photographic classification and giving a very complete tabulation of numerous subdivisions grouped under the four major headings. Copies of the *Monthly Abstract Bulletin* are being sent to all of the officials of the company and the practical workings of the numerical system of classification have really been surprising.

The system of filing is particularly advantageous because an official can keep as much or as little of the abstracted information on hand as he desires. Furthermore, the kind of information in which he is specially interested always is indexed under a certain number or a series of numbers and he will learn to watch for these numbers and pass by the others. Consequently, the necessity of a special letter from the abstractor directing the official's attention to an article particularly pertinent to his special field will be obviated.

A stenographer or clerk can readily become familiar with the system and can safely be entrusted with the care of all the filing work involved. The official, himself, need not spend very much time perusing the *Monthly Bulletin* as all the abstracts are short and pithy. If he desires to go further into an article or report it is simple enough to obtain a copy from the company's library. Thus, useful articles are efficiently and forcefully brought to the attention of the officials and they are kept thoroly posted on all the latest developments in the industry as outlined in current publications with a minimum expenditure of time and effort on their part.

EDWIN A. HUNGER,  
*Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.*

NOWHERE more than in librarying does the personal equation count. . . . It is the spirit, tact, persistence, enthusiasm, industry and common sense of the librarian that above everything beside makes the library. If the librarian is right, the library is a success, despite every handicap, and mercy! how many handicaps there are! But the good librarian walks over them all and gets good books much read in her community.—DOANE ROBINSON.

## A NEW KIND OF INVENTORY

On March 18 last, an inventory of the books in the St. Louis Public Library, nearly one-half million in number, was taken between 9 a. m. and 1.15 p. m.

Obviously, this could not have been an inventory of the ordinary kind. It was a census; in other words, each book was counted, but none was identified by comparison with any list whatever.

The taking of inventory has become so onerous in large libraries that some are omitting it altogether, or taking it only at long intervals. This course seems indefensible in the case of the custodianship of public property.

Some kind of a count of such property should be made at least once a year, but it seems unnecessary to do it with the particularity of the standard method as often as this. Accordingly, we decided that in our library we would take a standard inventory hereafter once in five years, supplemented in the intervening years by a book census. This year's experiment has shown us that such a census can be made with ease and accuracy in a few hours, and we shall continue it in future years. In deciding on the method of taking a book census, we took into account the fact that there are two general types of census—one taken by a comparatively few enumerators over a considerable period; another by very many enumerators in as short a time as possible. In the former, persons are identified to a certain degree and counted as belonging to the place of their permanent residence; in the latter they are simply counted as units, wherever they happen to be. The United States census is of the former type; the latter has been employed in some European countries. The former, applied to books, approaches more nearly to the standard inventory; so it was decided to use the latter. We therefore employed no less than 153 members of the staff, and put the census thru in a few hours on a Sunday morning—the only time when the library was entirely unused. It was decided to ask first for volunteer enumerators and not to draft unless necessary. The number of volunteers proved to be quite sufficient.

The enumerators were divided into 23 divisions (including branches) of from 2 to 14 each, and each division was in charge of a chief, usually a department head. Each division was assigned at the outset to a specified room or part of the stack. These assignments were made on or before Saturday, and some chiefs even called their counters together on Saturday for assignment to tiers, sections and shelves. Of course books in circulation had to be enumerated by counting the cards in the issue trays. Everyone manifested great interest in the plan and did everything possible to make it a success.

The census was in charge of a staff committee of five whose chairman was Miss Sula Wagner, chief of the cataloging department. What follows consists largely of excerpts from their preliminary and final reports.

Rules for taking the census were formulated in five sections. With some omissions these read as follows:

## CENTRAL

Slips must be distributed, and shelves assigned to counters by division chiefs.

As the count of a shelf is finished, the number of volumes on the shelf must be legibly noted in its proper place on the slip provided for that purpose.

As a section is completed, the slip for that section is to be signed with the last name of the counter and slipped under the first book of shelf 3 of that section.

Slips are to be collected in exact order by the division chiefs.

When the count of a room or tier is completed, the division must report to Miss Wagner for reassignment.

After 2 p. m. at Central Library, assistants taking books from the stack for any purpose whatever must report to the division chief of that tier before removing the book from the shelves.

## BRANCHES

Aside from the general directions already given, details are to be at the discretion of the branch librarian.

Branches wishing to ask questions on Sunday should call up Mr. Henke at Divoll branch, Tyler 96.

## BINDING DEPARTMENT, ETC.

The books in the Binding and Catalog Departments and in the sub-branches are to be counted on Saturday, March 17.

The books in process are to be counted from charges against the Bindery.

The count of books in process of binding from the sheets is to be made from the records kept in the Catalog Department.

#### GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Anything which can be done toward getting shelves in good order for counting should be done on Saturday.

Deposits and Temporaries are to be counted only in the department or branch circulating them among readers.

When a complete count has been made of a room, tier or branch library, the second count is to begin, assistants on the north side taking the south and *vice versa*. Procedure as in first count.

As slips for the second count are collected by the division chief, they must be compared with the first set. If the numbers agree, the number on one slip must be checked. If they do not agree, the division chief will recount, verify and O. K.

The final slips must be kept together in order. At the completion of the count, slips are to be tied together in order, labeled and handed to Miss Wagner.

Chiefs must record the time required for the entire count and verification of room, tier or branch library.

#### CAUTIONS

Count slowly enough to be sure.

Write numbers on slips very plainly.

Do not count the wooden dummies as volumes.

Books in desks and offices should be made available. Books which are personal property should be put where they cannot be counted.

In making the count it was necessary to ignore the A. L. A. definition of a "volume," as it was impracticable under the conditions of the count to ascertain the number of pages. "Volume" in the report means "bound volume." The number of volumes in the library was found to be 488,224, which would indicate a loss of 1113 volumes during the year—rather small for so large a library. The committee reports, however, that if it had been possible to verify the count of unaccessioned volumes in all departments a considerably larger loss might have been shown. For example, in the reference department, telephone directories not previously counted were included in the count. Bound volumes that had never been reported to the catalog department, but which had been counted in the issue as books, were this year included in the contents of the library for the first time. The census thus probably gives a more

accurate total than any inventory previously taken, and when next year's count is made the figures for the year's loss will be much more reliable.

A valuable feature of the count is its showing of the contents of various rooms at the Central Library which has not been shown in recent inventories on account of the fluidity of these collections.

The committee says in its final report:

"The inventory began promptly at 9 a. m. and beginning at 11 a. m. assistants were sent home in increasing numbers until by 1:15 p. m. practically everyone was gone.

"An interesting feature of the inventory was the count of the issues representing outstanding volumes. The total number outstanding was shown by the count to be 95,642 volumes and 1124 music rolls. As the count was made in the busiest month of the year, the issues counted were as large perhaps as they have been at any previous time. The count therefore affords an adequate idea of how many books were actually in the hands of readers on a particular day of the busiest month of the year. From the total of 95,642 volumes counted some elimination must be made, as this number includes all books outstanding, whether charged directly to readers or whether placed on deposit. Assuming, arbitrarily of course, that of the 18,009 volumes out on deposit seventy-five per cent. were actually in the hands of readers, 91,140 would represent the actual number of volumes in the hands of readers on the day of the inventory.

"While the counting of issues is not at once a count of borrowers, the figures obtained, after some analysis, also give an idea of the number of borrowers' cards that are actually being used in the busiest month of the year. From the 91,140 volumes found to be in the hands of readers, 24,440 volumes of supplementary reading would have to be deducted, as these are not charged on borrowers' cards. There then remain 66,700 volumes charged on borrowers' cards. But this last number still does not represent cards in actual use, as borrowers withdraw from one to six or more volumes at a time. The actual number of borrowers' cards in use re-

mains a matter of conjecture, but whatever the number may be, it is considerably less than 66,700, perhaps not more than half of that figure, and when compared to the 108,574 registered holders of live cards that may be used, it seems surprisingly small.

"The committee purposes making available the material and experience of this year for the use of the committee of next year in case another inventory of this kind is taken.

"It is the committee's conviction:

"1. That the inventory was a success, and that the count was conscientiously made and accurate.

"2. That with the experience of this year, the count of the shelves could be completed next year in two hours, and that practically everyone could be excused by twelve o'clock.

"In conclusion the committee, none of whose members has been on the staff less than thirteen years, wishes to record its belief that this inventory showed the most remarkable instance of team work which has been seen in the library."

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

#### ANDERSON HOYT HOPKINS

THE death on March 21, at Kansas City, Mo., of Anderson H. Hopkins brings to many librarians a deep sense of personal loss, and of sincere regret for the ending of a career marked by great services, but unfortunately cut short by illness.

Mr. Hopkins was born in 1860 on a farm in Carroll County, Indiana, near the small town of Ockley. He came to the University of Michigan in the fall of 1886, but did not graduate until 1892, as he supported himself at first by teaching, and later by working in the University Library. It was while he was employed in the Library that our acquaintance began, an acquaintance which ripened into a warm and enduring friendship. Mr. Hopkins was employed chiefly on the work of cataloging and classifying, but the University Library was small enough so that work in one field did not preclude practical knowledge of other library activities. After graduation he re-

mained with the University Library until in 1895 he was called to the post of assistant librarian in the newly founded John Crerar Library in Chicago. His interests in Ann Arbor were many: he is remembered best, perhaps, as secretary of the University Musical Society, singing in the Choral Union and organizing small parties for the friendly rendering of chamber music. While in Ann Arbor he married Kate Edwards of Niles, Michigan.

In the organization of the John Crerar Library, later so famous, Mr. Hopkins had no small share. The decisions as to policy which have made the Crerar Library so conspicuous among the libraries of the world were reached by the Trustees, as a result of careful study and long deliberation by Dr. Andrews, the librarian, in conference with Mr. Hopkins and others. The strenuous labor of organization, of purchasing the first thousands of volumes, of gathering a staff, and of providing quarters, fell on these two men. The chief has always generously acknowledged the aid he received from his assistant. In addition to these duties, there was much work in co-operation with other librarians. Mr. Hopkins was for two terms president of the Illinois Library Association, and for two consecutive years headed the Chicago Library Club, which under his leadership achieved an enviable standing.

In September, 1903, Mr. Hopkins was called to be the first librarian of the Free Public Library of Louisville, Kentucky. Here again the work was one of foundations and organization. His first task was the design for a new building, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie; he also laid broad and far-seeing plans for the development of the new library, plans which have as yet been carried out only in part. His handling of the ever-present and ever-difficult color question was marked by tact and wisdom. While in Louisville, Mr. Hopkins continued his service on the American Library Association's committee on cataloging rules, to whose decisions his experienced and trained mind contributed very largely.

His stay in Louisville was, however, brief. In December, 1904, the trustees of

the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh elected him librarian to succeed Edwin H. Anderson, now the director of the New York Public Library. Here he remained in charge of one of the great libraries of the country until the early summer of 1908, when illness compelled him to retire from active library work. At Pittsburgh, too, problems of construction and organization were to the fore, as the Carnegie Institute built over its old buildings into its present huge structure while Mr. Hopkins was librarian. Indeed, the vexatious and harassing task of carrying on the work of the library without interruption while the old building was in part demolished and the new one built contributed more than any other cause to the illness which forced his final withdrawal from active service.

After nine years of illness, varied by brief periods of better health, he passed away last month. Such is the short record of a man of extraordinary ability and force.

Mr. Hopkins was a big man physically and mentally. He was tall and broad and strong. His was no mild and easy-going nature. Rather was he aggressive, vigorous, active; yet there was a patience, a kindliness, a forbearance, and a genuine humor which his friends and associates knew well. Moreover, he saw things in a large way. His knowledge of books and of men was extensive. His views on library problems were his own, and his vision was far better than the average. Above all, he was friendly. In the American Library Association, in the Chicago Library Club, in the Pittsburgh and Louisville libraries he is sincerely mourned by his former associates. And to a little group of those who knew him best he remains the tried and trusted friend and counsellor, the kindly critic, the far-seeing director of library activities. His retirement from active work under stress of disease was a distinct loss to library progress in America. His death seals the hope that he would yet return to us—a hope that a few months since seemed likely to be fulfilled. Had he been spared in full strength to direct the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, he would have left one of the great

names in the history of American libraries. But wanting that, we treasure his memory for what he did, and more for what he was.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP.

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES OF BOSTON AND THEIR USES

(Continued from the April LIBRARY JOURNAL)

### LIBRARY OF LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO.

The principal business of the firm of Lockwood, Greene & Co. is to supervise the construction and operation of industrial plants.

"The library, established in 1912, covers thoroly the fields in which the firm is engaged—steam engineering, electrical engineering, water power development, designing of textile and other industrial plants, reorganization of industries, and architecture. . . . While the collection of books includes some histories of textiles and many original papers on calico printing of fifty years ago, the main division of the entire library department concerns present day methods and tendencies. With the bound collection of 3000 volumes (including the Brooks collection of 1400 volumes on textiles and textile engineering), and pamphlets numbering slightly more than that figure, this library covers an unusual scope of human activity in the technical field. Serial publications form an important part of the equipment, as do publications of textile growing and methods in foreign countries. In specially constructed map cases are kept maps of the United States Geological Survey."

The books and other material circulate for reference use among the executive staff, and the librarian, Christobel Robinson, offers library facilities to students particularly interested in this line—that is students of management, factory, office, business, scientific, and industrial efficiency.

### SOCIAL LAW LIBRARY

A card catalog of over 100,000 cards forms the key to this library, which has been in the present Court House since 1893. It contains the re and all works allied in any way whatsoever with legal study. The library is maintained and used by members

of the bar, who become either proprietors or subscribers by paying a proprietor's fee or an annual subscription. Limited circulation is allowed to proprietors only.

"The appointments of the rooms are ideal. The harmonious blending of artistic furnishings with the specially designed stacks tend to give the library an appearance unlike the average library. Bells at each reading desk bring, at an instant's notice, a page who will bring any desired books of the 65,000."

The library was organized in 1804 and incorporated in 1814. It is the second oldest of its kind in the country, and is the third largest, excepting the Harvard Law, in the United States. Edward H. Redstone, the librarian, has been with the library since 1908.

#### THE LIBRARY OF THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

The Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the oldest engineering society in America, in 1848 founded the "easy reference" Civil Engineers Library now located at Tremont Temple. Starting with but a smattering of technical material as a nucleus, it laboriously but steadfastly enlarged its field. To-day the library numbers between nine and ten thousand bound volumes, including its own complete files; three thousand pamphlets, most of which are bound; and in addition many photos and maps. Two private collections are contained within the library—the Clemens Herschel Library of 250 books about and by engineers, and the collection of the New England Association of Gas Engineers, which includes material on gas combustion, production and engineering, besides data on petroleum, fuel, and the like. "A special collection of catalog studies is stored in a separate case. This is for ready reference. The case contains mechanical engineering catalogs in fifty volumes with an index to the data."

A good feature is the method of shelving the material in the library. The collection is divided into ten sections, these in turn being divided into divisions, so that at all times the books and pamphlets are easily accessible, whether or not an attendant is at hand. "Section one contains society publications, transactions, proceedings, and

these are subdivided by cities and states, geographically. Section two is made up of a bound periodical collection. The third section is unusual. In it are found municipal reports, including those of the city departments all over the United States. These are arranged alphabetically; so also are the reports in the fourth alcove, in which the state reports are deposited. Government documents relating in any way whatsoever to engineering are likewise alphabetically arranged in the next space. Sixth, come bound volumes of congresses, expositions, conventions, and also much other material of that sort not kept in the first section." The seventh, eighth and ninth sections, by the foresightedness of the library committee, are reserved for possible future expansion of the other sections. The tenth section is composed of engineering texts and works of general information and reference. "These are arranged by divisions and then by subject; for instance, the materials division is subdivided into iron and steel, concrete and cement, wood, paints and varnishes, and so forth."

S. E. Tinkham, secretary of the Boston Society, is also librarian, Miss Mary E. Evans acting as assistant librarian. Anyone may use the library for reference, but circulation is restricted to members only.

#### SAMPSON & MURDOCK COMPANY LIBRARY

With seventy-one years of uninterrupted service to its credit, the library has been part of the Sampson & Murdock Company since the establishment of the firm in 1846. As the business of the company has increased the library in proportion has flourished, until to-day it numbers over 4000 directories, covering as many cities and towns thruout the United States. In addition, a duplicate file of six or seven hundred directories, one year old, is kept on file in the Boston Public Library. Besides a card catalog containing over 6000 cards, the directories are shelved by states and then alphabetically by cities and towns. This system, plus the cross references on the cards, makes it possible to locate quickly small towns that are not large enough to have their own directory, and are grouped together into one volume. The collection includes city and town books,

directories covering entire counties and states, and special trade directories covering the entire country. The first part of the library consists of a set of the latest city and town directories; the second, a set of the latest trade directories; and the last part a set of old directories running back in many cases to the date that the first directory for the place was published. For Boston the file is complete back to 1789. This last part of the library is frequented a good deal by attorneys and collection agencies, in tracing persons whose addresses have been lost. "Directories are frequently used as court evidence and important witnesses are often located by the use of the old books in this section." The file of current directories is used by the Sampson & Murdock Company for compiling all kinds of mailing lists, and this portion of the company's business has grown to such proportions during the past ten years that a separate department for compiling lists, furnishing typewritten letters and similar work has been established. "The advertisements in the current directories give valuable data regarding the firms represented." The library has ample accommodations for the general public, no charge being made for ordinary reference work. C. H. Hawkes, manager of the list and letter department, is also in charge of the library.

(To be continued)

A MEETING of the American Association of Museums will be held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York on May 22, 1917. One of the subjects for discussion at the afternoon session, under the general topic "The producer and the museum," will be the trade press in its various aspects—its relationship to the museum of art, its extent, its functions, and its affiliations. Librarians will be interested to note that the extent of the trade press will be considered by Adelaide R. Hasse, who is already collecting material for an exhibit of trade journals at the Louisville conference. Other general topics will be "Methods of display in museums of art," and "The market: how to know values of objects of art."

## MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARIANSHIP—MR. PEARSON SEES IT THRU

*The Editor of the Library Journal:*

Difference of opinions may justly exist about the appointment of the new State Librarian of Massachusetts. But no difference of opinion ought to exist, among Massachusetts men, about the character of part of the campaign carried on against the appointment. It was partly absurd, and partly despicable, and the LIBRARY JOURNAL has echoed and endorsed both phases.

The very existence of Mr. Stearns was unknown to me when the Massachusetts Library Club (or part of it) sent me its first letter of protest against the appointment, with the hope that I would have it printed in the *Boston Transcript*. But the character and reputation of Robert L. O'Brien, chairman of the State Library Trustees, of Governor McCall and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts are not unknown to me. When statements are made by librarians involving charges of misconduct in office, corruption, and practically the acceptance of bribes on the part of state officials, when the LIBRARY JOURNAL reprints and approves these charges, and talks about "a blot on the 'scutcheon' of Massachusetts, this is one-half balderdash, and one-half something much worse. It is a descent, by those who are themselves charging others with "politics," to the basest method of the cheap politician. It is the employment of mud as a weapon.

The protestants against the appointment showed no connection between the advertising in the *Boston Herald* and this appointment. They made insinuations. They showed no connection between campaign contributions and the appointment. They trusted that the readers of their letters would draw the conclusion that the Governor of Massachusetts (who is Samuel W. McCall, a man of a type all librarians and other good citizens should respect) was suddenly a follower of the spoils system in politics.

You, sir, as a publisher, should have remembered how lightly such charges may be made. I do not see how librarians and library clubs can lose their influence for good any quicker than by making widespread charges of political corruption against honorable officials whenever an appointment is displeasing to them professionally. This appointee, it should be remembered, was not outside library work—he was a library school graduate, and actually engaged in library work. He can, I think, confidently wait for librarians to ask



themselves whether it was a strong and a good cause which had to have recourse to the methods used by his opponents.

EDMUND LESTER PEARSON.

New York, March 31, 1917.

*Postscript*—Since this letter was written there has been printed, in the April LIBRARY JOURNAL, an editorial reproving me for some remarks I made on this appointment in the Boston Transcript. The editor of the JOURNAL has courteously offered me the opportunity to add this postscript to my letter.

Had it not been for my comment on the subject, writes the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, "it would have been possible to consider the Massachusetts State Library affair a closed incident, ending with a hearty welcome to Mr. Stearns into his new opportunities . . ." Doubtless, the hearty welcome to which the editor refers is his own article, in the March JOURNAL, in which he describes the appointment as a "blot on the 'scutcheon of Massachusetts,' one to which attached a "serious imputation of scandal." After that, one would dislike to receive from the JOURNAL a chilly welcome into a new position!

My opening of a "closed incident" which so grieves the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL consisted of an article published several days or a week before the first mention of the subject by the JOURNAL. Similar inaccuracies occur in this LIBRARY JOURNAL editorial, the total spirit of which is bigoted, to say the least. It is a curious idea of fair play which resents even any expression of the other side.

I am content to leave it with this: if what I wrote in the Transcript and what I have written above are correct, some librarians and the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL have committed errors of judgment. If, on the other hand, I am wrong, and these librarians are right in what they have charged, Governor McCall, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Governor's Council, the Board of State Library Trustees (including the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University) are all guilty of gross misconduct or gross negligence, for which they ought to be removed from office. Does it take any one, not suffering from professional jaundice, long to determine which is most reasonable?

E. L. P.

April 14, 1917.

The words of the good are like a staff in a slippery place.—HINDU PROVERB.

## THE NEED FOR MORE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON LATIN-AMERICA

MORE and more is interest in Latin-America, too long dormant, being manifested by thinking people in every class of society. That we should have remained so long indifferent to the wonderful resources and development of the great countries so close to us at the South is a curious commentary on our national character.

The following letter, addressed to Dr. Putnam at the Library of Congress and printed with his permission, will be of interest to the libraries which have already begun to make a systematic effort to collect South American material, as well as to those which are only just beginning to realize the possibilities which lie in this hitherto unexplored field:

My dear Mr. Putnam:

You are aware of the numerous efforts which have been made in recent years to furnish more extensive and adequate bibliographical information concerning the Republics of Central and South America. It is a constant source of regret to those engaged in scientific or historical research with reference to Latin-America that so few sources of bibliographical information are to be availed of. Nearly all Pan-American Conferences, no matter for what purpose they may have been called, sooner or later pass resolutions urging the establishment of a Pan-American bibliographical review.

At the first meeting of the International High Commission in Buenos Aires April 3 to 12, 1916, a resolution was adopted urging the Central Executive Council of the Commission to facilitate the publication of a bibliographical review containing the title, place and date of publication, and price of the major works and serial publications emanating from any American country. Shortly afterwards, in July, 1916, the International Historical Congress at Tucumán, also urged the establishment of such a review, and for a time the Argentine Government and certain learned societies of Argentina contemplated undertaking the task. It now appears that nothing will be done along this line.

If, however, international official action does not seem practicable at this time there does exist a review which for practical purposes would be a long way towards supplying the want of adequate bibliographical information. This is the *Revista de Bibliografía Chilena y Extranjera* published under the direction of

the National Library of Chile in co-operation with the National University. The moving spirits in this publication have been the distinguished Chilean scholars—Carlos Silva Cruz and Emilio Vaisse. The *Review* contains a most detailed bibliography of current Chilean publications, books, pamphlets, reviews, and even newspapers; a general American bibliography,—North, South and Central,—constructed along the same lines; a general European bibliography, necessarily much restricted, and, finally, a supplement of general Chilean bibliography.

If a systematic movement could not be set on foot to secure a number of subscriptions from learned institutions and libraries to this *Review*, it is probable that it would soon find itself in a position considerably to enlarge its section on the other countries of South America. After all, this is what is principally lacking at this time. We can devise means by exchange of publications to make our North American bibliography more familiar to South and Central American scholars; but unless we seek to strengthen the hand of some practical and already existing publication such as this *Chilean Review*, we shall not succeed in supplying either ourselves or the Latin Americans with facilities of the sort that now exist so far as North American bibliography is concerned.

It may be possible at a later time to secure some official recognition for this *Review* by other South American countries, such as the concession of the Pan-American frank, and by thus reducing the expense of circulation, greatly encouraging the exchange of publications with the *Chilean Review*.

I venture also to suggest that measures be devised for the more extensive use and circulation in the United States of this *Review*, and I am sure that all those engaged in Pan-American research will be grateful for whatever the Library of Congress can do in this direction.

I beg to remain, my dear Mr. Putnam,

Very cordially yours,

L. S. ROWE, *Secretary General*.

*International High Commission, United States Section.*

*Honorable Herbert Putnam, Librarian Library of Congress, Washington.*

P. S.—Perhaps I might make the problem appear more specific by inquiring whether or not you could not induce a large number of university and municipal libraries to co-operate not only thru subscription to the *Chilean Review*, but thru furnishing it with material; such action to be brought about chiefly thru the American Library Association. I take it that the Library of Congress would be readily willing to subscribe and to furnish Dr. Silva Cruz with bibliographical material.

L. S. R.

## THE SMALL TOWN LIBRARY AS A COMMUNITY CENTER

WHILE we hear a great deal concerning the use of the public school as a community center, it seems to have occurred to but a small number of people that the public library in the rural district might do important work as a social gathering place for the neighborhood. True, many of our large city libraries are exercising their various faculties for social work, but in most cases the small town libraries have thus far failed to make use of the excellent opportunity which they have to increase their civic influence by becoming social centers for the immediate neighborhood and the outlying rural districts.

The Public Library in the little town of Rhinebeck, New York, is developing its possibilities as a community center in a very interesting and effective manner. The auditorium of the building, which was previously used only at rare intervals for lectures or for the annual church fair, has been converted into a well-equipped gymnasium which is used daily and nearly every evening. On certain days the gymnasium is open to the high school students for physical culture work, basketball games, etc. On other days the room is used by the small children of the village for games and organized play. Certain evenings it is open to the employed boys and the men of the village. There are also bowling-alleys and pool tables, which are very popular among the men and older boys.

A men's club has recently been organized, and two rooms, formerly unused, have been fitted out as a clubroom and a kitchen. These rooms are open daily, including Sunday, and every evening. In the kitchen one may buy coffee, sandwiches, soft drinks, and cigars.

Various organizations, such as the Bird Club, the Village Improvement Society, and the Red Cross Society hold their meetings in the clubrooms. The women and girls who are interested in Red Cross work meet here once a week to knit and sew for the soldiers in the great war.

The library proper has, beside the standard books, the best modern books, non-fiction as well as fiction. There is an effi-



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT RHINEBECK, NEW YORK—A REMODELLED DWELLING THAT HAS BECOME A REAL COMMUNITY CENTER



cient reading-room, which is open daily, including Sunday.

Thus this little library in a small town of 1600 inhabitants is becoming an inspiring example of the important place which the public library may take in the community, offering social intercourse, healthful recreation, and general culture to every individual who cares to make use of its many activities.

HILAH PAULMIER.

#### REPORT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1916

THE growth of the New York Public Library continued during 1916, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, reporting for the trustees, calls attention to the fact that for the last three years the current income of the reference department, which administers the Central Building, has been insufficient to meet the current expenses, the deficit being met from a contingent fund set aside in earlier years. Large foreign libraries and the Library of Congress get substantial help from government funds, besides receiving copyrighted material free, but the Public Library is dependent for the maintenance and extension of its service on the generosity of private benefactors.

In 1912, the first full year of operation, the number of readers registered in the Central Library was 400,275. The number increased in 1916 to 842,976, a growth of 111 per cent. Volumes consulted in 1912 numbered 1,307,676, and in 1916, 2,321,303, an increase of 76 per cent. Expenditures of the reference department were \$424,307 in 1912 and \$571,915 in 1916, an increase of 35 per cent. Books issued from the Central Circulation branch for home use in 1912 numbered 312,015, and in 1916, 629,125, an increase of 102 per cent. The reference department staff in 1912 was 435 and in 1916 it was 534, an increase of only 23 per cent.

Readers recorded as using books in the reference department (842,976) were supplied in 1916 with 2,321,303 volumes, an increase over the previous year of 15,312 readers and 31,867 books. The building contains thousands of books, periodicals

and newspapers which are used freely by tens of thousands of visitors of whom no record is kept. The number of persons who entered the building was 2,439,565.

In the circulation department the number of volumes issued from branch libraries for home use was 10,128,682. This was 255,897 less than the number of 1915, owing to the health regulation which forbade children under sixteen to use the branch libraries or the traveling library stations from July 7 to September 25, when infant paralysis was prevalent. In other months there was a steady increase. It was estimated that if the epidemic scare had not occurred the circulation of the year would have exceeded that of 1915 by 800,000 volumes.

At the end of 1916 there were 1,033,919 books and 316,530 pamphlets in the reference department and 1,109,547 books in the circulation department, making a total of 2,459,996 pieces. The total number of employees on December 31 was 1224, of whom 534 were in the reference department 11 in the Municipal Reference Library, and 679 in the circulation department.

In the Central Building's main reading room, which seats 768 readers, it has frequently happened that every chair was occupied. In this room, books were delivered on written application to 278,312 readers, and more and more readers use the room on Sundays and holidays.

Many books have been made in the library. Much scholarly research has been done in the manuscript division and the room devoted to reserved books. The division of economics has been crowded all the time, and its type of readers has changed within the year from the high school student to the builder of commerce. Its collection of clippings is consulted daily.

Widening interest in South America and Russia is reflected in the science division by requests for information on the climate and natural resources of those countries. The technology division supplied a city in central New York, thru its engineer, with data on dual high and low-pressure waterworks systems. Other investigators studied the manufacture of glycerine from sugar cane, the manufacture of rubber

gloves and sponges, tree surgery, the iron ore deposits of Sweden, pontoons for airplanes, specifications for fuel used in the British navy, the manufacture of glass-headed pins, the thawing of frozen gold dirt in Alaska, and other subjects in great variety.

The most significant innovation of the year in the Municipal Reference Library was the establishment of the public health division, all the bureaus of the health department now being served by this division.

Numerous interesting and significant exhibitions have been held, both in the Main Building and in the branches. The most important was the very valuable exhibit in honor of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death.

A number of important gifts were made to the library during the year. The order division received, for the reference department, 48,713 volumes, of which only 14,174 were purchases. Of the 77,395 pamphlets, 11,674 were purchases and the rest gifts. For the circulation department, 4791 volumes and 5262 pamphlets were received as gifts, and 218,479 volumes were bought and distributed to the branches. The reference cataloging division handled 95,192 books, pamphlets, and maps, and the circulation department 208,626.

The interbranch loan office supplied 88,926 books to readers, and the library for the blind lent 31,801 embossed books, music scores and magazines. The use of traveling libraries shows an apparent decrease, due in part to the epidemic of infantile paralysis and in part to a change in method of counting. Eight hundred and sixty traveling libraries were sent out, including 64 community libraries, 44 in stores and factories, and 194 in fire and police stations. New applications for cards at the branches were made by 140,245 individuals. Foreign books in branches numbered 111,902, and their circulation was 626,065. The circulation of music scores in branch libraries included 19,484 opera scores, 20,554 vocal pieces, and 17,432 instrumental. A wide variety of organizations, study clubs, and neighborhood associations have used the branch buildings for their meetings.

## A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE LIBRARIES OF SWITZERLAND

EVIDENCE that the Swiss people are devoted to books and reading is contained in a 52-page pamphlet on "The public libraries of Switzerland in 1911," compiled by the Federal Bureau of Statistics and published in Berne by A. Francke in 1915. This statement is the first since 1868, and was undertaken in connection with the national exposition of 1914, following an investigation by the Swiss National Library and the above mentioned bureau, of every library in the country not strictly private. The investigation showed that there were 5798 libraries, among which 1335 were scientific (302 of a general nature and 1035 for specific professions) and 4443 were educational or instructive. The great majority (5191), that is 89.6 per cent., belonged in the modern division (1801-1912) with regard to the date of their foundation; only eight were founded before 1500. These libraries have a total of 9,384,943 volumes. Since the 1868 report there has been a gain of 3792 institutions; and 6,894,631 volumes; that is to say, the number of libraries has been tripled and the number of volumes quadrupled. Public libraries (of the confederation, the cantons, districts and communes) make 57.4 per cent. of this total (3325 libraries with 6,280,751 volumes); 35.9 per cent., more than a third, belong to societies (reading circles, scientific societies, professional libraries, military, theatrical, musical, sport, public utility). More than a half, however (65.7 per cent.), have less than 500 volumes. Among these are all the little school and popular libraries, which are to be found, for the most part, in the country. Seven libraries have more than 200,000 volumes. There was in 1911 an average of 1.5 libraries for every 1000 persons.

It is noteworthy that the greater part of these libraries—those in the convents excepted—have been started by private initiative. The state did not concern itself with libraries until toward the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Private initiative in starting libraries will be needed after the war, when many

countries will be too hard pressed to make expenditures in this direction. The Swiss people have reason to be proud of what they have already accomplished in the library field by private enterprise.

### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PREPAREDNESS

THE following resolutions were adopted by the board of trustees of the Dayton Public Library, and are here reprinted for the excellent practical suggestions which they contain:

*Whereas*, The board of trustees of the Dayton Public Library and Museum recognizes the present national crisis as one in which every department of the state and city is deeply concerned for the safety and well-being of the whole community, therefore be it resolved that this board places the institution under its direction in line for such service as may be appropriately rendered by it, especially in the following ways:

1. By allowing free use of club and auditorium rooms to patriotic societies endorsed by the government, such as the Red Cross and the National League of Women's Service, G. A. R., etc., for meetings, recruiting members, giving class instruction, and otherwise.
2. By co-operating with state library commissions and welfare agencies in sending books, newspapers and magazines to the front and for the Home Guard.
3. By special work for children, co-operating with welfare and educational agencies of the community, to forestall the possibility of increased juvenile criminality, deplored in all belligerent countries as an acute condition appalling in character and amount and resulting directly from the withdrawal of fathers and mothers from the home to be absorbed in war and industry.
4. Furthermore, pursuant to the urgent advice of the President and our Governor to make every effort to cultivate the soil for crop production, time will be arranged for members of the library staff to develop such garden resources as may be at their command; and later to take advantage of class work in preparedness such as proposed by the Red Cross and National League of Women's Service.

Also in time of actual stress of war, proportionate amount of the time of library employes will be allowed for Red Cross clerical work or general service as specified by the National League of Women's Service, *e. g.*, stenography, typewriting, filing, statistical records, etc., and, so far as available without interruption of library routine, the use of the library office equipment.

### THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY AT OCALA, FLA.

THE home of the Carnegie Library at Ocala, Florida is one of the most attractive examples at the South of a small library edifice built at a maximum of advantage with a minimum of cost. It was a long struggle to shape affairs at Ocala, one of the most enterprising of the smaller cities of the state, so situated in its central portion as to be the natural site for the capital of Florida should it ever be removed from out-of-the-way Tallahassee. Ocala is also a beautiful city, well paved and pleasantly shaded, and the library is on one of the most inviting of its streets, leading by Lovers' lane to the remarkable natural phenomenon of Silver Springs. The building, at present 60 by 24 feet, with opportunity for extension should that become necessary, occupies the center of a planted space, terraced three feet above street level, and follows the Spanish mission style with extending roof of red clay tile which, with five feet of overhang, screens the walls of the building from the semi-tropical rains.

This building rests on an undisturbed natural bed of clay, on concrete foundations. The basement floor was first underdrained with two lines of common porous field tile; next there were put in four inches of screen cinders, a heavy layer of waterproof felt and last four inches of concrete with a smooth trowelled cement finished top, hardened and waterproofed integrally by the use of a commercial hardener.

The walls are of brick, waterproofed and plastered both inside and out, up to grade line. Above grade line they are plastered on the inside and stuccoed on the outside, but not waterproofed, as very little moisture reaches the walls on account of the wide overhang of roof. The plain stucco surfaces are broken by the use of base and belt courses of rough texture brick, in varying and random shades of red and brown.

The interior of the building is finished thruout in cypress, stained a light brown color to harmonize with the finish of the furniture, which is fumed oak.

The library floor is quarter-sawed oak, finished in natural color and polished.

The walls are decorated in two-tone brown and buff, with old ivory ceilings, the scheme being to harmonize finish, walls and furniture. The book shelving extends across both ends of the building and along one-half of the rear side, and is seven shelves high, being built under the end and

rear windows, which are set high for the purpose. There are sixty lineal feet of this shelving, which gives four hundred and twenty feet of book space, and will take care of at least four thousand average sized volumes, such as are kept on shelves for circulation. Large reference, and other

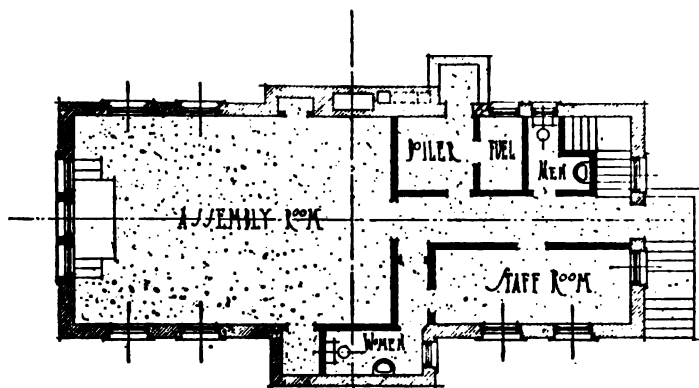
bulky volumes, are taken care of in cases made specially for that purpose. It is the intention, as the demands for more book space grow, to supplement this shelving with stacks.

The building is heated by a one-pipe, direct radiation, low-pressure steam system, which has proven its efficiency during the first winter of its installation. The large fireplace, with a fire opening four feet wide, is ample for heating the library during chilly spring and fall days, when it is not practical to have the steam system in operation.

The lighting is effected by the use of the "Brascolite" semi-indirect system, there being three 300-watt lights on the ceiling, and proportionate wattage elsewhere about the rooms.

The assembly room in the basement is readily accessible from the outside thru the entrance at the end of the building. This room will seat from 80 to 100 people. It is already well used, the young people of the Pollyanna Club and several organizations of ladies utilizing it for their weekly or monthly meetings.

The boiler room is so situated that the janitor can attend fires without coming into the building, other than the boiler room, by using the areaway door in the rear. This area is also equipped

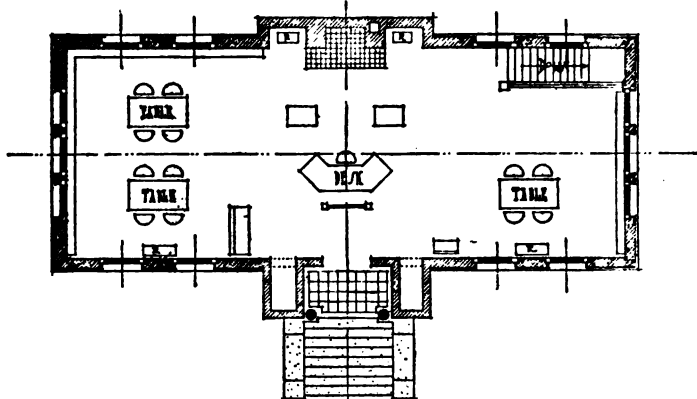


FLOOR PLAN OF BASEMENT.

PUBLIC LIBRARY - AT - OCALA, FLORIDA.

Geo. Mackay - Architect - 1916

SIZE OF BUILDING - 60' x 24'



FLOOR PLAN OF LIBRARY.



with an ash hoist to facilitate removing debris from the building. The toilet rooms are conveniently located, remote from each other, the women's toilet being especially private as to location.

The staff and work room in basement is of sufficient size to amply fulfill its purpose, conveniently located, and well lighted and ventilated, with easy access to toilet room.

An especially noteworthy fact is that the building has been completed not only within the Carnegie grant of \$10,000, but with a saving from that amount of \$2000 for the equipment. The result is a surprise to the library visitor.

The librarian, Miss Louise Gamsby, has for years been a volunteer librarian in the former location of the library, and is now serving at very moderate salary, taking part of her remuneration in the altruistic satisfaction of doing good to the community. To her persistence and to some of the ladies of Ocala, the community is largely indebted for the beautiful building and for a library which promises good work in its new home.

#### FIRST LIBRARY SCHOLARSHIP ESTABLISHED

THE St. Paul College Club has instituted a library scholarship to be awarded to some member of the Public Library planning to attend a library school. It is believed that this is the first time in the history of libraries that such a scholarship has been established.

A STUDENT assistant at the Public Library was accosted by a primly dressed, middle-aged woman, who said that she had finished reading the last of Laura Jean Libby's writings and that she would like something just as good. The young assistant, unable for the moment to think of Laura Jean Libby's equal, hastily choosing a book, offered it to the applicant, saying: "Perhaps you would like this, 'A Kentucky cardinal.'" "No," was the reply; "I don't care for theological works." "But," explained the kindly assistant, with needless enthusiasm, "this cardinal was a bird!" "That would not recommend him to me," said the woman severely, as she moved away.—*Harper's*.

#### OHIO'S PROPOSED COUNTY DISTRICT LIBRARY LAW

FOLLOWING is the full text of the Marker Bill, which passed the General Assembly of Ohio but was unexpectedly vetoed by the governor:

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. In every county of the state not now providing and maintaining free library service for all its citizens, there is hereby created a county library district to include such municipalities, townships and school districts as are not furnishing free public library privileges to all citizens within their respective limits. A municipality, township or school district maintaining a free public library when this act goes into effect may become a part of the county library district as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. The control and management of the county district library service and the custody of the property of any county library district shall be vested in a board of county library district trustees composed of five members who shall be appointed by the judge or judges of the common pleas court of the county within ninety days after this act becomes effective; one of said members shall be appointed for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of four years, and one for a term of five years; and thereafter such judge or judges shall, upon the expiration of said terms of office, appoint successors to said trustees, who shall each be appointed for a term of five years. Vacancies shall be filled for unexpired terms by the same appointing authority. Every county library district trustee shall be a resident of the county library district for which he is appointed trustee. If any such trustee remove from such county library district, such removal shall constitute his resignation from such office.

SECTION 3. Any municipality, township or school district in the state which at the time this act goes into effect is maintaining a free public library open to all the citizens within its limits, may, by resolution adopted and entered upon the minutes of its board of trustees or other governing body and filed with the board of trustees of the county library district, become a part of such district and be subject to all the provisions of this act applying thereto; and the library of such municipality, township or school district shall become an associate library in the county district library service and be operated as such under the direction of the county district library trustees on such terms as may be specified in the aforesaid resolution.

SECTION 4. On request of the county district library trustees filed with the deputy state supervisors of elections of any county

sixty days before any general election, the question of authorizing such trustees to levy annually a tax not exceeding five-tenths of a mill on the property of the county library district shall be submitted to the electors of such district. If a majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor of such levy, the county district library trustees shall make such levy in accordance with law on the first Monday of June of each year.

SECTION 5. All moneys realized from the levy made by the trustees of the county library district under the provisions of this act, and all moneys received or collected by said trustees for the library, shall be placed in the treasury of such county, subject to the order of such board of trustees of such library. Such fund shall be known as the county district library fund of such county, of which the county treasurer shall be the custodian; and no money shall be drawn therefrom, except upon the requisition of the board of trustees of such library, certified by the president and secretary of such board, directed to the county auditor, who shall draw his warrant upon the county treasurer therefor. Any part of said funds unexpended during any year shall remain to the credit of such library fund.

SECTION 6. The county district library trustees shall serve without compensation; but their necessary expenses shall be allowed and paid out of the county district library fund. They shall have power to receive a bequest or gift of real or personal property, or of money; to lease or buy or construct buildings and to furnish and equip the same for library purposes. They may contract with a library association or other organization controlling a library, or with the trustees of a public library, and such library association or other organization controlling a library, or such trustees of a public library shall have power to enter into a contract for the free use of such library by the people of the county library district; they may contract to furnish library service to another county library district and the trustees of such county library district shall have power to enter into such contract. The trustees of a county library district shall extend library service throughout the district by means of a library, associate and branch libraries, library stations and reading rooms, and shall have sole custody and control of such library system. They shall purchase books, periodicals, supplies and all other things necessary; employ a librarian and such assistants and employees as may be needed, fixing their compensation and terms of service, and be authorized and obligated to render, within the limits of the funds placed at their disposal, an efficient library service in their respective districts. All expenditures provided for under this act, unless otherwise

specified, shall be paid out of the county district library fund.

SECTION 7. Any school library in any county library district may, by agreement between its governing body and the county library trustees, be operated as a part of the county district library system, for the benefit of all the residents of said school district.

SECTION 8. The General Assembly shall appropriate from the general revenue fund five hundred dollars annually to be placed to the credit of the county district library fund in each county containing a library district operating under the provisions of this act and raising by taxation or otherwise at least an equal amount.

SECTION 9. The librarians of the two largest public libraries in the state, the state librarian, and two persons representing the rural sections of the state and chosen by the state superintendent of public instruction shall constitute a state board of library examiners. The members chosen by the superintendent of public instruction shall serve one for two years from date of appointment and the other for four years, and their successors, appointed by the same authority, shall serve for a term of four years. Such board shall examine applicants for the position of county district librarian. The members shall receive no compensation, but their necessary expenses shall be paid from the appropriation for the state board of library commissioners on the warrant of that body. They may adopt rules and regulations for the government of the board and for carrying out the provisions of this section. No person who has not received a certificate of qualification from the state board of library examiners shall be employed as librarian of any county library district.

SECTION 10. The provisions of this act shall not apply to county libraries heretofore organized and now being conducted under such organization, but such libraries may by resolution entered upon their records and advertised for a period of four weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the county, abandon their organization and transfer their property to a county district library board appointed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 11. When this act becomes effective it shall be the duty of the state board of library commissioners, first, to make an investigation of the library resources of the state, and thereafter, to secure, as far as may be, the co-operation of all the libraries of every character in the state in a state-wide library service. The details of the plan whereby the library resources of the state may be put at the disposal of all the people of the state, but particularly such people as are served by the district county libraries, shall be worked out by the state board of library commissioners.

## THE SOUTH DAKOTA FREE COUNTY LIBRARY LAW

A COUNTY free library bill was passed by the session of the South Dakota legislature which closed the first of March. This was the first time a county library proposition has been presented to the legislature, and its reception, passing both houses without a dissenting vote, is an indication of the growth of the library idea in the state. It has been only four years since the Free Library Commission was established, and already more than 50% of the population residing in towns or cities has library service.

The county is the unit of organization most commonly used in political and educational movements. Since the demand for libraries is growing so rapidly, it seemed best to those interested, to start the county library plan before too many small public libraries were established.

The provisions of the law are outlined below according to the suggestions made in Miss Robinson's article "Summary of county library laws" (*Public Libraries*, Jan., 1917:17-19). The law goes into effect July first.

**Support.** Tax levy, not to exceed one-half mill on the dollar of taxable property in the county, for any one year, the amount to be determined by the library board. Towns already supporting public libraries by tax are exempted from this levy. The budget is to be prepared by the library board and presented to the board of county commissioners on or before September first of each year and it is then mandatory upon the county commissioners to levy the tax necessary to raise the amount of the budget.

**Government.** Library board, consisting of five members, two of whom shall be women and not more than one a member of the appointing body, appointed by the board of county commissioners for a term of three years each, after the first appointment. Members must qualify within ten days after receiving their appointment by taking the oath of office before the county auditor. They are to receive no compensation for their work as library trustees.

**Duties of the board.** Provide suitable accommodations, select books, papers and

periodicals, exclude undesirable literature, accept gifts, appoint librarian and other persons necessary to the care of the books and building, fix salaries, make rules for circulation, etc., determine books to be kept for reference purposes only, arrange for circulation of books in rural communities, establish a pay shelf, if desirable, present budget to the county commissioners and make annual reports.\*

**Location.** To be determined by the library board.

**Building.** In the hands of the library board.

**Period of existence.** No time limit on a library first established as a county library. Contract made with library already in existence shall be for five years in the first instance, and renewed for not less than five nor more than ten years thereafter.

**Extent of service.** To all residents of the county, except in case the board of the existing public library and the board of county commissioners cannot come to an agreement on terms of contract. The county commissioners may then proceed to establish a county library independently of the established public library, and in that case residents of the town eligible to use the public library may use the county library only under such conditions as may be made by the county free library board.

**Method of service.** Left to the library board.

**Librarian.** Appointment and decision on qualifications and salary in the hands of the library board.

**Reports.** Library board to report annually to the Free Library Commission, board of county commissioners and in case of contract, to the city council, on blanks prepared and sent out by the Free Public Library Commission.

**Contract.** In counties where there are one or more public libraries available for use as a county library, the board of county commissioners may contract with the board of trustees of such library or libraries for free service thruout the county, terms to be agreed upon between the two boards concerned, time of contract being given

\* It is understood that in practice, the board will merely see that the librarian performs many of these duties.

under "Period of existence" in this outline.

LOIS A. SPENCER, *Field Librarian,  
South Dakota Free Library Commission.*

#### BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION IN BOSTON

THE third New England Business Efficiency Exhibition, usually referred to as the Business Show, held in Boston April ninth to the fourteenth, brought before the general public all conceivable appliances for the more efficient organization and management of business activities. From the small devices and desk helps, such as moisteners, automatic telephones, ticklers, and the like, to the bulky exhibits of filing cabinets, safes, steel equipments and others, practically everything connected with office efficiency, either directly or indirectly, was displayed.

This show is held biennially, and brings before busy executives for a short time every other year the standard as well as the latest appliances. The College of Business Administration of Boston University has always endeavored to be of service to business men. At the second Business Show the College of Business Administration booth was in charge of the librarian, Ralph L. Power, and charts, fixtures, and literature were displayed. This year, instead of making a special display, the College of Business Administration had a representative at the exhibition and also opened for inspection the new Secretarial Laboratory, which has been organized by Secretary T. Lawrence Davis of the college, who is in charge of the Department of Secretarial Studies.

That the privilege of inspecting this new exhibit is fully appreciated is evident in the attendance of visitors. The Secretarial Laboratory, unlike the Business Efficiency Exhibition, is a permanent exhibit where business people as well as students may inspect different types of modern office appliances and see the several exhibits of articles bearing upon secretarial duties.

A Special Business Show Number of the *Boston University News* was issued April 10, containing notices and lists of office appliances and an article on business in-

ventions, besides the regular library feature article and news notes. The supply of this number has been practically exhausted, but a small number has been set aside for special distribution. As long as the supply lasts, a copy of this number will be mailed to those writing to the Librarian, 525 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Under the title, "A business library and office equipment laboratory," *Office Appliances* for January of this year contained a short sketch of the Business Administration Library and Office Appliance Exhibit at Boston University. The June issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* will contain a detailed description of the Secretarial Laboratory with illustrations—the first complete printed account of what is in all probability the most complete practical secretarial laboratory in the exceedingly small number which are to be found in colleges and universities of America.

#### EXHIBITS OF BUSINESS LITERATURE

THE committee on libraries of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World (John Cotton Dana, chairman), is planning to have the actual collection of books listed in "1600 business books" on exhibition at the convention of advertising men in St. Louis June 3-7.

The committee proposes to ask each publisher who has one or more books in this "1600" list to contribute one copy for this exhibit. These 1600 books will make the best "model business library" ever gathered together and placed before business men. They will be in charge of Guy E. Marion, for many years librarian of Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Boston, and now giving all his time to organizing special libraries in business houses.

After the advertising convention, it is hoped the books may be forwarded to Louisville and exhibited at the A. L. A. conference where they would undoubtedly be of the greatest interest to the librarians who are organizing business branches or departments, as well as to those in charge of special libraries.

There will also be an exhibition of trade papers at the Louisville conference, brought

together by Miss Hasse of the New York Public Library. Of the 3148 trade papers in the country a considerable proportion will be represented in this exhibit.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIANS MEET IN PORTLAND, ORE.

A MEETING of the special libraries in Portland, Ore., was called at the request of Anna K. Fossler, technical librarian of the Public Library. Notice was sent to fifteen libraries to send some representative and seven libraries were represented at the meeting, which was held March 10 in the Central Library building. In all, seventeen librarians attended and, as the night was a very wet one and two others reported out of town engagements, this number was considered encouraging as showing a real interest in co-operation.

Mary F. Isom, the librarian, was chairman. The program was based upon Miss Hasse's "The public libraries and business men," published in the January issue of *American Industries*, and consisted of a paper by Mrs. G. L. Miller of the Forest Service, and a discussion, led by Katherine Kiemle of the Central Library. This was followed by what was the real reason for coming together—the getting to know each other and talking about the various collections of "Our Library." Representatives from each library were called upon to tell about their library—its collection, the regulations affecting public usage, etc. Informally, all kinds of questions were asked and much information was gained as well as given.

The organization is as informal as possible—in fact without officers other than a chairman—no dues, no fixed date of meeting, no minutes. The meeting is to be held at the call of the chairman and there will be a meeting held in connection with the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Mrs. G. L. Miller was elected chairman of the next meeting.

Far more seemly were it for thee to have thy Studie full of Bookes, than thy Purses full of Mony.—JOHN LYLY.

#### THE TRUE SIGNIFICANCE OF LIBRARY WORK

THE significance of library work to the general public and to the student in particular, was explained by W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, in a recent address before the student body of Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

In his address Mr. Bishop said:

"I was talking with a friend who had graduated from college forty years ago, and asked him what his college education had been worth to him. I thought that he had had time to make estimates. He agreed with me, curiously, tho I was fifteen years his junior in college graduation, that he had got method,—a mode of approach to subjects,—not knowledge, nor information, from the courses in which he was examined somewhat laboriously on the part of his instructors. I was talking with an astronomer who said to me, 'You do not remember your mathematics, do you?' I said, 'Oh yes, indeed I do.' He said, 'But you can't remember a single formula that you once knew.' 'Yes, sine square plus cosine square equals one.' 'But what do sine and cosine mean?' That I had to confess I had forgotten. But I learned logic from geometry.

"And the man who taught me trigonometry meant much more to me than the mathematics he taught. You learn personality from your college course. You watch those who are teaching you; and you learn from others who are not your formal teachers. The men and women who are truly great have a way of impressing themselves upon you.

"And third, I beg of you that you will not let your four years go by without making the greatest books a part of your own personality. It is too bad that so many of our friends among books are acquired accidentally. I have never ceased to be grateful for the fact that as a freshman I was required to become familiar with Bryce's 'History of the Roman Empire.' It opened up to me the meaning of the political situations of Europe. His 'History of the American Commonwealth' gave me my first understanding of political economy.

I had the opportunity to talk with Lord Bryce (he was Mr. Bryce then) at a luncheon in Washington, and told him of the inspiration his books had given me. You have read that delightful essay by George Ade, 'Breaking into society.' There is one thing about the aristocracy of the library. You do not need to break in. You have all covers open to you. What would you think the effect would be of the announcement that Dr. Benjamin Franklin was to be in the parlors after dinner? Yet you can really come to know him better thru reading his autobiography than you could if he were to give us an hour of his genial, wise conversation in the parlor.

"We librarians do not learn about books for the knowledge they contain. Our business is not to heap up information so that Dr. Dry-as-dust can write another dry-as-dust book from it. We do have to do some of that sort of thing; but we also try to purvey and introduce the greatest books in all ages for the enrichment of the personality of every one of us."

### American Library Association

The nominating committee of the A. L. A. this year consists of the following: H. C. Wellman, chairman, Gratia A. Countryman, Fannie C. Rawson, Charles H. Brown, and Everett R. Perry. The committee has submitted the following report, which has been adopted by the Executive Board:

For president: Thomas L. Montgomery, librarian, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

For first vice-president: Judson Toll Jennings, librarian, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

For second vice-president: Caroline M. Underhill, librarian, Public Library, Utica, N. Y.

For Executive Board: Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Electra C. Doren, librarian, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.

For members of the Council: Edna B. Pratt, organizer, New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, N. J.

Louisa M. Hooper, librarian, Public Library, Brookline, Mass.

Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor, University of Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wis.

Willis K. Stetson, librarian, Free Public Library, New Haven, Ct.

Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian, Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Neb.

For trustee of the Endowment Fund: William W. Appleton, trustee, Public Library, New York City.

### Library Organizations

#### INLAND EMPIRE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION— LIBRARY SECTION

The Library Section of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association met in Spokane April 4 and 5.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Gertrude Buckhous, librarian of the University of Montana, Missoula. The first speaker was J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction, Salem, Oregon, with the subject "Our work in Oregon." Oregon carries on its school library work thru the State Library and not thru the State Education Department. That is, the librarians are responsible to the State Library for their work. The same is true in the city systems. The State Library gets out two lists of books, one for elementary schools and the other for high schools. The effect of these lists has been to improve greatly the nature of the small school libraries. A significant statement of Superintendent Churchill's was this: "The State Education Department of Oregon has recommended to its superintendents that in any high school employing as many as 10 teachers, nine of these be used on the regular teaching force and the tenth one be a trained librarian, who may give her whole time to library work and thus serve the other time." He predicts that inside of ten years there will not be a high school that size in the Northwest which does not employ a librarian trained in some one of our standard library schools.

The second speaker was R. L. Lipscomb, principal of the Hilliard High School, Hilliard, Wash. The subject was, "The need for trained librarians in small high schools." Mr. Lipscomb spoke from personal experience, as he has just been having his own library organized. He had supposed at first that if some one came down for a few hours and told him how he could do the rest himself. That was about eight weeks ago. A trained librarian has been at work since, not giving her whole time, to be sure, but, nevertheless, devoting many hours to the work, and it is not finished yet.

Discussion of this paper was opened by

Mr. Coffman, from the English department of the University of Montana, and continued by John F. Davies, of Butte, who made the point that as the number in our high schools increases, one trained librarian is not going to be able to do all the work. In a very large high school one person is needed to attend to the discipline and the mechanical details. If we double the number of librarians we increase the efficiency about six times.

Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, superintendent of public instruction, Washington, spoke next on the subject "The county library," maintaining that this plan of co-operation is the only way to give the country people equal privileges with the city people.

The next speaker was Adella Parker, teacher of history and economics in a Seattle High School. Miss Parker told in a very entertaining manner of her work in getting the students in her classes interested in magazine reading, especially articles of a nature not usually attractive to the youthful mind, but most instructive. She told how she bound the magazines, stripped of all superfluous reading matter, in attractive red bindings. Then she gave the work as assignments to be checked up monthly by the members of her classes. "I wanted them to know both authors and magazines," said Miss Parker. "They read them, altho at first a bit grudgingly. However, there is not a boy or girl who is not attracted by matter to be found in some one of the standard magazines. Moreover, I have had students of former years come to me and tell me how deeply they appreciated the magazine work. So I know it to be a success and am adding to its possibilities every year. It certainly pays to have books in the class-room, to get the pupils started using them when they would not go to the library for such reading."

Lucille Fargo, of the North Central High School, Spokane, explained the idea of the exhibits shown. Library aids in teaching English, including pictures, illustrated editions of the classics, collateral reading, and student exercises in library training work, made up the greater part of the exhibit. This material was arranged on tables by semesters, using the course of study followed in the Spokane schools as illustrative of high school English work.

Kenneth G. Olsen, of the Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, gave a concise talk on the use of the library in teaching English.

He outlined four groups of material which he tells his students to look for in looking up a certain subject: the encyclopedias and dictionaries, and the encyclopedias of special

subjects; general books on a given subject, to be found by looking in the card catalog and in the indexes of books on that subject; periodical information to be found in the Readers' Guide and Poole's Index; and last, official publications such as the *Congressional Record*.

An invitation was given to all present to attend the Library Section of the N. E. A. at Portland and the program to be given there briefly outlined.

On Thursday, April 5, twenty were present at a librarians' luncheon, and the nominating committee reported, Gertrude Buckhous, for president, and Wm. W. Foote, librarian, State College, Pullman, Wash., for secretary.

MARY C. RICHARDSON, *Secretary*.

#### OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—COLLEGE SECTION

At the meeting of the Ohio Library Association last October the College Section decided after some discussion to ally itself with college interests by meeting as a co-operating society with the Ohio College Association at its meeting the next spring in Columbus. This meeting, planned by the chairman, Wallace H. Cathcart, director of the Western Reserve Historical Society Museum, convened April 6 at 2 p. m. in the University Library. The nine different colleges and institutions represented in attendance were Adelbert College, Denison University, Miami University, Oberlin College, Ohio State Library, Ohio State University Library, Ohio Wesleyan University, Western College for Women, and Western Reserve Historical Society.

The program was interesting both in the papers presented and in the discussion that followed the reading of them. The program given was as follows:

"The awkward age in college libraries," by George F. Strong, librarian of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.

"Files of Ohio newspapers in Columbus libraries," by C. W. Reeder, reference librarian of Ohio State University.

"How the college librarian may be most helpful to the student," by Grace E. Herrick, librarian of Western College for Women.

"The making of the shelf-list in the New York Public Library," by Kenneth D. Metcalf, acting librarian of Oberlin College.

Keen interest was shown in Mr. Metcalf's account of the part played by the photostat in the making of a shelf-list for the New York Public Library. The colossal task of providing a library of seventy-five years' growth with a shelf-list was accomplished in two years with the aid of this modern invention, unfortunately too expensive to be of value to a small institution.

Mr. Reeder's paper gave rise to a discussion of files of Ohio newspapers in the institutions represented in the meeting and on the general question of the advisability of keeping files of newspapers in a college library and the preservation of them if they are kept. The outcome of this discussion was the adopting of a motion giving the chair authority to appoint a committee to consider the matter of newspaper files in Ohio College libraries.

In view of the interest shown in this session it was agreed to meet again in the spring of 1918 with the Ohio College Association, in addition to the usual meeting next fall as a section of the Ohio Library Association.

BERTHA M. SCHNEIDER, *Secretary Pro-tem.*

#### SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY—LIBRARY SECTION

The library section of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry held its meetings in Macon, Georgia, on March 19-21, during the meeting of the general conference. The meeting of the conference came just at the time of the threatened railroad strike and in consequence the attendance on the whole conference was small. There were not more than a dozen library workers present, and the enthusiasm of those present had to offset the small attendance. At the 1916 meeting, Lucy E. Fay, librarian of the University of Tennessee, was appointed chairman and Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley, director of library extension of the Tennessee Department of Education, was appointed secretary. Neither Miss Fay nor Mrs. Kelley was able to serve for the 1917 meeting and Minnie W. Leatherman, secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, served in Miss Fay's place as chairman while Miss Tommie Dora Barker, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, acted as secretary.

Three sessions were held in Macon, one on public libraries, one on school libraries and one on library extension. At the session on public libraries C. Seymour Thompson, librarian of the Savannah Public Library, presented the subject of "Adequate appropriation and how to get it." Mr. Thompson made the point that the authorities must be made to recognize the fact that the library was a good investment for the community. Frances R. Archer, librarian of the Talladega Public Library, spoke on the "Aims and methods of publicity work." Miss Archer outlined the work that had been done in Talladega thru the schools and the story hour and emphasized the fact that good service was the best publicity that a library could have.

At the session on school libraries a number of teachers were present. R. M. Kennedy,

librarian of the University of South Carolina, gave a list of "Some printed aids for the teacher-librarian." In introducing his subject Mr. Kennedy stated that there were three things every teacher should be instructed in and they were the selection of books, a definite plan of arrangement for books, and how to use books. He then gave a list of a dozen or more aids that would be of use to the teacher-librarian. Mary E. Robbins, associate director of the Atlanta Library School, spoke on "Instruction to students in the use of books" and pointed out the urgent need for systematic instruction to the students of high schools and normal schools on how to use books as tools.

At the third session on library extension, Susie Lee Crumley, organizer of the Georgia Library Commission, spoke on the "Purposes and activities of a library commission," stressing particularly the conditions and needs in the Southern states. The Library Section was represented on the general program of the conference by Tommie Dora Barker, who presented the subject of "The library and vocational progress."

A nominating committee was appointed, composed of Mr. Thompson, chairman, Miss Robbins and Miss Tomlinson. However, no report was presented pending the announcement as to where the conference would meet in 1918.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Secretary.*

#### NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

A regular meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association was held Jan. 17, at the New York Public Library. Forty-two were present, and Dr. C. C. Williamson, president of the club, presided. The program was devoted to the special interests of the engineering group of the association.

The following topics were discussed: "Library research for engineers," by William P. Cutter, librarian, Engineering Societies Library; "Problems in the circulation of periodicals among employees," by Alma Mitchell, librarian, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey; "The use of engineering information in financial libraries," by Beatrice E. Carr, librarian, Robinson and Company; "The use of trade catalogs by college students," by Emma Lee, librarian, engineering department, Columbia University; "The need and possibility of co-operative indexing and abstracting of articles in engineering periodicals in the metropolitan district," by Enid M. Hawkins, librarian, Stevens Institute; "Engineering methods applied to library problems," by William F. Jacob, Engineering Societies Library. This last was illustrated by graphs showing



the fluctuation of attendance and use at different hours of the day and different seasons of the year.

The next regular meeting was held on Mar. 21, at the same place. This meeting was not, as heretofore, devoted to the interests of any special group of libraries, but was of interest to all libraries and to others outside of library work. Miss Dobbins, librarian of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, presided, and 46 members and friends were present.

The following program was presented: "Public Affairs Information Service; a practical application of the co-operative principle," by Lillian Henley, of Public Affairs Information Service, White Plains, N. Y.; "Survey of government resources of business information and their relation to special libraries," by Dr. E. C. Meyer, formerly of the U. S. consular service; "Responsibilities of business libraries for co-operation with American business interests after the War," by Marion R. Glenn, of the American Bankers' Association.

Little time was left for discussion, but needs brought out in the course of the evening's talk were the need of a European center for information on business institutions; a central economic library, linking up public and private resources, possibly with a federal subsidy; the building up of local centers of information for local industries; and a committee of librarians or field experts to find what each community is doing and to determine the basic facts that all public libraries should have as a foundation for their economic collections.

SARAH B. BALL, *Secretary*.

#### TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The annual spring meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held at the Trot Inn in Minneapolis on March 21, where dinner was served to about one hundred members.

Mary Pringle, of the Public Library Commission, gave a most entertaining talk on her recent trip to Hawaii, where she spent some time with Miss Helen Stearns, formerly of the Library Commission, who accompanied her to the Orient. Miss Pringle spoke briefly of library conditions in the various countries, and also of her many interesting experiences in China and Japan.

The address of the evening was given by Mr. Joseph W. Beach of the university, who discussed the poetry of the day, reading selections from Frost, Lindsay, Masters, Sandburg.

His keen analysis and illuminating interpretations aroused a deeper appreciation of our modern poetry.

AMY COWLEY, *Secretary*.

#### NEW JERSEY SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

The New Jersey School Librarians' Association met Saturday afternoon, April 14, in the library of the State Normal School, Montclair, N. J.

No formal program was arranged for the meeting, but all present took part in the question box which was held. Plans were made for an all-day meeting, a trip to Trenton and Princeton to be made Saturday, May 5. In Trenton, the State House, State Museum, Junior High School and Public Library will be visited and Mr. Meredith of the State Board of Education will speak to the association on the high school libraries of New Jersey. The afternoon will be spent in Princeton visiting the Public Library and the university. Anyone wishing to make the trip will please communicate with Miss Pratt of the New Jersey Library Commission, Trenton.

H. I. DAYTON, *Secretary*.

#### ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF MICHIGAN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

The round table conference of Michigan High School Librarians met March 29-30 at Ann Arbor in the University Library. Mr. Bishop, librarian of the University Library, gave a cordial greeting to the librarians, and explained the extension work of the university in connection with high school service.

The meeting was presided over by Miss Hopkins of Central High School, Detroit. Miss Ball, of Central High School, Grand Rapids, was secretary. The chairman stated that the chief reason for calling the meeting was to work toward some agreement as to what library training should be given in high school libraries. Each librarian was called on to state what she was doing in her school and to offer plans of work. Then a committee was appointed to consider the different plans and work out a course which should embody the minimum requirement for a satisfactory course in both junior and senior high schools. This committee consisted of three members, Miss King, Miss Hume, and Miss Hoffman.

In order to arrange for future meetings, Miss Poray of Northeastern High School was elected chairman for the year and Miss Ball secretary.

Aside from the discussion of plans of work, the important feature of the conference was the report on the "Administration of libraries in secondary schools" given by Mr. Certain of the English department, Case Technical High School, Detroit. This report was prepared for the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and was so carefully and completely worked out that the conference made a request that when the report was

printed, extra copies should be provided by the proper authorities for distribution among high school librarians.

FANNY D. BALL, *Secretary*.

#### ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, held in Toronto, as usual, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, was a very successful affair. It broke several records, among them the record for attendance both of libraries and of individuals. The special guests on the program were Mary E. Ahern, editor, *Public Libraries*, Chicago; Mary Saxe, Westmount, Quebec; and Dr. Charles H. Thurber, head of the editorial department of Ginn & Company, Boston. Unfortunately, Dr. Thurber was not present, on account of illness, but his very brilliant paper on "The making of a book" was read by the chairman, Dr. Locke, and was greatly appreciated.

The morning session of Monday was given over to routine business, the principal items being the reports of the library institutes committee and of the secretary-treasurer. The library institutes, 15 in number, were among the most successful in the history of the association in attendance and interest. The chief feature of the institutes this past year was the giving of the afternoon session completely over to the question of book selection, considered in detail. The report of the secretary presented a survey of the year's work in Ontario, and discussed several matters relating to the future of library work in the province; two were dealt with especially, library extension and library training. For the former the secretary advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the whole matter in very careful detail.

The afternoon session comprised three papers by Mary Black, Fort William; Mary Saxe, Westmount, Quebec; and Mary Ahern, Chicago, on the topic "What seems to me a very important aspect of the work of public libraries at the present time." After these suggestive and brilliant papers the meeting resolved itself into an afternoon tea party, where everybody had delightful opportunities of becoming acquainted.

At the evening session the president, Dr. George H. Locke, chief librarian, Toronto, gave his presidential address on "The privileges and obligations of our public libraries in times of unrest." Owing to the absence of Dr. Thurber, Dr. Locke had to play really the triple part of chairman, president and guest, and this was done with the greatest success.

In the Tuesday morning session the inspector of public libraries, W. O. Carson, pointed

out, by concrete examples, the effect of genuine library activity and the effect of its absence. He emphasized two features, namely, adequate and skilful book selection and the work of the trained librarian. Josephine McCally, St. Thomas, and Muriel Page, Hamilton, told what they had gained from their attendance at the provincial Library Training School of 1916, and told it in so attractive a way that there should be a great increase in attendance in 1917.

"What is the place and use of newspapers and periodicals in our public libraries in towns?" was treated by Miss Dunham, Kitchener; Miss Harris, Guelph; and Miss Middlemiss, Brantford, in three very practical papers. Miss Dunham's paper was a particularly clever presentation of the subject. Annie Jackson, of the children's department, Toronto Public Library, discussed "What periodicals are suitable for children's departments of our public libraries," in a very helpful and remarkably frank paper.

Altogether the 1917 meeting was a success in attendance and addresses and papers and general spirit, and its effect should be to secure an even larger attendance in 1918.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Mary J. L. Black, Fort William; first vice-president, F. P. Gavin, B.A., Windsor; second vice-president, D. M. Grant, B.A., Sarnia; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Hardy, B.A., D. Paed., 81 Collier street, Toronto. Councilors: W. J. Sykes, B.A., Ottawa; W. H. Murch, St. Thomas; B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., Kitchener; R. H. Bellamy, Mt. Brydges; J. T. Lillie, B.A., Orillia; Geo. H. Locke, M.A., ex-president, Toronto.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary*.

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### Library Schools

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#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

A senior elective course on high school library work will be offered in 1917-18. It will consist of lectures, discussions and reports on the needs and conditions in high school libraries. The active co-operation of the New York State College for Teachers and the Albany High School have been promised for practice work. The School Libraries and Visual Instruction Divisions of the State Education Department will provide opportunity for the study of problems arising in their work, and several specialists of the department will present the subject from the viewpoint of the teachers. As opportunity permits, students in the course will assist in organizing high school libraries thruout the state during the month

of March. The course will be open to any qualified senior and may be taken, in connection with the junior year, by well-prepared first-year students with special pedagogic training or teaching experience. As the course will extend thruout the year, it will not be open to part-time students or those who are ineligible for regular admission to the school.

#### LIBRARY TRIP

The annual library visit ended April 11. A summary of the trip, by Arthur R. Blessing, of the class of 1917, follows:

"Altho this year's library trip started officially on Tuesday, April 3, about twenty out of the forty-four went to White Plains on April 2 to visit Wilson's. There was a very interesting tour of the plant, followed by an informal luncheon at the White Plains club.

"Among the libraries covered in New York and vicinity were the New York Public and two branches, Fort Washington and Seward Park; Columbia University; Newark Public; Brooklyn Public; the Pratt Institute Free Library. Two library schools were included, those of the New York Public and Pratt Institute libraries, both of which entertained hospitably. An especially timely and instructive trip was to the Business branch of the Newark Free Public Library.

"In Philadelphia, the first library to be visited was quite properly the Library Company of Philadelphia. A very pleasant afternoon was spent on April 6 at Bryn Mawr, where the school visited the College Library and other buildings. Other libraries included at Philadelphia were the University of Pennsylvania Library and the Free Library. A short talk by Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian of Pennsylvania, was a feature of the Free Library visit.

"Washington libraries covered were the Library of Congress; Department of Agriculture Library; Public Documents Library and the District of Columbia Public Library. In spite of war time regulations, all libraries were thrown open to the school's inspection.

"Delightful teas were given the school by the New York Public Library School, Newark Free Public Library, Bryn Mawr College Library, Pratt Institute School of Library Science, and the Brownsville Children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. A feature of the trip was a reception given the New York State and the Syracuse University Library schools at the Home Club in Washington by the District of Columbia Library Association. Interesting moving pictures of various kinds of government work were shown. A well conducted tour of the District of Columbia Public Library ended the trip."

The school has received an entirely new lot of standard typewriters for student use. Many of the students have acquired a very fair amount of skill in their use and the work of the faculty is considerable lessened by the increase in the amount of typewritten material submitted in connection with class problems.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The spring trip, March 24-31, was one of the most interesting that our school has taken. We saw the libraries of two universities, Princeton and Pennsylvania, two smaller college libraries, Bryn Mawr and Dickinson; a large library system—Philadelphia; a medium-sized public library—Trenton; and a small village library, the very center of village life—the Abington Library at Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. We visited the state libraries of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and heard about the commission work of the two states from the workers therein. A day was spent at Hagerstown, giving opportunity to see the work of the Hagerstown County Library in its town and county aspects and to hear in detail of the work of the book wagon and of the county stations, as well as the school and children's work of the library in Hagerstown. Everywhere we were made welcome with a bounteous hospitality.

A very interesting problem in book selection was worked out by the class last term—the selection of \$250 worth of books for a small library in South Carolina which had been recently burned out. The list included juvenile and adult books, reference books, fiction and non-fiction, and to secure a fairly representative, well-rounded collection for the money made a problem of unusual value.

In response to a call for volunteers to work in connection with the proposed military census of New York State, the students have offered their services for duty Saturdays during May under Miss Gooch's leadership.

The entrance examinations for the class of 1918 will be held on Friday, June 1.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
Vice-Director.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Special lectures before the junior class since the last report have been given by Charles C. Williamson, on "Municipal reference work"; Ernest J. Reece, on "International bibliographies of science," and "History of co-operative cataloging"; Théophile E. Comba, "Italian literature"; and Franklin F. Hopper, "Book-buying." The seniors in the school and college

library course and the advanced reference and cataloging course have had lessons in Italian by Prof. Théophile E. Comba. Special lectures before the seniors in the administration course were given by Frederick C. Hicks, on "Library publicity"; and by Edmund L. Pearson, on "Library publications."

#### FACULTY

Mr. Root addressed the annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association, Feb. 28, on "Modern possibilities of the new library"; was one of the speakers at the New York Library Club, March 8, on "Standardization and certification"; and spoke informally to the training class of the Public Library, Washington, D. C., on March 23.

Miss Sutliff and Miss Handerson, with two of the juniors, represented the school at the Atlantic City meeting, March 2 and 3.

#### SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Miss Sutliff and Miss Handerson entertained the faculty and the juniors by a Valentine party at Miss Sutliff's home, Feb. 16.

The seniors held a "track meet" on Saturday evening, March 10, to which the faculty and juniors were invited. Refreshments were served.

The alumni "open house" was held at the school Monday evening, March 12, with a good attendance.

The Albany Library School visited the New York Public Library and the school on Monday and Tuesday, April 3 and 4, and was entertained at tea by the school on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Anderson, Miss Rose and many Albany graduates in the Central Building were invited guests.

#### THE SPRING TRIP

Several innovations marked the annual spring trip. By condensing the examination period and by a reduction of one day in the length of the trip, a vacation of five days was provided, before beginning the work of the spring term. In each city visited, sight-seeing automobiles were employed which took the party with a minimum of inconvenience directly to the libraries to be inspected and more libraries were thus seen. As few of the students had visited Washington, Saturday and Sunday were utilized for general sight-seeing. The trip to Mount Vernon on Saturday afternoon was particularly delightful. The itinerary included Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Agnes McClure, junior, 1912, has accepted a position with The H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y.

Mrs. Maude Durlin Merritt, junior, 1912, has been transferred from Hamilton Fish branch to the reference cataloging department.

Elizabeth Baldwin, 1913, has resigned her position with the Longmans, Green Company and is at present taking a course in stenography.

Gertrude Olmsted, 1913, has resigned her position with the American Museum of Safety.

Marguerite Entler, junior, 1913, has been appointed librarian of the Washington High School, Portland, Oregon.

Theodore M. Avé-Lallemant, junior, 1914, secretary of the research department of the National Americanization Committee, has returned to New York after five months' leave of absence to serve as research assistant in the Division of Immigrant Education, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Rachel Beall, 1915, has been transferred from the 125th street branch to St. Agnes Branch as first assistant.

Dorothy Rogers, 1915, has resigned her position in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to accept the position of high school librarian in Fond du Lac, Wis.

Alice F. Rupp, 1915, has resigned her position in the New Rochelle Public Library and has been appointed assistant at Tremont branch, the New York Public Library.

Ralph Gossage, partial student, 1915, who left the school to engage in relief work in Holland, has returned to this country. He accepted a position in the reference department of The New York Public Library, but after serving a few months was called to his home by the serious illness of his father. He writes from Oskaloosa, Iowa, that he recently spoke to seven hundred high school students in Ottunwa on the subject of his work in Holland and libraries visited in England.

Grace Cook, junior, 1916, has resigned her position in The New York Public Library to become assistant in the Engineering Library of Columbia University.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Principal*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The field practice period came to a close March 28 and the spring quarter commenced April 3, after a brief recess. Two delightful lectures were given by Jessie B. Rittenhouse, literary editor of the New York *Times*, the first on "American poets of to-day" on the evening of April 5, in Music Hall, under the auspices of the Library School and open to the faculty and students of the university and townspeople, bringing together an audience of

600 or more. She spoke again to the school the following morning on "Contemporary lyric poets of America."

Caroline Burnite visited the school on April 10 and 11 and spoke on "Children's work in Cleveland" and the Training Class for Children's Librarians.

Marion Humble, an instructor in the school and visitor for the commission since August, 1913, presented her resignation in March, to accept the position of acting library editor for the Detroit Public Library. Miss Humble taught the courses in loan administration and children's work in the school. She reorganized and enlarged the course in children's work, adding especially study and practice in story-telling and reviews for children's books. In connection with her instruction and field work, she edited a new edition of the "Suggestive list for children's books" and was a constant contributor to the *Wisconsin Bulletin*. She will be greatly missed by her associates in the school and the librarians of the state.

Miss Humble's resignation taking effect April 15, necessitated rearrangement of the schedule, since she completed the lectures in children's work before her departure. The other courses of the spring term will be given without change. Conferences on field work occupied much of the attention of the class during the opening weeks.

At the Phi Beta Kappa election in April, two students in the Library School classes were honored by the society—Vivian Swerig, senior in the joint course, and Margaret Stauffer, senior taking the course for teacher-librarian.

A luncheon was given for Miss Rittenhouse at the new café in the State Capitol Building, during her visit to the school. In honor of Miss Carpenter and Miss Humble, Miss Hazeltine entertained the faculty at a breakfast, April 1. Miss Humble was also entertained by the class, and on April 12 Mr. and Mrs. Lester gave a party for her, inviting faculty and students.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Ruth Knowlton, 1909, has been appointed to a position in the library of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington. She has been assistant librarian in the Oshkosh (Wis.) State Normal School for several years.

Florence Fisher, 1913, children's librarian in the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library, has accepted a similar position in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Lucius H. Cannon, 1914, is serving as acting reference librarian in the Racine (Wis.) Pub-

lic Library, during the leave of absence of Lillian Jones, 1909, the reference librarian.

Leona L. Clark, 1915, has been appointed to a position in the Library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, beginning work April 20. She has been employed in the Wisconsin Civil Service Commission for the past year. Both of these positions were won in civil service examinations.

Laura J. Gage, 1915, accepted the position as assistant in charge of stations in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library beginning in March. Since graduation she has been in the cataloging and reference department of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Sophia Hall, 1916, completed work for her bachelor's degree at the university at the end of the first semester in February, and was appointed assistant in the Platteville (Wis.) State Normal School Library, March 1.

Juliet Lawrence, 1916, joined the staff of the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library, March 1, resigning her position in the Duluth (Minn.) Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The course in book binding given by Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of the binding department of the Cleveland Public Library, began March 21 and will continue for ten weeks, with practical work in binding and repair of books. In the book selection course, lectures have been given by Virginia E. Graeff of the Cleveland Art School on "Books of the fine arts," and by Prof. C. C. Arbuthnot, head of the economics department of Adelbert College, W. R. U., on books on "Economics." In the library administration course, Miss Eastman's lectures on "Library buildings and furniture" have continued. Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of the smaller branches and high school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library, gave one lecture on "High school libraries"; and Carl P. P. Vitz, second vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, gave a lecture on "Printing and proof-reading." In the public library and community welfare course, Sherman C. Kingsley, director of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, spoke on the work of the federation in its contact with human problems.

Other lectures given during the month have been those on "Parliamentary practice," by Mrs. C. S. Selover, of Cleveland, parliamentarian of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs; "The history and field of the A. L. A.," by George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A.; and "County libraries," by Joseph

L. Wheeler, librarian, Reuben McMillan Free Library of Youngstown.

Nellie C. White, for many years secretary of the school, now executive secretary of Blair Academy, Blairstown, N. J., was a welcome caller at the school while on a brief visit to her family in Cleveland.

Before the close of the school for the Easter vacation, the students entertained at a very pleasant Easter party.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Visits have been made recently to the North End branch of the Boston Public Library and to the store of the Curtis and Cameron Company. The latter had not previously been on the Library School schedule for visits, but this year the firm courteously permitted the library economy class to come in two groups to see the Copley prints and the Medici prints, in connection with their study of the use of pictures in libraries.

Visiting lecturers for the month have been: J. Maud Campbell, of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, who spoke on "Work with foreigners"; John A. Lowe, who gave an illustrated lecture on "Advertising"; and Margaret Kneil, librarian of the Somerville High School Library, who spoke in the course on high school libraries.

The spring recess occurred March 22-April 3.

The college as a whole has offered its services to the Committee of Public Safety appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth, and steps are being taken to mobilize the effective forces of Simmons, of undergraduates, graduates and faculty. Circulars will be sent to each graduate to ascertain what kind of service she could and would render the country at need, and the Library School will index the returns under type of service.

#### GRADUATE NOTES

Isabelle Chaffin, 1915, has been put in charge of the library of the Norton Company, Worcester, Mass.

Margaret Sinclair, 1917, is doing temporary work in the Williams College Library.

Clara Beetle, 1914, has been appointed cataloger at Northwestern University.

Florence Finley, 1906, is assistant in the library of the Arthur D. Little Company, Boston.

Louise Hoxie, 1913-14, has been appointed senior assistant in the Detroit Public Library.

Marian Cross, 1915, is resigning from the

library of Clark University to take a year's rest.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened for the third term April 9.

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, lectured on "Co-operation of the public library with other social agencies" and the "St. Louis Public Library," March 19.

March 28 the school had the pleasure of hearing a lecture on "Ballads" by Cecil J. Sharp, director of the English Folk-dance Society, London, England. Mr. Sharp spent some time in the Appalachian Mountains taking down old ballads as they are still sung by the people. He considers we have a storehouse of valuable material here in America where the ballads have been preserved in a purer form than in England.

Miss Carrie E. Scott, organizer for the Indiana Library Commission, gave a course of seven lectures on the "Administration of small libraries," April 9-13.

The following courses are scheduled for the spring term: Administration of small libraries, bookbinding, book selection, cataloging, departmental routine, order work, parliamentary law, preparation of copy for the printer, printing, public speaking, round table, seminar for periodical review, story-telling.

#### ALUMNAE

Grace Endicott, 1910, has been appointed first assistant in the children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Ethel Sevin, 1909, has, owing to illness in her family, resigned her position of children's librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Adelaide R. Hasse is to give a course of four lectures before the Syracuse University Library School during May. Miss Hasse's first lecture will cover the "Place of cataloging of documents in general library work" and this will be followed by a discussion of their cataloging from a consideration of their historical, type, and international relations.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the past month Laura Hammond, librarian of the Georgia School of Technology, gave two lectures to the school on the "Administration of a college library." The lectures were followed by a visit to the Tech

library, which was inspected under the guidance of Miss Hammond.

The class also visited the State Library and the legislative reference division of the State Library during the month.

At the close of the course on the history of printing the students visited the printing establishment of Foote and Davies, where they had all the processes of printing demonstrated to them.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott gave her regular course on work with children March 19-31. On Thursday afternoon, March 29, the school presented Mrs. Scott in a story-telling recital, to which a number of guests were invited. After the recital an informal reception was held.

Dr. Crenshaw, professor of modern languages at the Georgia School of Technology, started on April 10 a course of twelve lectures on elementary Spanish.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

#### LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

In March, Irene Warren gave a course of five lectures on school libraries, to students in the Training School and school librarians in Los Angeles and vicinity. As Miss Warren's class included so many with school library experience, the discussion following each lecture was animated and most helpful to the less experienced members.

The series of lectures on county libraries was given as usual by Mary Jones in the Los Angeles County Free Library, where students were privileged to study in detail the methods of the largest county library in the state.

The annual visit to the Long Beach Public Library made an enjoyable break in the school routine. After the tour of inspection Miss Brown and her staff, with characteristic California hospitality, presented each student with a corsage bouquet. On leaving the library, students were conducted to a quiet spot on the beach where Miss Gladys Hanna, a Long Beach member of the class, was hostess at a delightful picnic luncheon.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Beth Pasko, 1916, has recently accepted a temporary position as assistant in the Palo Alto (California) Public Library.

Occasional letters from Louis Galantiere, class of 1915, who is in the employ of A. Kroch & Co., Chicago, indicate that he finds his knowledge of library methods useful to him in the book trade. Mr. Galantiere is the second member of his class to choose the commercial phase of work with books, the

other being Edna Williams, who was selected for her position in Dawson's Book Store (Los Angeles) because of her library training.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

#### RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The summer school will be maintained from June 25 to Aug. 11. The teachers will be Joseph F. Daniels, librarian at Riverside; Alice M. Butterfield and Lillian L. Dickson of the library staff; Julia E. Elliott, head of "The Indexers" of Chicago; Helen Evans, assistant librarian of the State Normal School at San José; W. Elmo Reavis, head of the Pacific Library Binding Company; and Adeline B. Zachert, in charge of the work with children and schools in Rochester, N. Y.

Other lectures and other subjects will include the high school and junior college libraries and others not yet ready for announcement. Office filing and indexing, given in winter school, may be given in summer school if a sufficient number require it and give notice to us in time for necessary arrangements. It is offered principally for office clerks and stenographers, but 25 library students took the course of 12 lectures during the winter school.

Entrance requirements for the short courses are not those for the long course of eleven months, but it is recommended that the candidates have some library experience.

A general fee of \$35 is paid in advance or upon registration for more than two subjects; for two subjects it is \$25, and for one subject \$18. Students taking catalog courses pay \$2 extra for cards and materials. Students in binding pay \$2 extra for materials.

A certificate of attendance and satisfactory work is signed in subjects passed by teachers and by the board of directors.

#### DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY—TRAINING CLASS

The Denver Public Library commenced its fifth training class on the 16th of April. A minimum of high school education is required for registration and actual admission to the class is by competitive examination. With the opening of four more new branch library buildings in Denver and extension of service by means of deposit stations and schools, more employes are needed to carry on the constantly increasing volume of work and young women are accepted for training who later will fill the positions of general assistants.

Sixteen young women took the examination, which consisted of questions in history, literature, current events, and general information. Qualifications varied from high

school course to university degree, and of the sixteen, eleven were admitted for training. The course will last nine months, with instruction and class-room work five mornings of the week and practice in the various departments of the library during the later hours of the day and on Saturdays.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL SUMMER SESSION

The seventh annual summer session of the University of Illinois Library School will begin June 18, and continue for six weeks, using the ample quarters and equipment of the Library School. The principal instructors are Ethel Bond and Sabra W. Vought, of the Library School faculty, and Eva Cloud, librarian of the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library.

Many incidental advantages accrue to the students of the summer session of the Library School because of its connection with the university summer session; among these are general lectures, concerts, social gatherings and trips to points of local interest. Every effort is made by the university authorities to render the summer session a source of inspiration as well as of instruction.

The summer session of the Library School is intended primarily for Illinois librarians, who wish the training but who are unable to take a regular library school course. Applicants must have graduated from a high school, and must be engaged in library work, either as librarian, library assistant or teacher librarian. No fee is required of students registering from Illinois libraries; students from other states pay a fee of \$12.00.

For a circular, giving fuller information, address the Director of the University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Illinois.

P. L. WINDSOR.

#### INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION— SUMMER SCHOOL

##### COURSE FOR TEACHERS AND SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

The Public Library Commission is offering a three weeks free course to teachers in charge of school libraries and to school librarians, to be held at Butler College, Indianapolis, from June 28-July 18. The course is to consist of the elements of library work: cataloging, classification, shelf list, reference books, children's literature, book selection for schools, loan system, preparation of books, accession records and administration of a school library. The expenses of room and board which may be found in Irvington and of supplies for the course will make the total cost for the three weeks not over \$25. At the same time other summer school courses will

be in session at Butler College which will be open to those taking the library course.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

Another course from June 28 to Aug. 8 is being offered to a limited number of regular librarians.

1. Only those are admitted who are under definite appointment to permanent library positions for at least one year after the completion of the course.

2. A high-school diploma will be required of all candidates for a certificate from the commission, except in rare cases, when those having had equivalent education will be taken as special students.

3. Those having had no library experience must serve at least four weeks in a well organized library, unless excused by the school director.

4. A certain amount of reading is required for admission.

5. Application blanks, furnished by the Public Library Commission, must be filled out and signed with a recommendation from a member of the local library board. Applications will not be received after June 1.

The course of 86 lessons includes cataloging, classification, book selection, reference, work with children, accession, mechanical processes, order, trade bibliography, book numbers, shelf list, loan system, administration and seminar.

Instruction will be given by Henry N. Sanborn, Carrie E. Scott, Elizabeth C. Roman, Elizabeth Ohr, of the commission staff, and one or two other instructors to be announced later.

Pass cards will be given after each course has been successfully completed, and certificates will be issued after one year's successful library experience to those having met all requirements of the summer school.

The instruction is free to residents of Indiana. The cost of supplies and text books will be about \$10, and room and board for the six weeks \$31 to \$36. Students will be accommodated in the college building, located on the campus.

In addition to these two courses the special two weeks' course for advanced students given by Miss Flora B. Roberts of Pottsville, Pa., is offered as usual.

All inquiries and applications, for both courses, should be addressed to Henry N. Sanborn, 104 State House, Indianapolis.

#### IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING

The State University of Iowa announces the sixteenth annual session of the Iowa Summer



School for Library Training. Harriet E. Howe, head instructor of Western Reserve Library School, will direct the work. The course given this year, while still keeping the public library in mind, will also aim to be helpful to high school librarians. The dominant idea thruout the course will be the relation of the library and the school. Blanche V. Watts, of the New York State Library School, will give the courses in cataloging and reference work. The course in children's literature, extending over the last three weeks of the session, will be presented by Grace Shellenberger, librarian of state institutions in Iowa. Application for full information in regard to the course should be made to Miss Jane E. Roberts, librarian, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.

## Reviews

JEWETT, ALICE LOUISE. Official publications of the state of New York relating to its history as colony and state. 62 p. O. 1917. (New York State Library, Bibliography bulletin 59.)

A list of material relating specifically to the narrative and political history of New York as colony and state, which has been published by the authority of the state from 1777 thru 1912.

The main arrangement is alphabetical, under a dozen or more subjects, the subject arrangement alphabetical by author except where a chronological arrangement seems more advantageous. Author entry is under personal name whenever it appears and the official nature of the publication is indicated by reference to the department report of which it forms a part and to the collected legislative documents. When no personal name appears entry is under the issuing office. The careful references to series and volume and number of New York legislative documents will give this bulletin special reference value in libraries maintaining sets of New York collected documents.

Many of the items noted are for sale by the State Library at prices indicated.

THE camera as historian; a handbook to photographic record work for those who use a camera and for survey or record societies. By H. D. Gower, L. Stanley Jast, and W. W. Topley. London: Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd., 1916. 259p. illus. 6 s. n.

This book will be full of suggestions to librarians who are making collections of local history material, since such collections must inevitably include much pictorial matter. The

authors have all had experience in handling the material of which they write, and the book is full of illustrations of apparatus, labels and record forms, methods of mounting and filing.

Of special value to librarians are the chapters on The mounting, labeling, and storage of survey photographs, The classification, guiding, and indexing of survey photographs, Detailed subject classification for a county collection of survey photographs, Popularizing the work of a survey (with suggestions for lectures, exhibitions, and expeditions), and Acquisition of existing material.

The authors have not hesitated to mention the names of particular firms from whom special supplies or equipment may be obtained, but this feature will necessarily be of less value to American readers than the numerous descriptions and diagrams of inexpensive homemade apparatus which has been tested and found both simple and satisfactory.

F. A. H.

RECENT French literature, compiled by Sarah Graham Bowerman. A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1916. 41 p.

As an answer to the repeated requests for lists of books in foreign languages suitable for a public library comes Mrs. Bowerman's annotated list of recent French literature. The list contains about 300 titles, the larger part being fiction. Each title is followed by a short annotation, giving a brief suggestion of the type of the book, and just enough of the plot to arouse the interest of the would-be reader. There is little attempt at literary criticism on the part of the compiler. Anatole France receives the most of this sort of attention and I fancy a good many critics would object to the classification of "La révolte des anges" as his masterpiece.

As is stated in the preface, the difference between French and American standards is so great, that the list was a hard one to select and should be commended for its exclusions as well as its inclusions. However, there are a few names which should be added. No list, however small, to be representative of contemporary French drama, should leave out the names of Maurice Donnay and François de Curel. Maurice Donnay is a member of the Academy and is one of the foremost among French dramatists of to-day. While he has written later plays, "Le retour de Jérusalem" is probably the best known and strongest of his productions up to this time. It illustrates the inevitable incompatibility of two persons of different race, religion and temperament. Curel's problem plays rank

with those of Brioux and representative examples are "Le repas de lion," a socialistic study, and "La nouvelle idole," dealing with a question of medical ethics.

Another delightful little play which might be added is "Un bon petit diable," by Rosemond Gerard (Mme. Edmond Rostand) and her son, Maurice Rostand, published by *Illustration* in 1912. It is a charming little fairy play, pleasing alike to children and grown people who have not forgotten their childhood. It was translated and played with great success in this country two years ago.

It might be interesting to those who enjoy Myriam Harry's two books, "La conquête de Jérusalem" and "La petite fille de Jérusalem," to know that in both cases the father is drawn from Mme. Harry's own father. He was a Polish Jew named Shapiro, who was a celebrated antiquarian and sold many old tablets to the British Museum, among them being some leather strips purporting to be texts of the Pentateuch antedating anything found up to that time. They were afterwards proved to be forgeries, tho it was never definitely proved that Shapiro himself was the forger. The books are an apology for his life.

The list will be of great value to any American library interested in contemporary French literature, both as a basis for selection of books for purchase, and also as a guide to readers. It is to be hoped that its reception will warrant Mrs. Bowerman in preparing a supplement.

OLA M. WYETH.

RAWLINGS, GERTRUDE BURFORD. The British Museum Library. London, Grafton & Co.; White Plains, N. Y., H. W. Wilson Co., 1916. 231 p. 5s.; \$1.25.

I am glad to see in print this book, the manuscript of which I had the pleasure of reading several years ago. The fact that the authorities at the Museum speak highly of the work is pretty good proof as to its soundness of fact and workmanship. As considerable attention has within the past few years been given in these columns to the history of the British Museum, I shall devote the space at my disposal to the latter part of the book before us, treating of the Catalog and the Subject Index.

The difficulties encountered in the making of the General Catalog of the Printed Books in the British Museum form an interesting chapter in library history. There being nothing that has ever been the subject of human thought, the result of human activity, or the object of human observation, effort, wonder

or speculation, that has not been written of in books, it is obvious, says Miss Rawlings, that the classification of a comprehensive library is practically equivalent to a classification of everything that has ever come within man's mental grasp. The mind that can take a bird's-eye view of the whole may well feel at a loss, when starting a classification of subjects, as to how best to solve even the question of where to begin. Some systems of classification begin with God and work downwards; others with Man or with lower forms of life, and work upwards. In the Melbourne library the classification begins with Sponges as the simplest of multicellular beings; in the British Museum Library the classification scheme begins with Theology. The broad groups of the British Museum classification are:

Theology	Philology
Law	Geography
Science	Topography
Art	History
Bibliography	Biography
Literature	Genealogy
	Periodicals

The difficulties of a classed catalog were long ago recognized by the Museum authorities. The Museum library catalog is arranged mainly, tho not exclusively, under the names of authors. Had the classed catalog planned in 1825 been carried out, it would sooner or later have become obsolete and required thoro revision. The first catalog of the Museum was published in two folio volumes in 1787. In 1807 work was begun on the revision of this catalog and the new edition was published in seven octavo volumes, dated 1813-19. In 1825 the Rev. T. H. Horne published his "Outlines for the classification of a library" which were adopted by the trustees of the Museum and a classed catalog according to Horne's system was in preparation for some seven years and then abandoned in 1834 when the trustees ordered the compilation of a new alphabetical catalog. This work was interrupted during the following two years by necessary researches required by the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Museum. The question of the catalog was one of the things considered by the committee. Witnesses testified that all such catalogs of manuscript as the Cottonian, Harleian, King's and Additional Manuscripts were very defective; that the Arundel Catalog was very good and the Lansdowne Catalog very fair. The majority seemed strongly in favor of a classed catalog of printed books as against an author catalog, and John Murray was so convinced of the desirability of

and ready sale for such a work that he stated his willingness to publish it at his own expense if the Museum would supply the copy. Baber, the Keeper of Printed Books, was of the opinion that the author catalog was likely to be the most useful, but that both it and the classed catalog were desirable. Panizzi maintained that an author catalog was of "essential importance" and that it was impossible to make a good classed catalog. He had never heard of any two persons agreeing on the plan of such a work.

In 1838 the trustees decided not only to make but also to print a catalog along the lines of the one of 1813-19 which should include every book in the library up to the close of 1839. Panizzi felt strongly opposed to printing, but the trustees overruled his objections, affirmed their "fixed determination" to proceed to print and instructed him to draw up a plan. Panizzi obeyed instructions and in 1839, with the assistance of four colleagues, he drew up the famous Ninety-One Rules as a basis for the work on the new catalog. While showing in their framers a remarkable combination of far-sightedness, experience and wide understanding of cataloging, yet these rules, when they came to be applied in practice, were found insufficient and some supplementary clauses were added. They were printed on the preliminary leaves of the 1841 catalog, with the supplementary portions in italics, and were printed separately in 1900 and again in 1912.

The first volume of the new catalog, purporting to contain all entries under A, appeared in July, 1841, and was the only one published. As the work on the other letters proceeded the shortcomings of this first volume became more and more manifest. Critics arose on all sides, but none of them seemed to grasp the difficulties of the task nor to appreciate Panizzi's desire to produce a thoro piece of work. He alone appears to have realized clearly what the catalog of a great library could be and should be. By 1846 the catalog of 1813-19 had grown thru manuscript additions to forty-eight folio volumes. Another parliamentary commission sat in 1848 to inquire into the constitution and management of the British Museum and in its report, published in 1850, they gave it as their opinion that the trustees were ill-advised in their attempt to print the catalog and they concurred in the decision to suspend printing.

In order to take care of the rapid accumulation of new entries for current accessions, it was decided in 1849 that each new entry should be written on a movable slip and not on the leaves

on the interleaved copy of the 1813-19 printed catalog. The slips were pasted lightly on the leaf and shifted as new ones came in and so a strictly alphabetical order could be preserved. The catalog was expanded into 150 volumes and placed in the reading-room for public use in 1850. Four copies of each slip were made by the "carbonic" process. Three were for staff and reading-room use; the fourth was carefully laid aside in boxes, and arranged according to the position of the books on the shelves. The "fourth slips" today form a shelf-list which is in official use.

By 1880 the slip catalog filled nearly 3000 volumes, some of which were almost too heavy to lift. Sir Edward Bond, the Principal Librarian, was heartily in favor of reducing this accumulation to print. In 1881 the printing of the catalog was begun under the editorship of Dr. Richard Garnett, who was succeeded in 1890 by A. W. K. Miller. An annual sum was allotted for the gradual conversion of the manuscript catalog into a printed one on condition that the money be applied to remedying defects and reducing the most unwieldy volumes to print. Therefore some of the later letters were printed before the earlier. Had a lump sum been granted the whole work might have been put in hand at once and completed much earlier, instead of being carried out slowly and piecemeal. Copies for subscribers and for use outside the Museum were printed in double columns, but copies for reading-room and staff use were printed one column to a page, on stout paper and bound up with guards allowing for interleaving. The object was to provide for an indefinite number of future accessions. Lists of accessions are printed from time to time. Copies of these lists are cut up into single entries and inserted in the blank columns of the interleaved catalog. This interleaved catalog is in triplicate—a blue, a red and a green copy, according to their bindings.

The interleaved General Catalogue now fills over 1000 volumes, containing in round numbers upwards of 4,700,000 entries. It is in the main an author catalog, but anonymous works or those published under pseudonyms of more than one word, are entered under the most important word in the title, and the author's name, when known, is added in square brackets. There are also important class-headings, like "Academies," "Directories," "Encyclopedias," "Ephemerides" (almanacs and kindred publications), "Liturgies," and "Periodical publications."

The catalog, which is always complete, will never be finished. A projected reissue of it

has had to be indefinitely postponed as a war economy.

"What is the best guide to Madeira?" was the first question asked Dr. G. K. Fortescue when he became superintendent of the Reading Room in 1884. He was able to answer off-hand that Brown's Guide was the standard work on Madeira, but he could not give Brown's initials, nor did he know whether it was Browne with an *e* or Brown without an *e*. The entries in the catalog under Brown filled two volumes. On the same day he was asked for books on Bulgaria, on Cremation, on Diseases of sheep, and on Land-tenure in Scotland—and usually the readers wanted the latest books on these subjects. The lack of any kind of a subject catalog was thus constantly brought home to Dr. Fortescue and he therefore planned to help such readers by supplying them with a subject index. To this he set certain hard and fast limits: dealing only with works published between January, 1880, and August, 1885, and omitting novels, plays, poems and miscellaneous essays. The Index was not at first intended for publication but its value was so obvious that it was printed by order of the trustees in 1886. In 1891 a second volume, dealing with books of the years 1885-90, was published, and in 1897 a third volume covering the years 1891-95. In 1902-03 the Index was issued in a new edition, brought down to the year 1900, and containing about 155,000 subject entries in one alphabet, with press marks. Supplements were published in 1906 and 1911. By means of numerous cross-references the Index is very easy to consult and its usefulness is unbounded. It forms the completest guide available for modern European literature outside the classes purposely excluded, and is the beginning of the realization of the scheme first outlined by Panizzi and later by Dr. Garnett.

THEODORE WESLEY KOCH.

## Librarians

BELCHER, Alice M., who has been assistant librarian in the Turner Free Library at Randolph, Mass., since 1906, has been promoted to the librarianship, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Farnham.

BRISCOE, J. Potter, chief librarian of the Nottingham (Eng.) Public Libraries since 1868, has been compelled by ill health to resign his position. His son, Walter A. Briscoe, for

many years on the staff and latterly as deputy-librarian, has been unanimously elected to succeed him. Mr. Briscoe, Sr., is retained as consulting librarian, with a salary roughly corresponding to the normal pension allowance.

CARPENTER, Helen S., New York State Library School, 1910-11, resigned her position with the H. W. Wilson Company in March to take charge of the filing system of the National Committee on Prisons, New York City.

CORDINGLEY, Nora, has resigned as assistant cataloger at Iowa State College, in Ames, because of the ill health of her mother.

DRURY, Mrs. P. F. (formerly Miss Gertrude M. Gilbert), New York State Library School, 1911, has been appointed chief instructor of the new St. Louis Library School. In this capacity she will be the senior assistant of the principal, Mrs. Sawyer. She has already entered on the duties of her position and will assist in preparing for the first session of the school, which will open in October next.

EVANS, George Hill, former librarian of the Woburn (Mass.) Public Library, who was elected librarian of the Somerville Public Library to succeed Drew B. Hall, resigned, assumes the duties of that position May 1. Mr. Evans was in charge of one of the Brooklyn branches before going to Woburn and is eminently fitted for the work in Somerville.

FARNHAM, Dr. Charles C., who on March 22 completed his 41st year as librarian of the Turner Free Library at Randolph, Mass., has resigned, his resignation taking effect on April 1. Dr. Farnham was appointed librarian when the library was opened on March 22, 1876, and each year since has received a reappointment. He is one of the oldest active librarians in the state, both in point of service and age. He has seen his library increase from 5000 volumes to 26,480 volumes in the last report.

FORSTER, Margaret, who has been an assistant at the Walpole (Mass.) Public Library some years, has been appointed librarian to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Miss Phelps.

HAWKINS, Eleanor E., Pratt 1905, who has been studying at Chicago University for three years, received her degree in February and has accepted the position of head cataloger of the Chicago Historical Society Library.

HEYDRICK, Josephine S., Pratt 1894, until recently librarian of the Pequot Library at

Southport, was married recently to the Rev. W. H. Holman of Southport.

HUGHES, Howard L., librarian of the Trenton Public Library, was married April 26 to Ethel Mary McKee of Trenton, N. J.

JENKS, E. W., New York State Library School, 1903, has been engaged by the American Red Cross National Association in New York City to work on the card and book records in which are registered those applicants who seek work in connection with the present war activities.

KEEP, Mrs. Robert P. (Elizabeth V. Hale), New York State Library School, 1894-95, died very suddenly on March 28. Since 1903 Mrs. Keep had been principal of the Porter School for Girls at Farmington, Ct. Her active library career dates back to the period previous to her marriage in 1897. For more than ten years she was librarian and treasurer of the Circulating Library at Elizabethtown, N. Y., and was also connected with several other libraries for short periods.

KLAGER, Karoline, is now librarian of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in place of M. Alice Matthews, resigned.

LEGGER, Henry Eduard, has compiled in a short volume, entitled "Walt Whitman: yesterday and to-day," an anthology of the criticism, both blame and praise, which appeared from the publication of Whitman's first poems up to the present time. Mr. Legler's references include periodical reviews, press notices and apostrophes addressed to the poet. The limited edition is attractively presented in handmade paper by the Brothers of the Book, Chicago.

McCoy, Helen R., New York State Library School, 1912-13, has been substituting temporarily at the Carnegie Library of Houston, Texas.

MATTHEWS, M. Alice, formerly of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, has assumed the librarianship of the Institute for Governmental Research, located on Connecticut avenue, between H and I streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

REECE, Ernest J., has been appointed principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, and will assume his duties Sept. 1. As stated in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of last September, Mr. Root could take the principalship for the current year only, having a year's leave of absence from his position as librarian of Oberlin College. Mr. Reece

graduated in 1903 from Western Reserve University, Cleveland; was enrolled as a student in the Western Reserve Library School in the fall of 1904, and received his certificate as a member of the first class in June, 1905. Then, for one year he was assistant in the reference department of the Cleveland Public Library, doing, incidentally, some work with home libraries in one of the foreign sections of the city. In the fall of 1906 he resigned to enter Oberlin Theological Seminary, where he studied for two years, and at the same time taught in the night school for foreigners conducted by the Y. M. C. A. at South Lorain, Ohio. An opportunity then came to organize the library at Oahu College, Honolulu, and he spent the years 1908-11 in establishing it in its new building. In 1912 he became an instructor in the University of Illinois Library School, where he taught the courses in federal documents, state, city and foreign documents, bibliographical institutions, trade bibliography, library buildings, and special libraries, as well as those relating to several minor phases of administration; had direction of the practice work, and accompanied the school on inspection trips. For four years he was also in joint charge of the summer session, and taught reference, book-selection, and administrative topics. While at the University of Illinois he pursued graduate study in political science, and published for the assistance of reference workers a handbook entitled "State documents for libraries," and for the use of the smaller Illinois libraries a brief bibliography called "Selected Illinois documents." He also contributed to the *American Journal of Sociology* a study entitled "Race mingling in Hawaii," and to the LIBRARY JOURNAL an article entitled "The libraries of Hawaii." He has been for two years secretary of the Illinois Library Association, and has served for one year on its legislative committee.

RICH, Mrs. Martha N., formerly librarian at the State Normal School in Hyannis, Mass., will conduct library conferences at the summer session of the Normal school, July 10 to Aug. 10.

SCHNEIDER, Rebecca, B. L. S., New York State Library School, 1914, was married to Charles A. Waxman of Seattle on April 5.

TEDDER, Henry R., secretary and librarian of the London Athenæum, was married Dec. 12, 1916, at the parish church of St. Alban the Martyr, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, to Violet, youngest daughter of the late Frederick H. Anns, of Hammersmith.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### VERMONT

*Washington.* The town of Washington has accepted the offer of Ira C. Calef to build a granite library structure. One of the most commanding sites in the village has been selected for the building, a corner lot presented to the town by Mr. Calef a year or two ago, and the construction will be pushed to as early a completion as possible.

### MASSACHUSETTS

The bill to exempt library employees from the civil service was given leave to withdraw by the public service committee with the consent of the petitioners, and the Senate has accepted the report. Thus, for the time being at least, ends the protest of librarians over the state. They feared library assistants and underlings would be classified, thereby cutting off all power of choice by librarians and a consequent decline in the quality of employees. The Civil Service Commission insists that it has no intention of classifying them at present, however, and the petitioners, agreeing with the public service committee that the bill was needless, offered no objection to its quiet death.

*Cambridge. Mass. Inst. of Tech.* Robert P. Bigelow, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1916.) Net increase: 3644 volumes, 630 pamphlets, 138 maps; total contents: 125,355 volumes, 50,248 pamphlets. Circulation, 18,493 (also 6844 photographs from the architectural department). Expenditures, \$6323.93, including \$4529.79 for books and binding, and \$1377.01 for periodicals. In addition to the periodicals charged to the expenditures, the library received 503 current magazines. Inter-library loans were continued, 83 volumes being lent and 7 borrowed from other libraries. The work on the Vail Library, referred to in the previous report as the "American Telephone and Telegraph Collection," was carried on actively during the year. The number of books cataloged was 9612; 429 of these were pamphlets, making a total of 12,010 books cataloged at the end of June, 1916. In connection with the dedication of the new buildings of the Institute, there was shown an exhibit of the published writings of the officers and alumni. This collection, known as the "Tech Men's Library," contained about 2000 volumes. Most of them were given by

their authors, but some were lent, and some were taken from various departmental libraries, and to these were added a small collection which had been established for some time in the general library. This collection is to be kept intact, so far as possible, and is to be made a permanent feature of the new central library.

*Lenox.* Plans for further development of the Lenox Library extension work have been made and put in operation. Boxes of books for the outlying schools have been selected and delivered to teachers, who will act as custodians and distributors of the books.

*Newton Centre.* The library of the Newton Theological Institution now contains about 34,000 volumes, especially suited to the needs of theological students. The Hartshorn Memorial reading room is open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., while the stack is open from 9 to 4. A newspaper reading room on the lower floor is open from 7 in the morning.

*Northampton.* A committee, appointed to confer with the Forbes Library trustees in regard to keeping the library open Sunday afternoons and evenings until 10 o'clock, reported Mar. 19 that, as the Clarke Library reading room is open Sundays, it seems advisable to omit that feature, and to demand next year that the Forbes Library be open every evening until 9 o'clock.

### RHODE ISLAND

*Providence.* The Elmwood Boys' Triangle was organized Mar. 16 for the purpose of collecting waste paper, such as newspapers and magazines, which are to be converted into cash to aid the work of the library.

### CONNECTICUT

*Andover.* By the will of the late Elliot P. Skinner the town of Andover is left \$5000 for a Public Library. No other bequests were of a public nature.

*Bridgeport.* On Apr. 2 the city council voted to give sites for two Carnegie branch libraries.

*Danbury.* It was learned Mar. 24 that a proposition to have the Chamber of Commerce move its headquarters from its present location to the Library Annex has been made by the Danbury Library. The library has offered to rearrange the entire ground floor

according to any plans the Chamber of Commerce may decide upon, and the additional inducement is offered that the name of the building will be changed to "Chamber of Commerce Building."

## Middle Atlantic

### NEW YORK

*Brooklyn.* The bronze tablet in Miss Plummer's memory was cast successfully and put in place in the Pratt Institute Library during April. The design is very simple, depending for its acceptance as a work of art upon the grace of its outline, the form and arrangement of the lettering, and the extreme restraint yet gentle effectiveness of the ornamentation. The tablet has been placed in the hallway of the second floor in the bay of the wall arcade directly opposite the top of the stairs. It will be kept covered until the formal unveiling at the time of the reunion supper of the Library School at Commencement.

*Clinton.* Mrs. D. Willis James, of New York, is the donor of the library to Hamilton College, according to an announcement made recently by President Stryker. The \$100,000 building was dedicated two years ago, and the name had been withheld up to now. Her husband gave \$1,000,000 to Union College.

*New York City.* The Williamsbridge sub-branch of the New York Public Library, located at 3777 White Plains road, corner of 219th street, was opened to the public on Friday, Mar. 30.

*New York City.* Under the caption, "A shirt-sleeve library," the varied work of the documents and economics divisions of the New York Public Library, is described in the Saturday magazine section of the *New York Evening Post* for Mar. 17. The collection of pamphlets and clippings maintained in the department is specially and enthusiastically described.

*New York City.* For some time serious students of the socialist and labor movements have felt the need of a more complete collection of pamphlet literature than is at present at the disposal of the general public. To fill this want, the Rand School of Social Science has undertaken to add to its library as exhaustive a collection as can be gathered. The Rand School is in a position to give to such a pamphlet library a publicity that no other socialist institution could give. The school possesses a splendid nucleus of several hundred pamphlets, many of them old and valuable. These are being classified, cata-

logued and made accessible by a committee of the American Socialist Society. Pamphlets of general interest will be filed in boxes in the general reading room and will be used for reference work. Only the librarian in charge will have access to the shelves. Pamphlets of greater value will be stored in the library of the research department.

*Poughkeepsie.* Amy L. Reed, librarian of Vassar College, broke ground Mar. 29 for the new \$75,000 addition to the college library, using the spade used in 1861 by Matthew Vassar, founder of the college, to break ground for the first building. The ceremony was attended by the board of trustees, faculty, library staff and student body.

*Rochester.* Plans were filed Mar. 28 with the fire marshal for a brick building to cost \$22,000. This will house a new branch public library, and will have flats above. The building is to be of brick, 42 x 104 feet and 27 feet high, and the ground floor will be specially adapted to library uses. The city will lease the library portion from the owner of the building.

*Rochester.* Work is begun on the rooms in the Municipal Building to be used by the new Municipal and Business branch of the Public Library. On account of the special character of this branch and its location near the center of the city, the subjects which it is to include are being carefully outlined. This branch will not take the place of a central library, nor duplicate the books in the other branches except such as come within its own field. On the business side it will provide a working collection of material helpful to business men in their daily work, and will cover, so far as may be, all the important industries and occupations of the city. Specifically, it will include political science, political economy, capital and labor, banks, finance, credit, interest, production, business law, commerce, trade, transportation, engineering, accounting, business methods, advertising. On the municipal side it will collect, arrange and make available material on municipal affairs, both for the use of the legislative, executive and administrative branches of the city government, and for the use of any citizens interested in current municipal problems. In general, it will cover municipal history and organization, public improvements, public utilities, sanitation and public health, public safety, education and social welfare, municipal finance. In form, the material may be grouped under three heads: (1) Treatises, papers and discussions in the

form of books, pamphlets and magazines; (2) Official publications of the city of Rochester; (3) Reports, municipal documents and publications of other cities, together with certain state and federal documents.

*Syracuse P. L.* Paul M. Paine, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—1916.) Accessions 9035 volumes, 450 pamphlets; lost or withdrawn 3474; total 120,693 volumes, 3823 pamphlets. Circulation 429,700; readers in library 87,557, an increase of 100 per cent. New registration 15,535; total 23,981 (estimated population 150,000). Receipts \$51,952.41; maintenance expenditures \$50,187.29, including \$9553.56 for books, \$1170.81 for periodicals, and \$23,220 for salaries for library service.

The report, which is presented as a "year book," departs somewhat from the stereotyped form. On the cover is mounted a map of the city, showing the location of the library and its branches, both actual and proposed. A number of illustrations show the work of the library in varying phases. The library now works thru 23 agencies, besides the main building. A new reference room, art room, Syracuse room, teachers' room, and two new stations were established during the year.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Atlantic City F. P. L.* Alvaretta P. Abbott, lbn. (15th ann. rpt.—1916.) Accessions 2671; lost and withdrawn 1214; total 33,918. Circulation 162,570. New registration 3303; total, approximately, 20,000. Receipts \$19,071.96; expenditures \$16,805.87, including \$3157.83 for books, \$877.90 for binding, and \$9701.54 for salaries.

*Collingswood.* The contract for the new Carnegie Free Public Library was awarded by the trustees early in March for \$14,985, and plans have been completed to have the building finished in September.

*Haworth.* The campaign for raising funds for the Haworth Library has ended, and the Haworth fire company has asked the library trustees to consider joining with them for the purpose of erecting a public building to house the library, the fire company, and borough headquarters.

*Jersey City.* A new branch of the Jersey City Library was opened in February in the southern part of the city in what is known as the Greenville section. The branch is located in rented premises, two large stores having been leased and altered to fit them for library purposes. The branch now contains about 7000 volumes for circulation, a

good collection of reference books for adults and a children's department. There is a reading room containing a good selection of current magazines and daily newspapers. The circulation for the first month was over 12,000, and the reading and reference rooms were well attended. The location of the new branch is particularly good, facing a square just off from the main thoroughfare and adjacent to four of the largest schools in the city. There are four large show windows which have been utilized for displays of books and pictures. The indications are that this will be one of the largest and most successful branches in the city. Plans for a new building to take the place of the present Hudson City branch, which is now located in rented rooms, are being prepared, and it is expected that work will be started on the new building in a few weeks.

*Paterson.* The new branch library which is located in Workingmen's Institute was opened for registration Apr. 9. About 3000 books were ready for use for the children, and the list for adults was also satisfactory.

*Ridgewood.* Provision for a \$100,000 library for Ridgewood in memory of her father was made by the will of Mrs. Gertrude Pease Anderson, probated in Hackensack. The will provides \$50,000 for maintenance of the institution.

*Roselle.* The board of education has granted the library board the use of the kindergarten room in a school in the southeast district as a branch library. The board also decided to equip the room with shelves for books, and appointed Miss Mary Bogash to act as assistant librarian.

*West New York.* The West New York Library Board on Apr. 2 placed orders for tables for the library room, which will be opened about the middle of May. There are now 2000 volumes on the shelves, and the library will open with about 2500 books. The shelves have room for 4000 books, and the library board is leaving room for about 1500 books that will be purchased largely on request and to meet demands that will come after the library is opened.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Altoona.* The annual report of the Blair County Law Library was submitted to the court Mar. 26. During the past year new books to the value of \$432.75 were purchased. The library now contains 3071 volumes, including all the state reports, most of the county re-



ports and a large number of reports from other states, together with various textbooks and commentaries. The court granted the request for \$500 for the maintenance of the library.

*Corry.* At a meeting held Mar. 21, the Board of Education voted that A. P. Mount be employed by the board as architect to devise plans and make specifications, etc., for the new library, and also to have supervision of the erection of the building. It was also decided that the design of the building should follow colonial and classical lines.

*Philadelphia.* West Philadelphia will have the twenty-second branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, to be erected thru the gift of \$1,500,000 by Andrew Carnegie for thirty such branches. The building, which will be erected in Kingsessing Recreation Center, will cost approximately \$50,000 and will have a capacity of about 20,000 volumes. It is expected that work upon the building will be completed by late autumn.

*Philadelphia.* Mayor Smith has announced that the work of constructing the Free Public Library Building on the Parkway will now proceed without delay, as the result of the decision by Judge Patterson, refusing an injunction to restrain the execution of a contract with the George A. Fuller Company, for \$2,219,000. The suit was based upon the failure of the city to observe the ordinance requiring that all stone for municipal buildings be cut and prepared within the city. The court decided that Director Datesman acted in good faith in receiving bids to have the stone cut either in the city or at the quarry, and that by accepting the latter bid he saves the city \$155,000. The contract has been signed and it is hoped there may be no more unnecessary delay.

*Pottsville.* The school board announced Apr. 11 that the lot upon which the new library will be built had been officially turned over to the school board. The communication further stated that the purchase price of \$23,500 had been paid and a true deed of the property made out and recorded properly.

## The South

### WEST VIRGINIA

*Moundsville.* The Moundsville Public Library was opened Apr. 7 with a reception. New library tables and chairs and other equipment have been placed in the rooms in the Woodburn building on Jefferson avenue.

### NORTH CAROLINA

*Gastonia.* At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Mar. 15, an appropriation of \$600 was made for the up-keep and improvement of the public library.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Beaufort.* Work on the Beaufort Township Public Library building was begun the first week in April. The building, which will cost about \$7500, will be built of pressed brick with stone trimmings, and will be equipped thruout with electric light and steam heat fixtures. There will be an auditorium in the basement. The books now owned by the Clover Club Library will be turned over when the building is completed and ready for use.

### GEORGIA

*Americus.* The existing contract between the city of Americus and the Carnegie Corporation provides that \$2000 shall be paid annually by the city for the maintenance of the library, but this amount has never been paid in full. The city council on Mar. 13 voted \$1200 for the upkeep and \$300 for further furnishing of the library. Since funds are received from sources other than the municipal government, the city will be given credit for these amounts by the Carnegie Corporation, and the payment of \$1500 will be accepted as a fulfillment of the contract.

### FLORIDA

*Eustis.* The Board of Trade met Apr. 9 and discussed in a definite manner the new library building. The City Council and Board of Trade will probably affect an exchange of lots, in which case the new library building will be erected on the corner lot just north of its present location.

*Jacksonville.* A New Law Library Association has been formed and temporary officers named. It is felt that a library is necessary for the convenience of a large portion of the legal fraternity in the section of the city west of Main street. It will probably be maintained in rooms of the Atlantic National Bank building.

### KENTUCKY

*Lexington.* A meeting of county school teachers and others interested in rural education was held Apr. 14 for the purpose of discussing ways to extend and develop the work of the Lexington Public Library thruout the schools of Fayette County. This work is the outgrowth of the "Forty-books-in-a-box" movement instituted by the library during the winter of 1915-16, and which has steadily grown in popularity since that time.

*Lexington P. L.* Florence Dillard, lbn. (Rpt.—1916.) Accessions 2507; withdrawn 449; total 32,191. Circulation 81,553. Registration 6729. Receipts \$16,282.07; expenditures \$16,131.28, including \$3315 for salaries, \$1960.57 for books, \$236.55 for periodicals, and \$270.15 for binding.

The boxes of books sent to teachers in the county have been popular, and more are wanted. The Woman's Club of Central Kentucky has placed its collection of manuscripts in the library, and in March a local historical association, to be known as The Bradford Memorial and Historical Association, was formed. The society plans to collect and preserve in the library historical documents, and to issue yearly a short monograph on some phase of local history. An oil portrait of James Lane Allen was presented to the library by the Lexington chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Appended to the report is a historical sketch of the library, which was established 126 years ago, when Lexington was on the frontier.

*Louisville.* At the suggestion of James C. Moffet, a business man here, the Board of Trade has taken under consideration a plan to bring the Public Library into still closer touch with the business life of the city. Mr. Moffet's idea is to make the library a sort of clearing house of information where inquirers could be directed to the various deposits of information already accumulated. Duplication of information for inquirers is not intended, but only an indexing of the agencies existing in the city where such material has already been collected and which are willing to share the results of their researches. Mr. Moffet seems to have arrived independently at Mr. Lee's plan for "sponsors for knowledge" and to be working out an organization similar to the Information Clearing House of Boston.

*Richmond.* Bids have been advertised for the erection and completion of the new Library and Training School building. The drawings and specifications were prepared by C. C. & E. A. Weber, architects, Citizens' Bank building, Cincinnati, O., and have been approved by the board.

#### TENNESSEE

*Cleveland.* Representative Smith has introduced a bill in the state legislature providing for the establishing and maintenance of a public library in Cleveland. It has been suggested that the Carnegie Corporation be asked for a \$20,000 building.

*Nashville.* The first anniversary of the Ne-

gro Public Library was celebrated in its assembly room Feb. 27, with a program of music and of short addresses.

*Nashville.* A gift of \$180,000 by the Carnegie Corporation for a library building at George Peabody College for Teachers was announced Mar. 17. The trustees of the college have provided for an annual expenditure of \$10,000 for maintenance. The college owns 50,000 volumes, accumulated by its predecessors.

*Nashville.* At a meeting held Mar. 9 the East Nashville Improvement League started the work of raising the funds they had promised the library board, and almost \$1000 was secured at the meeting. The league has pledged itself to raise money enough to place a concrete walkway around the triangle site, either to build a retaining wall or terrace the plot, which ever the board desired, to construct the necessary sewerage and to raise \$1000 to be used in buying books for the library.

*Paris.* The superintendent of the public schools in Paris has taken up with the Carnegie Corporation the question of locating a Carnegie library in this city. He asked the city council, Mar. 16, to take up the matter and to buy a suitable lot for the location of the library.

#### ALABAMA

*Birmingham.* The Birmingham Public Library had an exhibit of the paintings of Miss Anne Goldthwaite from Feb. 26 to Mar. 10. This exhibit and most others placed in the Public Library are obtained under the auspices and at the expense of the Birmingham Art Club.

### The Central West

#### MICHIGAN

*Ann Arbor.* A number of the library staff of the University of Michigan who worked under Theodore W. Koch during the years he was librarian (1905-1915), have presented to the library a photo-portrait of him to be hung on the walls with other portraits of former librarians of the university.

*Detroit.* At the city election Apr. 2, the appeal of the library for an additional \$250,000 for the completion of the new Main Library building was granted by a large majority. This is in addition to the \$750,000 allowed last November. The total cost of the building will be about \$1,600,000 and building operations will be resumed at once. Publicity work and campaigns for ways and means have been

on the library program for five or six years and it is a matter of considerable gratification that the required funds are at last available and the new building assured.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* A collection of books on French art has been given to the Ryerson Library at the Art Institute, by A. Barthélemy, French consul at Chicago. It includes works on the painters, miniature painting and architecture of France, together with an anthology of French painting of the nineteenth century.

#### INDIANA

The construction of four Carnegie libraries and plans for a fifth in Indiana cities were started the last of March. The libraries at Owensville and Mitchell will be erected at a cost of \$15,000 each, with a \$12,000 building for Tell City and a \$10,000 one for Ft. Branch. Newburg is the fifth town to be numbered among the Carnegie list this spring. The building is to be erected at a cost of \$10,000 and will be completed by early fall.

*Rising Sun.* The corner-stone of the new \$10,000 Carnegie Library was laid Apr. 3 under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge.

### The Northwest

#### IOWA

*Ames.* A recent action of the Iowa legislature in cutting the building appropriation for the three state educational institutions has caused the indefinite postponement of the new library building which was planned for the Iowa State College here.

*Burlington F. P. L.* Miriam B. Wharton, libn. (Ann. rpt.—1916.) Accessions 2916; total 40,714. Circulation, adult 60,934, juvenile 51,182; total 112,116, 58% fiction. Population 24,261, circulation per capita 4.62. New registration 1051; total 6835, 28% population. Income \$10,245; expenditures for books \$2629, salaries, library service, \$4106, other maintenance \$3075.

*Council Bluffs F. P. L.* Ione Armstrong, libn. (Ann. rpt.—1916.) Accessions 3774; lost or withdrawn 1080; total 32,608. Circulation 170,923. New registration 2024; total 11,338 (population 31,371). Receipts \$22,575.48; expenditures \$14,250.46 (no taxes available till May, 1917), including \$3563.92 for books, \$243.80 for periodicals, \$466.50 for binding, and \$6352.85 for salaries for library service.

*Pella.* The boys who attend Central College have been working during their spare time in tearing down and cleaning up the

debris of the auditorium which was totally destroyed by fire in February. It is planned to tear down the walls of the ruined building to the place where they are solid enough to rebuild and to erect a one-story library building on the spot before the beginning of another school year.

#### NEBRASKA

Township libraries have been established in the townships of Silver Creek and Comstock and levies made for their support.

*Hebron.* L. O. Secrest, who recently died, left to the village of Hebron 160 acres of improved farm land and other property, the proceeds from the sale of the same to be used to build a public library.

*Weeping Water.* The Congregational Church has given to the town the use of an old stone church for a public library and a fund has been raised by subscription to remodel the interior. The trustees of the Weeping Water Academy, which has closed, have turned over to the new library over 5000 volumes, largely a reference collection.

### The Southwest

#### MISSOURI

*Columbia.* The tax payers voted down a proposal to establish a Carnegie Library in Columbia, Apr. 3.

*Columbia.* The Library of the University of Missouri has recently recovered 80 volumes of library books from a student's room. They had been stolen a few at a time from the University Library, the State Historical Society and from professors. With but few exceptions, the marks of ownership, such as book plates, pockets and title pages had been removed. In a majority of the books, a stock book plate had been pasted on the inside front cover from which the university plate had been removed. The student paid \$162 to replace the books and "went home."

*St. Louis.* On Tuesday, Apr. 3, at about 11 p. m., a fire occurred in the building partly occupied by the Fairmount sub-branch of the St. Louis Public Library, in the Italian quarter on Daggett street. It was under control by 2 a. m., but meantime had destroyed a cigar-shop occupying the east half of the building and had done some damage to the front of the library quarters. Fortunately neither books nor furniture were lost and the injury to window-shades, etc., amounted to only about \$20. It was necessary to close the branch only one day, and it re-opened on Thursday

morning. The existence of a brick partition between the halves of the building is responsible for the success of the firemen in keeping the fire from the library.

**Kansas City.** The new \$175,000 addition to the Public Library, which is to be completed Oct. 1, will contain in addition to enlarged art galleries, reading rooms and administrative offices of the board of education, a lunch room and rest room for the staff. The top floor of the addition will be devoted to the offices and art gallery and the lower floor to the enlarged general reading room, the reference room and working quarters, including the bindery, which will be back of the reference room. The work of reconstructing the upper floor of the library building and connecting the new portion of the building with the old is under way. Soon the gallery will be closed to the public until summer, when the works of art will be placed in the three new galleries in the north wing.

#### KANSAS

**Leavenworth P. L.** Truman R. Temple, lbn. (17th ann. rpt.—1916.) Accessions 1632; lost or withdrawn 560; total 25,619. Circulation 74,539. New registration 1681; total 4749 (population 19,363). Receipts \$7763.42; expenditures \$5867.43, including \$1181.63 for books, \$190.31 for periodicals, \$274.65 for binding, and \$2406.52 for salaries for library service.

#### OKLAHOMA

**Oklahoma City.** At a meeting of the board of directors of the library, held early in April, it was determined to ask the Carnegie Corporation to give \$200,000 for the construction of a new public library building in Oklahoma City. The appropriation, if granted, would permit the erection of a modern two-story fire-proof structure.

#### COLORADO

**Denver.** The next branch library to be built in Denver will probably be at the corner of Santa Fe drive and West Seventh avenue. An ordinance providing for the purchase of this property for \$4000 was approved on its first reading Mar. 12.

### The Pacific Coast

#### OREGON

**Roseburg.** A move was instituted in Roseburg recently to establish a Public Library. The committee in charge has about \$300 in funds, together with several hundred volumes which have been donated by citizens of the county.

#### CALIFORNIA

**Berkeley.** Owing to a delay in the shipment

of fixtures, the new reading room extending along the eastern addition of the library will not be open until about July 1. The room itself, however, will be completed before the end of April. It is calculated to seat half as many as the present room and will do away with the existing congestion there during the crowded hours of the day.

**Berkeley P. L.** C. B. Joeckel, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—1916.) Accessions 6840; lost and withdrawn 1565; total 60,470. Circulation 343,339. Registration (two-year period first begun June 26, 1915) 13,496, cards surrendered 486, net total registered 13,010. Receipts \$38,545.54; expenditures \$38,545.54, including \$6547.85 for books, \$686.21 for periodicals, \$2336.35 for binding, and \$15,626.88 for salaries.

**Los Angeles.** The people of Los Angeles may be called upon to vote on a \$3,000,000 bond issue for a new public library and site at the municipal election in June. The finance committee of the council on Mar. 12 postponed action on the ordering of the question placed on the municipal election ballot, as requested by the library board, but the committee announced that it would probably do this in order to settle the matter finally with the library board.

**Pasadena.** Plans for the proposed new library building to be erected in Library Park were completed by Myron Hunt, architect, early in March and submitted to the library board. The building and furnishings, according to estimates, will cost between \$240,000 and \$250,000, the latter sum being available for its construction. The plans include temporary accommodation for the municipal art collection and for a municipal museum. The building will be two stories in height over its greatest extent, with additional story on the north end. It will be of reinforced concrete.

**Pasadena.** The Pasadena Public Library has a special feature in its Californiana. The suggestion came originally from Miss Anna Picher for a California reading table that would be of interest to winter visitors. The San Francisco disaster, destroying as it did much that was rare, rendered the Pasadena collection the more valuable. The first book purchased was the life of Father Junipero Serra, written by Father Palou. Another book of interest in the collection is "California as it is and as it may be" by F. P. Wierzbicki, date 1849—the first book printed in English in the state. As other libraries have specialized on Spanish records, greater attention was paid to the literature of pioneer days when the col-

lection was started. Among the most valuable of these early books is a collection of 57 volumes consisting of Briefs and Transcripts of cases that have gone before the Supreme Court of California, chiefly land-claims, but including as well railroad, mining, and other famous cases. Probably the most valuable of the entire collection is a file of the first newspaper printed in the state, *The Californian*, from Aug. 15, 1846 (first number), to Apr. 29, 1847, about the time of its removal to San Francisco, where it became the *California Star*. Except for the Bancroft Memorial Library, not easily accessible to people of the south, and the State Library at Sacramento, there is no other collection like it in the state. It is considered too valuable to be placed on the shelves, and is kept in a steel case built into the librarian's office, where the books may be seen by those interested.

#### IDAHO

*Boise.* Bill no. 193, providing for the establishment of a state law library at Pocatello, was introduced in the Idaho legislature early in March.

#### UTAH

*Salt Lake City.* In view of the fact that the last legislature failed to reduce the tax levy for public library purposes, the public library at Salt Lake will receive about \$20,000 more this year than last year, owing to the increase in the valuation of property. An attempt, however, will be made to have the library board transfer the extra money to the park department, that it may be used as a part of the fund for the erection of a municipal bathhouse at Warm Springs.

### Foreign

#### ENGLAND

Altho no regular monthly meetings of the Library Association have been held this year due to the war situation, J. Y. W. MacAllister, secretary of the Royal Society of Medicine in London, has made it possible for the members of both the Library Association and the Library Assistants Association to meet informally once a month in friendly intercourse, for the discussion of the problems continually confronting them. Mr. MacAllister in his first letter of invitation characterizes the nature of the meetings as follows: "There will be no formality, a comfortable room and light refreshments, and, when possible, interesting exhibits will be provided—those who are present must 'do the rest.' There are a cinematograph and epidiascope here, so that members if they can get films

or interesting lantern slides can brighten the program." So far the meetings have been voted a distinct success, supplying admirably the need felt for informal chats on current topics among the members. The associations are greatly indebted to Mr. MacAllister for having promoted the idea.

*Bradford.* According to the annual report for the year ending Aug. 12, 1916, 4965 books were added to the Public Libraries and 2389 were withdrawn, leaving a total of 174,569 volumes in stock. The number of borrowers' tickets issued during the year was 18,506. There was a decrease of some thousands in circulation, mainly in the branch libraries. This result is explained by the fact that the stringent lighting restrictions prevent many readers from visiting the libraries after dark. Three events of unusual importance occurred during the year: the opening of Bolling Hall as a museum of local history and antiquities; the opening of a new branch library in the East Ward; and the gift of library premises at Allerton by A. H. Rhodes. Owing to the depletion of the staff and the temporary reduction by one-fifth of the annual income, much important work has had to be suspended.

*Brighton.* An exhibition of a series of drawings and lithographs by Joseph Pennell, illustrative of the work now going on in the manufacture of munitions of war in the foundries and factories of Great Britain, was held in the art galleries of the Public Library from Jan. 13 to Feb. 3. The exhibition was held under the patronage of the minister of munitions of war. The catalog, including an introduction by H. G. Wells, was reprinted from the letterpress of William Heinemann's illustrated book, entitled "Joseph Pennell's pictures of war work in England."

*Chelsea.* A bronze bust of Henry James was unveiled in the Chelsea Public Library Feb. 28, the first anniversary of his death.

#### SCOTLAND

*Montrose.* A note in the *Library Association Record* for February says that the scheme whereby the Montrose Library extends its benefits to the inhabitants of the rural districts in the northern part of Forfarshire and the southern districts of Kincardineshire, is now in practical working order. Montrose is one of the places selected by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust to be a center for the rural scheme for an experimental period of five years.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

## BOOKSTACKS

The first installation of the new Borden Cantilever bookstacks is being made at New Britain, Ct., where the shelving formerly in place has been removed to make space for them. The erection is being handled by Post & McCord of New York City, who are also their manufacturers and agents.

## BORROWERS—CARDS

A new idea at the Public Library at Bangor, Me., is the use of "Mother's Cards" enabling parents to draw books for children below third grade (for whom the library makes no provision) without sacrifice of their own privileges.

EXTENSION WORK. See University extension work, Library relations with

## FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

Work with foreigners in a small factory town. Anna G. Hall. *N. Y. Libs.*, Nov., 1916. p. 159-161.

In some ways the problem of the foreigner in the small town is different from that in the city. The same evils of exploitation and bad housing conditions exist in both, but the advantages of night schools, evening lectures in English or in foreign languages are seldom found. The village library is likely to be hampered by insufficient funds and by lack of interest in the foreign population on the part of the trustees, but certain things the librarian can do without much expense.

"The children make the first and easiest point of contact, and once drawn to the library they become greedy readers. At first they are a little unmanageable, but are easily controlled if a firm stand is taken and if individuals, rather than groups, are dealt with. A quiet talk in the office often clears up misunderstanding and breaks down barriers of distrust. Responsibility of the individual for the property of the community, respect for the rights of others, and above all that to lie is a far worse sin than to destroy a book, are some of the points brought out.

"With the older school children and the younger factory boys and girls the work has consisted largely in encouraging and helping those desirous of more education than their parents are willing to give them. . . . It is not the province of the library to maintain night

schools, but we have undertaken to find private teachers for any who have come to us asking help."

The question of the adult becomes usually a question of a foreign-speaking and foreign-reading population. Information on the number of nationalities and of individuals in each nationality may be obtained from the state census sheets.

"The question of foreign periodicals must depend upon the financial resources of the library and upon the size and ventilation of the reading rooms. . . . If the reading room is small and poorly ventilated, it is probably not a good idea to introduce foreign newspapers and risk driving away readers of the American periodicals. A reading room in the foreign quarters or in some one of the factories might be supplied with foreign papers, pictorial magazines and pamphlets of interest to all, but the American language papers must be considered first in the plan of the reading room. . . .

"Two kinds of books are needed—easy books for the foreigner learning English and books in foreign languages. . . . The most difficult problem arises in dealing with the people who call themselves Slavs. As a rule they are too ignorant to classify themselves as anything but Russians, Slavs or Hungarians. . . . One simple method which we have tried has been to get from the United States Bureau of Naturalization their Leaflet no. 3, which is issued in seventeen different languages. We place before our people, when they ask for Slavic books, a number of these leaflets and ask them which one they can read, thus finding out the language they speak when they do not know its name themselves."

The librarian will find her foreign patrons sometimes disorderly and frequently dirty, but most courteous and respectful. "It is our foreign men who read our best magazines and our foreign children who are most keenly alive to the history and literature of other countries. . . . Our foreigners need friends, they need to be taught to trust good doctors and lawyers and business men, and to avoid the bad ones. They need advice and encouragement. They need to see the better side of American life and thought. The librarian in a small town has opportunities to learn to know her people well and to enter into their lives outside the library."

## LECTURE CHARTS

Impressed with the great opportunity for educational work thru visual instruction, the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company has compiled and made available in the form of lecture-charts and lantern slides, the results of practical experiments and investigations conducted in America in the past twenty-five years with soils, crops, livestock, weeds, insects, plant diseases, home economics and other subjects.

The charts are 70 inches long by 63 inches wide, made of a good grade of sheeting, printed in clear black letters easily read at a distance of 100 feet or more. They are arranged to set up and take down easily and quickly, from ten to fifteen coming in each set.

The charts are sent rolled in a canvas case, securely packed and sealed. With the chart comes a simply adjusted iron rod stand and a lecture book. When the charts are properly placed on the stand the leaves of the chart can easily be turned with the pointer and thrown back over the top. The lantern slides come packed sixty slides in a box, with a lecture book—the packed case weighing about fifteen pounds. Lecture books and reproductions of the charts can be purchased at a low price.

The lecture-charts have proved effective and have been sent into every state in the union and into many rural districts of Canada. The compact, portable form of the charts has made them adaptable to many kinds of work. They are being used in rural and normal schools, in university extension work, in county agricultural work, in Chautauquas, at county fairs. They can be set up quickly in class rooms, street corners, fields or farm yards.

Up to the present time libraries have made little use of these charts and lantern slides. This year, however, when the urgent appeal for extensive and improved agriculture is being made thruout the country, librarians should find the I. H. C. charts in great demand for use in lectures and food campaign work.

The company offers to loan and send free of charge lecture-charts and lantern slides anywhere in the United States or Canada on the following conditions:

1. That the express charges from Chicago and return are paid by the borrower.
2. That a definite plan for using the charts or slides has been decided upon so that they will be kept busy.
3. That a weekly report be made to the

company of all meetings held in public or in schools, giving attendance, etc.

Community chart circuits are arranged by the company when possible. Under this arrangement, the series of charts requested travels from borrower to borrower of a given locality, instead of returning to the Chicago office from each individual. The circuit plan has been found to work satisfactorily, and under it express charges are reduced, heavy shipments eliminated, and much time saved.

The list of available charts and lantern slides includes the following subjects: "Corn is king," "Alfalfa on every farm," "A fertile soil means a prosperous people," "Live stock on every farm," "Dairying," "Greater profits from the oat crop," "Make more from your farm poultry," "Weeds mean waste," "Home economics and sanitation," "Fight the fly," "Great forward movement in education," "Diversified farming for the South," "Home canning," "Development of agriculture." Further information about the material and the arrangements for getting it can be obtained from Agricultural Extension Dept., International Harvester Co. of N. J., Inc., Harvester Bldg., Chicago.

LIBRARIES—SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. *See Shakespeare*

—SPECIAL MATERIAL. *See Picture collections*

LIBRARY MEETINGS. *See Staff meetings*

## LIBRARY POST

Penny post for library books. Alfred L. Spencer. *Steuben Courier*, Bath, Oct. 20, 1916.

In a letter to the editor of the *Steuben Courier*, Alfred L. Spencer outlines another plan for a library post, this time specifically for a local cheap rate for library circulation over rural delivery lines. To the farm district, because of its isolation, pictures, magazines and books are of utmost importance, he says. The use of the library by the farmer has been more or less barred on account of distance, and only the penny post can obviate the difficulty. At least 8,000,000 country homes are reached each day by carriers whose load is so light that 12 or 20 books added to each would not prove an undue burden. A weight of 2½ pounds for the strictly local, minimum rate of 1 cent, which he advocates, would allow the sending of two average books or magazines. This rate would be a flat round-trip rate, paid from a deposit made by the borrower at the library so as to insure the returning of the book with the least possible friction. As country people have proved to be liberal supporters of both school and church, they can be relied on to do

their part for library extension. Endorsement of this scheme has come from many of the leading educators and public men of the state.

#### NEGROES—LIBRARY WORK FOR

*The Life Culture Review* for January gives several pages to a description of the two branches of the Louisville Public Library devoted to colored readers. Pictures of the branches and of the colored staff accompany the article, which includes a description of the buildings and a summary of the various phases of the work carried on therein. The two branches contain 15,119 volumes, and since their opening (the first in 1905 and the second in 1914) the circulation has amounted to 700,229 volumes. A large amount of reference work is also done, many club and public meetings are held in the buildings, and an apprentice class is conducted each year for those who desire to work in these branches or in colored branches in other cities of the South.

#### PAMPHLETS—CARE OF

The care of pamphlet collections. Tracy I. Storer. *Science*, Nov. 24, 1916. p. 735-739.

Since published articles on any line of scientific investigation are scattered thru a large number of serial publications, the worker who desires to cover the literature of his particular field must have access to a collection of reprints and excerpts of such articles, gathered either independently, or by the institution with which he is connected. Thus most investigators have occasion to assemble and care for a pamphlet collection. This paper discusses some of the methods of arranging this material in vogue in various libraries, and of preserving it from the injuries to which it is liable from dust, strong light, and careless handling.

"The methods in use for assorting and conserving pamphlets are various. . . . A popular method is to keep the reprints in flat piles on shelves. This, however, does not permit ready location, and removal of single papers from the pile involves a risk of tearing either them or the sheets adjacent to them. A second device is to place the pamphlets vertically on a shelf. This makes it possible to remove any desired paper without disturbing those adjacent to it. But unless there are frequent vertical partitions for support, the pressure exerted by the weight of the papers on either side makes the removal of thin pamphlets difficult. Both of these methods expose the collection to light and dust. A third method is to bind the pamphlets in volumes. This obviates the danger of damage by light or

dust, but is still open to several serious objections. Chief among these is the difficulty of arranging the papers in a thoroly convenient manner for ready reference. . . . All of the papers of one author may not be on hand when the binding is done; the contents of bound volumes cannot be so readily indexed as can separate papers; and the papers contained therein can not be so easily laid out for study as when separate and unbound. A final objection to binding is the expense. A fourth method is to place the pamphlets in vertical filing cabinets. This economizes space, but the cost of the containers is quite high. . . .

"The last plan is probably in more general use than any other, namely, placing the pamphlets in narrow pamphlet cases. These are of three general types. The first resembles a small letter file with a hinged back which completely protects the contents from dust and light. This case is heavier and much more expensive than the others and is slightly more inconvenient to handle because of the necessity of opening the back when removing the contents. The second type has both top and back open and while it will accommodate pamphlets of widely different sizes it exposes portions of the papers to the harmful action of dust and light. The third type, a box open only at the back, seems by far the most convenient, as when pushed against a wall it is practically dust and light proof, tho still permitting ready reference to its contents. Cases 12 inches high, 8 inches deep and 2½ inches wide, made of a good weight of strawboard faced on the inside with white paper and covered with black binder's cloth, are excellent, and are more durable than cases with wooden tops and bottoms, as they have a slight 'give' which seems to make them more lasting. . . . Cases measuring more than 2½ inches in width are not satisfactory; they soon break to pieces under pressure of the greater weight of the material they hold. They often, moreover, hold too many papers for quick reference, while the narrower boxes permit of a finer classification. With the smaller size additional boxes may be interpolated as necessity arises, before a complete revision of the collection is required.

"Three methods of filing the pamphlets of a collection are in general use; filing by subject, by author's surname, and by date of accession. For a small collection with which the worker is well acquainted, and . . . in very large collections comprising papers on such distinct subjects as geography, geology and zoology, the subject classification is pos-



sibly the most convenient. But in large collections devoted to a narrower field the alphabetical segregation by authors is much more satisfactory. . . . A third system is to file pamphlets in the order of their receipt, giving them serial numbers, and maintaining both author and subject indexes for reference purposes. . . .

"If cases are used to shelter the collection, some kind of case inscription is necessary whatever system is adopted. . . . If the subject arrangement is used, the title is made comprehensive enough to include all papers which are or may be filed in that case. If the author classification is used, a large initial letter is placed at the top and below it abbreviations indicating the names of the authors whose papers are filed in that case. If one author's papers require one or more complete cases their fronts bear his initial and name and an indication of the years covered. . . . Sufficient room should be left in individual cases to anticipate considerable expansion—no case should be more than two-thirds filled at first, save for a single author, unless the collection is already large and the expense of additional cases is an object for consideration."

A finding index is necessary, whatever the arrangement. Unless the pamphlets are filed by authors, a catalog of authors is needed. With a subject classification the entry would read:

Ridgway, R.

1892. Humming birds (Aves: systematic)

1897. Galapagos Is. birds (Fauna: S. Amer.)

With a serial arrangement it would be

Ridgway, R.

1892. Hummingbirds (642)

The words or figures in parentheses indicate where the paper is filed. In an author arrangement, only a subject index is needed, with entries under as many headings as needed. For all indexes the 3 by 5 inch cards are recommended, and a carbon ink of uniform color such as Higgins' Eternal.

A uniform annotation on the upper left hand corner of each paper, with author's name and initials, the date, and a catch title, will facilitate the search for specific items in the file.

Serials are best kept in sets, but reprints of individual articles may be filed with other pamphlets. "The date of receipt should always be written on the pamphlet as soon as it comes to hand. With some series no date of publication is given on the separate papers, and as they may have been issued in advance of the appearance of the complete volume, it often becomes important to know their dates of receipt, as in the case of papers describing new species of animals or plants."

#### PICTURE COLLECTIONS

Papers presented to the Massachusetts Library Club at the Marblehead meeting on the picture collections in the public libraries of the state were reported in the *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin*, July-October, 1916. Speaking of "How to get pictures and how to use them," George H. Tripp of New Bedford emphasized pictures of artistic and commercial value and of school use. He mentioned several sources of art subjects in reproductions and gave a list of art magazines which the New Bedford Library has found valuable. Commercial and practical pictures are mounted and arranged alphabetically, and for this group of pictures newspapers and schools have been found the most constant clients. Posters, too, Mr. Tripp regarded as worth collecting.

F. H. Chase of the Boston Public Library spoke with some detail of the method of circulating pictures in Boston, especially of circulating pictures to schools. He considered that a library should provide a portfolio to protect the pictures, some simple form of permit or record, and a skilled attendant. The addresses of five sources for photographs were given.

In calling attention to an exhibition in Abbot Hall, John G. Moulton of the Haverhill Public Library, distributed a multigraphed statement regarding the picture collection and its use at Haverhill. The pictures are circulated in bundles wrapped in a piece of waterproof green duck about a yard square. They are stored like books, upright on edges on shelves 14½ inches wide. The shelves are divided into pigeon holes 12 inches high and 4½ inches wide by upright thin partitions. In the classification of portraits, if the artist is known, and of paintings with a well defined subject, simple subject catalog cards are made. Sculpture is divided into three groups and then alphabetically by sculptor. Other subjects are arranged by the Dewey classification. Mr. Moulton added a list of sources for the various kinds of pictures mentioned.

The material of the Newton Public Library, as divided by Louise Stuart, falls into three divisions: photographs, color prints and lantern slides. The greatest success in the circulation of pictures from the library has been found in the colored prints and slides.

Effaline H. King reported that the Springfield City Library has accumulated some 150,000 pictures, the great mass of which index themselves as they are filed. "Thin flexible mounts," Miss King said, "have proved quite satisfactory. A great deal of shelf room is thereby saved, packages to be taken away are less bulky and corners are not so easily broken." During the last year teachers have been ex-

empted from fines. About 60,000 pictures were circulated.

Robert K. Shaw reported a special attempt in the Worcester Public Library to secure an arrangement of pictures such that any attendant could understand. The largest use has come thru the exhibitions held during the year.

Miss Hooper of the Brookline Library spoke briefly of her collection which she said had much in common with those already described. She urged discrimination in selection and spoke of the care of photographs in the Brookline Library.

As a guide to librarians the two pamphlets issued by the Newark Library on picture collecting in the series on "American library economy" were especially recommended, as were other specific sources for pictures and exhibits.

#### RELIGIOUS LIBRARIES

The Church House Library. Edwin W. Fletcher. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Sept., 1916. p. 333-346.

The Royal charter for the "Central Church House" (a place where the religious societies of the metropolis could be brought together in one building) made provision for "a library or libraries and rooms for the custody and preservation of records and reports." The library is now temporarily housed and numbers about 30,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, mainly gifts and bequests. The library committee aims to form special collections relating to hymnology, liturgiology, and the constitutions and canons of the colonial dioceses and of the American Church. The magnificent hymnology collection surpasses even that at the Hartford Theological Seminary, in Connecticut. The card catalog to the general library is divided into two sections—author and subject. There is a separate card catalog to the hymn-book collection, for which also a classified index is in course of compilation. Among other rarities the library possesses a copy of the "Vulgate," printed at Venice in 1599; there is no copy of this in the British Museum Library, nor in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

#### RURAL LIBRARIES

Rural libraries. A. L. Hetherington, Esq. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, My., 1916. p. 195-211.

James Kirkwood, a minister, outlined a scheme for rural libraries as early as 1699, in a pamphlet entitled "An Overture for Founding and Maintaining Bibliothecks in every Paroch throughout the Kingdom." Another

less visionary project, outlined by him in 1702, was actually put into practice and for a time furnished libraries for the use of ministers, schoolmasters, and students. In 1817, Samuel Brown distributed 200 volumes in the villages of Aberlady, Salton, Tynninghame, and Garvald; within a period of twenty years he had organized 47 libraries and was circulating 2380 volumes. His success was due largely to his own energy and self-devotion, for the scheme failed when copied by others in Berwickshire.

The Yorkshire Village Library was formed in 1856 under the auspices of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. Several similar itinerating libraries have been set on foot, all of them depending on voluntary local subscription for financial support, or upon grants from the education authority. Among other important stationary libraries placed in rural areas are the Coats Libraries, established by the late Mr. James Coats, of Paisley, over the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. There are over 300 in all, located in the schools of small remote villages, and their contents of from 300 to 600 volumes are free to the public. The collections are permanent, without prospect of exchange or reinforcement. The Claydon Libraries of Buckinghamshire were established by the Verney family and are supported on the 1d. rate.

To secure permanence in rural communities two things are essential: a frequently changed collection of books and something more than voluntary subscription for maintenance. One scheme has been suggested which is based on existing library legislation. The English Act of 1892 contains clauses allowing several parishes to combine for library purposes. Each parish should then adopt the Acts and impose a rate. If twenty-five villages came together, a ½d. rate in each village would produce an annual income of £250, sufficient for the initial outlay of organization and for running expenses. To test the scheme, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees have offered the necessary sum to the Public Library Committee at Worksop for a trial period of five years in a selected group of twenty parishes surrounding Worksop. A similar experiment will shortly be inaugurated in Forfarshire and the contiguous parts of Kincardineshire, with Dundee and Montrose as centers. A second scheme, based on Prof. Adams' Report, places the providing of books in the rural areas of a county under the control of the Education Authority. The special feature emphasized here is the county control, and a bill has already been considered in Parliament whereby the county authority shall be invested with

library powers, which would lead to comprehensive plans for developing rural areas. Both of these schemes depend on the schools as local depositories and on rates, rather than voluntary subscription, for maintenance.

The machinery for rural libraries is not elaborate. There should be one central large repository, with a small staff for administration. Boxes of books are sent out to the schools, the number of books depending on the attendance. Generally the books are grouped in three sections: books of a general nature, books for adult readers, and juvenile books. Each collection should have books of local interest and such as bear on the industry of the locality where they are sent. The index of deliveries and the record of books borrowed are necessarily complicated. Both serve as a guide to what books have been sent out and prevent duplication. In the central repository all the detailed work is directed to the end of securing complete records of the use made of the books and of making the work of the local librarians as simple as possible.

#### SHAKESPEARE

Shakespearean literature and its classification. Henry R. Tedder. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, July-Aug., 1916. p. 275-281.

In the tercentenary year the finest tribute to Shakespeare would have been a great Shakespeare Library, containing all the editions, together with everything that has been written about him or his writings. Such a project is out of the question in wartime; instead, Mr. Tedder, secretary and librarian of the Athenæum, asks us to celebrate the occasion by drawing "a picture of an imaginary library in the shape of a generalized view of Shakespearean literature in classified form to show its extent and variety, and how complex are its ramifications." He suggests that a complete Shakespearean Library would include some 25,000 volumes. The Works themselves should be given first place. Books about Shakespeare have arisen, in multitudinous form, for the following reasons: most persons have not sufficient mental activity to assimilate literature of power except in diluted form, each generation requires its current thought written afresh (hence the repetition), and each stratum of readers requires books that will meet the needs of its particular level of culture. Then follows a scheme for classification of Shakespeareana. It embraces twenty-nine heads, with numerous subdivisions, and gives a general view of the scope

of the literature on the subject such as any enumeration of titles could not possibly do.

The Birmingham Shakespeare Memorial Library: a tercentenary memorial (with a note on the Cervantes collection). Walter Powell. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, July-Aug., 1916. p. 282-297.

The Birmingham Shakespeare Memorial Library is one of the few great Shakespeare collections of the world. In the matter of quartos and contemporary literature it is surpassed by the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries; in modern literature (English, foreign, and foreign translations) it is perhaps unrivalled.

The history of its founding dates back to a suggestion made by the late Sam. Timmins, F.S.A., at a Shakespeare celebration dinner in 1858. It was publicly advocated three years later and the library was formally inaugurated on April 23, 1864, being opened to the public April 23, 1868, when it contained 1239 volumes. A disastrous fire occurred on January 11, 1879, and only about 500 volumes were saved. The new building was opened in June, 1882, and the library now contains 15,665 volumes, including pamphlets, but not prints.

In 1889 the library was offered the opportunity to buy the Shakespearean rarities owned by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps; the Town Council was unable to obtain the funds and the valuable collection went to America. A brief summary of the contents of the library to-day reveals the following: it is short of original quartos and rich in excellent and rare facsimiles. It has good copies of all the folios, including the two issues (1663 and 1664) of the third edition. The first folio is valued at £750 and insured for that amount. There is a good collection of books which Shakespeare used, or may have used, tho not many in contemporary editions. There are excellent modern editions of source books, but none of early date. The most important unique possession is the "Forrest collection of illustrations," acquired in 1892. Among other interesting matters is found the original manuscript of the imprinted part (the "cancelled pages") of Cowden-Clarke's "Shakespeare key."

The collection is arranged according to place of publication, not by language. Of the two catalogs, the first appeared in 1876 and the second in 1903. The full annotations in the first have great bibliographical value, altho the collection it represents was destroyed by the fire of 1879. The 1903 catalog has no bibliographical pretensions, but as a key it

justifies Sir William Bailey's description of it as the "Bradshaw of Shakespeare."

Birmingham has also founded two Cervantes collections. The first, presented in 1873 by William Bragge, was destroyed by the fire of 1879. Many rarities have not been replaced, but the present collection contains about 580 volumes, and includes many rare and valuable editions.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES. See Religious libraries

#### STAFF MEETINGS

Suggestions for staff meetings in other libraries may be drawn from the report of the ones held in the St. Louis Public Library during the year 1915-16.

"Three general meetings of the staff were held. The first on May 20, 1915, took the form of a luncheon in the staff lunch-room of the Central Building. It was served in two periods, 12:30 to 1:15, and 1:15 to 2:00, in order to provide for the attendance of the whole central staff without interruption of service to the public. The librarian presided and reminiscences of early days in the library were given by Mrs. Myers, Miss Wagner, and E. C. Rowse, a former member of the board of directors.

"The second meeting, on Thursday evening, Nov. 18, 1915, included a talk on Japan by Miss Clara Blattner and instrumental music by Miss Louise Boette of the Carondelet branch. The main hall-way on the upper floor, where refreshments were served, was arranged and decorated as a Japanese garden.

"The third meeting, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, was devoted to a musical program by members and friends of the staff and the reading of selections from Witter Bynner's "New world" by Gustavus Tuckerman. Refreshments were served in the staff lunch-room. Members and instructors of the Illinois Library School, visiting St. Louis on a tour of library-inspection, were present as guests by special invitation. On Dec. 21, an entertainment was given by the boys of the staff, especially for themselves and their friends. A feature was the playing of an orchestra recruited from the Filipino janitors. This body also furnished music in the lunch room at the meeting of Feb. 9.

"The usual weekly conferences of department heads and branch librarians with the librarian have been held on Thursday mornings thruout the year, except in the summer, when only one a month took place. They took the form of meetings for joint discussion and interchange of opinion, except on the last Thursday of every month, when separate inter-

views with the librarian took place. Among the matters referred to staff-committees for investigation and recommendation, previous to decision by the librarian, were arrangements for general meetings of the staff and for visitors' nights, book-review meetings, the systematization of the clipping work, flowers for decoration, the Shakespeare exhibit, and the handling of temporary loans.

"Beginning November 18, monthly book-review meetings of one hour each, similar to those held last year, took place on the second Thursday in each month, just preceding the meeting described above. All members of the staff desiring to attend were admitted, whether intending to participate or not. The speakers were selected by a committee of the staff. A selection from the publications of the month was displayed at each meeting."

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK, LIBRARY RELATIONS WITH

Mr. James A. Moyer, director of the University Extension Department of Massachusetts, addressed the Massachusetts Library Club at the Greenfield meeting on "University extension and public libraries." The report of his address is published in the *Bulletin* of the club for December, 1916. Mr. Moyer outlined with some detail the attempt which is being made by the state to provide educational courses free to the public. Out of 113 courses offered one half are elementary and the remainder are of college grade. Care in enrolling students and especial effort to maintain their interest in the course have resulted in the loss of only 1 per cent. of the students during the term. When the number of students in a community is twenty or more, class room work is offered. It is in the development of this work that libraries are offered a great field. Most of the assistance, up to the present, has been provided by the school authorities. In outlining this relationship between the library and University Extension work Mr. Moyer said, "In this system the State furnishes the instruction at a very low cost. The community furnishes the classroom or lecture hall and pays for heat, light, and janitor's service; the student pays only for his text-books and materials. It should be obvious that in this system, with proper management, most of the public libraries in cities and towns will be able to perform a most important public service. They have a building which is ordinarily open as well as heated and lighted during the hours that it is likely to be used by extension students. Usually the trustees of the library have available rooms which are suit-

able for the use of extension classes and home study groups. If, in addition, they can agree to furnish a working library including the text and reference books required for these classes, they will be making possible the actual attainment of free higher education in practically all of the cities and towns in the commonwealth. When these conditions are established, the actual cost to each student when he is not required to purchase text and reference books will be about \$1. If, further, a library becomes a clearing house for information and for receiving applications, the difficulties which students have when working independently in establishing classes will be very much simplified.

"I believe it will sometime become the business of the administrators of public libraries to supervise free reading courses for a more rational intellectual development of their communities. To begin this system is not difficult. If you will furnish the books and the class room, the State Extension department will provide the rest, at a very nominal expense to the student. For example, if you will furnish the text and reference books and stationery needed by a class and will provide also a room for the use of this class, the Department of University Extension will establish in your city or town a course of twenty or forty lectures and recitation periods giving the exact equivalent of the most popular course in English Composition offered in Harvard College. By offering your facilities of both room and books, you will be establishing in your library a really collegiate atmosphere, which is also very practical. . . .

"Unfortunately, the plans I have outlined cannot be developed on a large scale this winter as there are already more than 2500 students enrolled in the Extension correspondence courses while the appropriation that is available was not intended to provide for more than 2150 students. With the most economical and efficient management, it is doubtful whether a larger number than is already enrolled can be provided with adequate instruction."

#### VISITORS' NIGHTS

The St. Louis Public Library held its twenty-second "Visitors' Night," on Feb. 15. The first of these functions was held in October, 1912, so that the series is now in its sixth year. Interest shows no signs of abating. The special feature on this occasion was a demonstration of story-telling, held in the children's room, which was attended by about 200 persons. Stories were told by Mary C. McCul-

loch, supervisor of kindergartens, of the Board of Education; Laura Obert, assistant supervisor of the municipal playgrounds; Eva Leslie, children's librarian of the Soulad branch library; and Mrs. Anna P. Mason, children's librarian of the Divoll branch. Margaret Curran, children's librarian of the Cabanne branch, presided, as chairman of the visitors' night committee for the current year. The various departments of the library were open as usual, under the guidance of members of the staff.

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### Bibliographical Notes

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H. O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, has begun a revision of his "Guide to periodicals" and expects to publish it in the fall.

An excellent indexed map of the "City of Saint Paul" (1916), compiled "from the official records in the city engineer's office, U. S. topographic surveys and other sources," has been published by the McGill-Warner Company of St. Paul.

Title pages have been issued by the New York State Library for the following completed volumes of bulletins: Bibliography Bulletins 51-60, v. 5; Library School Bulletins 31-40, v. 4. A limited number was printed and no general distribution will be made. Requests from institutions desiring them will be granted so long as the supply lasts.

"The beginnings of Washington," as described in books, maps and views is announced by P. Lee Phillips, chief of the division of maps, Library of Congress. The wealth of material in the Library of Congress to which Mr. Phillips has had access and his experience, together with the halftone reproductions of rare views, should make this book particularly interesting.

In *International Conciliation* for February, 1917, published in New York City by the American Association for International Conciliation, may be found a list of the association's publications nos. 83-111, together with special bulletins, all looking toward peace. Up to the limit of the editions printed any of these bulletins will be sent postpaid upon request to the secretary of the association.

The economics division of the New York Public Library has at its disposal for distribution upon receipt of two cents for postage copies of the following charts: Daily cable exchange fluctuations for February, 1917, of

London, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Scandinavia and Holland; and Daily fluctuations for February, 1917, of Mexican bank bills, commercial bar, Mexican silver pesos, gold pesos and tostons.

On account of the increased cost of printing, the Cleveland Public Library has decided not to publish its cumulation of the books added to the library during 1916. In the case of subscribers who paid for the nine numbers for 1916 and also for the 1916 cumulative, one of two courses will be followed: either the twenty-five cents paid for the cumulative will be refunded, upon request, or, if no request for a refund is received, they will be credited with a subscription to the monthly numbers for the year 1917.

In order that librarians may assist in the campaign for increase of production and so reduce the cost of living, the *Ontario Library Review* publishes in its February number lists of gardening and poultry books. The list of gardening books is prefaced by notes on some of the more useful books by Dr. A. O. Jeffery of London, Ont., and the books are arranged in the order of purchase recommended to small libraries. A few statistics are given with the poultry books to show the imperative need for greater egg production in the Dominion.

The Library of the National Industrial Conference Board, 15 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., wishes to enter into exchange of publications with other libraries. The board is a co-operative body composed of representatives of national industrial associations, and organized to provide a clearing house of information, a forum for constructive discussion, and machinery for co-operative action on matters that vitally affect the industrial development of the country. A staff of experts has begun to investigate important industrial problems, and a monograph on "Health insurance" has just been issued. J. H. Friedel is librarian.

The house of Pixley & Abell, bullion brokers, 27 Old Broad street, London, E. C., has issued a folio broadside showing the monthly fluctuations, in London, in the price of bar-silver per oz. std. from January, 1833, to December, 1916. Prices are given for each month in each year, a yearly average for each year, silver coined in England each year, amount of bills and telegraphic transfers drawn in England on Indian governments export of silver to the east, imports of silver bars and coin

and average bank rate of discount for each year. In addition there is a margin of "Remarks" in which is indicated the most prominent political or economic occurrence of the year. This broadside was sent out with the February 28, 1917, market letter of Pixley & Abell, and it is assumed copies will be sent on request as long as the supply lasts.

A new reference periodical that promises to be of the greatest service in libraries as well as in the hands of the business man, is the *Business Digest*, issued by the Cumulative Digest Corporation (241 West 37th street, New York), also publishers of the *International Military Digest and Information*. The plan of the *Business Digest*, as outlined in its initial issue, is to present in brief abstract form the essential contents of approximately fifty business periodicals, together with significant business articles in the current general and technical magazines, annotation of new books and publications on business topics, and, so far as subscription support warrants, the contents of government publications having direct business interest. These abstracts are not critical, but are concise and impartial summaries, varying in length from 50 to 500 words, according to the length and importance of the article abstracted. Citations are given in each case directing the inquirer to the source of the abstract where the full text of the article may be found. An annual cumulation in one alphabet of all the material in the monthly issues is planned, to be issued in a permanent cloth binding.

## LIBRARY ECONOMY

### DEBATE INDEX

Debate index; third supplement, January, 1916—March, 1917. (In *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, Mar., 1917. p. 181-192.)

### MAGAZINE SUBJECT INDEX

Faxon, Frederick Winthrop, ed. Annual magazine subject-index, 1916; including as Part II, the dramatic index, 1916. Boston Book Co. 269, 297, 41 p. \$8.50 n.; Part II alone, \$4.25 n.

### ORGANIZATION OF SMALL LIBRARIES

Budlong, Mrs. Minnie Clarke. A plan of organization of small libraries; methods of work, lists of supplies and aids. Boston Book Co. 50 p. pap., 75 c. n.; cloth, \$1 n. (Useful reference series, no. 19.)

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### GENERAL

A CATALOG . . . including works on bibliography, English history and literature, fine arts, numismata, occult sciences, periodicals and transactions of learned societies, sports and a selection of important new books. London, Eng.: Bernard Quaritch. 81 p. 1s. (No. 348.)

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### YOUNG PEOPLE

Books for boys and girls. Brookline, Mass.: Brookline P. L. 20 p.

## SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

## AIRCRAFT

Special list of books on aircraft. (In *Nottingham [England] L. Bull.*, p. 2.)

## AMERICAN INDIAN DAY

American Indian Day, Saturday, May 12th [suggestions for planning exercises]. (In *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, April, 1917. p. 48.)

## AMERICANA

Americana from the library of the late E. George Squier, and other sources. New York: Anderson Galleries, Inc. 68 p. (No. 1300—1917. 597 items.)

Bibliotheca Americana: catalogue of a valuable collection of books and pamphlets on America. . . New York: Albert A. Bieber, 200 West 24th St. 44 p. (Collection no. 7, 1917. 749 items.)

Books from the library of the late Walter T. Stephenson; . . . Americana, bibliography, the drama, and many rare books on arctic and antarctic exploration. New York: Anderson Galleries. 74 p. (No. 1295—1917. 688 items.)

Books on American history and travels. New York: Walpole Galleries. 55 p. (No. 42. 622 items.)

Catalogue of Americana. . . New York: Alex. M. Brown, Inc. 39 p. (No. 16—1917. 724 items.)

Catalogue, pt. 1, of the valuable private library of the late Alfred S. Roe . . . comprising an extensive collection of Civil War literature, etc. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 116 p. (1614 items.)

Gray's catalogue of Americana. London, Eng.: Henry Gray. 48 p. (American catalogue, no. 10—pt. 5. 1326 items.)

Rare Americana . . . books relating to the American Revolution. New York: Charles F. Heartman. 35 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 65. 282 items.)

Rare books, pamphlets, manuscripts, relating to American history. New York: Scott & O'Shaughnessy, Inc. 91 p. (No. 34—1917. 431 items.)

Rare books . . . relating to the American Revolution; . . . to which is added some other rare Americana. New York: Charles F. Heartman. 22 p. (Heartman's Auction no. 68. 147 items.)

## ANTHROPOLOGY

MacDonald, Arthur. War and criminal anthropology . . . with [3-page] bibliography of the author's publications on humanity. 40-page reprint from *Congressional Record* of Feb. 27 and Mar 15, 1917.

## ASPHYXIATION

Willcox, Frederick Hartwell. Asphyxiation from blast-furnace gas. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Technical pap. 106.)

## BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VON

Rolland, Romain. Beethoven; translated by B. C. Hull; with a brief analysis of the sonatas, the symphonies, and the quartets by A. E. Hull. Holt. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

## BIBLE

Three-fold catalogue . . . the Bible, its study and criticism . . . the Old Testament . . . an appendix of a more general nature . . . London, Eng.: Charles Hignam & Son. 38 p. (No. 547. 1496 items.)

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

[The Public Affairs Information Service, White Plains, N. Y., has issued a bulletin providing a key to the type-written material (bibliographies, digests of laws, etc.) available at cost of copying. Material is grouped to show Articles listed prior to October, 1914; from October, 1914, to October, 1915; and from October, 1915 to October, 1916.]

## BIBLIOGRAPHY, LEGAL

Hicks, Frederick C. Notes on legal bibliography; supplement II, Aids to the study and use of law books. 8 p. (Reprinted from *Law Lib. Jour.*, Jan., 1917.)

## BIOGRAPHY

Dunn, Waldo Henry. English biography. New York: Dutton. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Channels of English literature.)

## BIOLOGY

McFarland, Joseph. Biology, general and medical. Rev. ed. Philadelphia: Saunders. bibl. \$1.75 n.

## BIRTH-RATE

National Council of Public Morals [English]. National Birth-rate Commission. The declining birth-rate [being the report of the chief evidence taken by the commission, instituted with official recognition, for the promotion of race regeneration—spiritual, moral and physical]. Dutton. 4 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

## BOOKS

Aldis, Harry G. The printed book. Putnam, 1916. 5 p. bibl. 45 c. n.; leath. \$1 n. (Cambridge manuals of science and literature.)

## BUSINESS

Brooklyn Public Library. The business man's library; representative titles selected from the collection of business books in the . . . library. 31 p.

Cambridge Public Library. A selected list of books about business. 6 p.

Select business books; . . . designed primarily to meet the needs of the student body of the New York University School of Commerce . . . New York Univ. Press. 24 p.

## CAPITALISM

Cunningham, William, D.D. The progress of capitalism in England. Putnam, 1916. 7 p. bibl. 90 c. n.

## CHILD WELFARE

Bascom, Elva L., and Mendenhall, Dorothy Reed, comps. List of books and pamphlets on child welfare. Madison, Wis.: Wis. Lib. Comm. 14 p. 6 c. each; \$5 a hundred. (Repr. from *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, March, 1917.)

## CHINA—HISTORY

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. The development of China. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 7 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Powell, Lyman Pierson. Christian Science: the faith and its founder. New York: Putnam. 6 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

## COAL

Moodie, Roy Lee. The coal measures Amphibia of North America. Washington: Carnegie Inst., 1916. 16 p. bibl. \$5.50.

## COTTON—INJURIOUS INSECTS AND DISEASES

McGregor, Ernest Alex., and McDonough, Fk. L. The red spider on cotton. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. no. 416.)

## DAYLIGHT SAVING

Daylight saving. (In *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, Mar., 1917. p. 161-163.)

## DIPTERA

Peterson, Alvah. The lead-capsule and mouth-parts of *Diptera*. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill. 4 p. bibl. \$2.

## DRAMA

Boyd, Ernest A. The contemporary drama of Ireland. Little, Brown. 10 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Contemporary drama series.)

Dickinson, Thomas Herbert. The contemporary drama of England. Little, Brown. 37 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Contemporary drama series.)

Drury, F. K. W., comp. Some of the best dramas. H. W. Wilson Co. 16 p. 10 c. each; special rate in quantities.

## ECONOMICS

Biblioteca politica—part 1, being a collection of books and pamphlets relating to the economic, social and political development of America. New York: W. A. Gough. 32 p. (No. 3, 1916. 544 items.)

Catalogue of second-hand books in history and economics. Cambridge, Eng.: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd. 66 p. (1917—No. 159. 1956 items.)

## ECONOMY

The high cost of living. (In *Chicago P. L. Bull.*, March, 1917. p. 31-34.)

## EDUCATION

Ryan, W. Carson, Jr. Educational literature,

- 1915-16. Washington, D. C.: Bur. of Educ. 4 type-written p.
- EMBARGOES**  
Meyer, Herman H. B., comp. List of references on embargoes. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 44 p.
- EMPLOYMENT**  
Employment for the handicapped. In *Bull. of the Russell Sage Foundation*, Feb., 1917. p. 2-4.)
- ENDOTHTA PARASITICA**  
Shear, Cornelius Lott, and others. Endothia parasitica and related species. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 6 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. no. 380.)
- ENGINEERING ETHICS**  
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Engineering ethics; including a few references on the ethics of other professions. 15 p. (Reprinted from the *Mo. Bull.*, Feb., 1917.)
- ENGLAND—SOCIAL LIFE**  
Social life in England. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Oct.-Dec., 1916. p. 64-66.)
- ENGLISH LANGUAGE**  
Steadman, J. M., Jr. The origin of the historical present in English. Chapel Hill, N. C.: Univ. of N. C. 2 p. bibl. (*Studies in Philology*, Vol. xiv, no. 1. Jan., 1917.)
- EPICETUS**  
Epictetus. The creed of Epictetus as contained in the Discourses, Manual and Fragments; synthetically arranged and edited by Ulysses G. B. Pierce; with an introductory study, The faith of a stoic. Boston: Beacon Press. 5 p. bibl. \$1.35.
- ETCHING**  
Books on etching. (In *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, Mar., 1917. p. 154-160.)  
Wilson, Matthew Hale. An inductive study of standards of right. Boston: Badger. 11 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Present-day problems series.)
- EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
Davenport, E. H. The False Decretals. New York: Longmans. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.  
Naumann, Friedrich. Central Europe: a translation by Christabel M. Meredith from the original German of Mittel-Europa. New York: A. A. Knopf. 17 p. bibl. \$3 n.
- EUROPEAN WAR**  
Books on the great war. Vol. I to II by F. W. T. Lange and W. T. Berry; vol. IV by F. W. T. Lange. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 55 p.; 51 p.; 77 p.; 176 p. In 2 books, ea. \$2.25.  
Forsyth, John, comp. A bibliography of publications on the war, contained in the Provincial Library [of British Columbia]. Victoria, B. C., 1916. 52 p. (Library bulletin no. 1.)  
The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Dec., 1916. p. 901-910.)  
The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., 1917, p. 44-54; Feb., 1917, p. 137-144.)  
The European War: some works recently added to the library. In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, March, 1917. p. 200-207.)  
Viasscher, Charles de. Belgium's case; a judicial enquiry. Doran. 4 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- EUROPEAN WAR—ATROCITIES**  
Rockwell, William Walker. The pitiful plight of the Assyrian Christians in Persia and Kurdistan; described from the reports of eye-witnesses. New York: American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. 3 p. bibl.
- FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS**  
Feeble-mindedness. (In *Quar. Bull. of the Los Angeles P. L.*, Jan., 1917. p. 61-63.)
- FINE ARTS**  
Lawson, Mildred H., comp. An annotated list of books on the arts, for the teacher and student; revised by Royal B. Farnum. Albany: Univ. of the State of N. Y. 87 p. (*Bulletin*. No. 633, Feb. 15, 1917.)
- FIRE PROTECTION**  
Fire protection, with special reference to theaters. Seattle P. L., *Lit. Poster*, Feb. 8, 1917. 2 p.
- FRUIT CULTURE—INJURIOUS INSECTS AND DISEASES**  
Keitt, George Wannamaker. Peach scab and its control. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. no. 395.)
- FURNACES**  
Kreisinger, Henry, and others. Combustion in the fuel bed of hand-fired furnaces. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Technical pap. 137.)
- GARDENING**  
A select list of books on gardening. (In *Bull. of the Carnegie L. of San Antonio, Tex.*, Feb., 1917. p. 72-79.)  
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- GARY SYSTEM**  
McMillen, James Adelbert, comp. The Gary system: a bibliography. Rochester, N. Y.: Univ. of Rochester L. 13 p.
- GENETICS**  
Castle, William Ernest. Genetics and eugenics. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ., 1916. 25 p. bibl. \$2 n.  
Castle, William Ernest, and Wright, Sewall. Studies of inheritance in guinea-pigs and rats. Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1916. 3 p. bibl. \$2.50.
- GIFTED CHILD**  
The gifted child; a bibliography. Eugene, Ore.: Univ. of Oregon L. 6 typewritten p.
- GREAT BRITAIN—HISTORY**  
Tedder, Arthur William. The navy of the Restoration, from the death of Cromwell to the treaty of Breda; its work, growth and influence. Putnam. 39 p. bibl. \$2.25 n. (Cambridge historical essays.)
- HANDICRAFT**  
Overman, Ruth A., comp. A list of books for mothers on practical handicraft for children. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Apr., 1917. p. 127-129.)
- HARDY, THOMAS**  
Webb, A. P. A bibliography of the works of Thomas Hardy, 1865-1915. London: Frank Hollings, 7 Great Turnstile, Holborn, 1916. xiv, 128 p. 6a. n.
- HOHENZOLLERNS**  
Fay, Sidney Bradshaw. The Hohenzollern household and administration in the sixteenth century. Chapters 1, 2. Northampton, Mass.: Smith Coll., Dept. of Hist. bibl. 50 c. (Studies in history.)
- IMMIGRATION**  
Reely, Mary Katharine, comp. Selected articles on immigration. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 15 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)  
Steiner, Jesse Frederick. The Japanese invasion; a study in the psychology of inter-racial contracts. Chicago: McClurg. 14 p. bibl. \$1.25.
- INCUNABULA**  
The David N. Carvalho collection of incunabula. New York: Anderson Galleries, Inc. 30 p. (No. 1302—1917. 188 items.)
- INDIA**  
Catalogue of a collection of books on our Indian empire; comprising history, biography, travel, literature, archaeology, sport and natural history. London, Eng.: Francis Edwards. 49 p. (No. 371, Feb. 1917. 881 items.)
- INDIANS**  
James, Gen. Thomas. Three years among the Indians and Mexicans. St. Louis: Mo. Hist. Soc., 1916. 8 p. bibl. \$5 n.
- INFANTILE PARALYSIS**  
Brennan, W. A. [A select list of 24 titles on infantile paralysis, with introductory notes, published as a preliminary to a forthcoming bibliography of 500 titles.] (In *Reference Bulletin*, Dec., 1916. p. 3-6. Chicago: Index Office, Inc.)



## INSURANCE

Gephart, William Franklin. Principles of insurance. 2 v. v. 1, Life; v. 2, Fire. Macmillan. bibla. ca. \$1.50 n.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

Droit international, droit maritime; diplomatic, politique. Leyden, Holland: Burgersdijk & Niermans. 86 p. (Troisième série no 10. 1786 items.)

Evans, Lawrence Boyd. Leading cases on international law. Chicago: Callaghan. 7 p. bibl. \$3.50.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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Levermore, Charles H. A working library for students of international relations. (In *The World Court*, Feb., 1917. p. 14-17.)

## IOWA

Iowana; [including] some recent publications by Iowa authors. (In *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Jan., 1917. p. 129-136.)

## IRELAND

A catalogue of the Bradshaw collection of Irish books in the University Library, Cambridge. 3 vols. Cambridge: Printed for the Univ. Lib.; for sale by Bernard Quaritch, London, 1916. 1696 p. (Price not sent.)

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Nairne, Canon Alexander. Isaiah: the prophet and the book. New York: Longmans. 4 p. bibl. 36 c. n. (Liverpool Diocesan Bd. of Divinity pubs.)

## JAPAN

A bibliography of Japan. (In *N. Y. Evening Post Japanese supplement*, Dec. 30, 1916. p. 25-26.)

## KAOLINS

Sproat, Ira Elmer. Refining and utilization of Georgia Kaolins. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Bull. 128.)

## LATIN AMERICA, CHRISTIANITY IN

Congress on Christian Work in Latin America. Panama, 1916. Christian work in Latin America; being the reports of Commissions, I [-VIII] presented to the congress. Pub. for the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America. 3 v. New York: Missionary Educ. Movement of U. S. and Canada. 5 p. bibl. \$2.50.

## LAW

Catalogue of law books; including the libraries of the late Judge S. W. Emery. . . Judge George E. Hughes. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 42 p. (814 items.)

## LIBRARIES

Porto Rico.—Dept. of Education. Official library guide for the public school system of Porto Rico. Porto Rico: The department. 144 p.

## LIFE INSURANCE

Hopf, Harry A. Surveying my day; an address delivered before the convention of field men of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. Hartford, Ct.: Phoenix Mutual Life Insur. Co., 1916. 3 p. bibl.

## LINCOLNIANA

Library . . . embracing history of the Civil War; Lincolniana and general American history. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 63 p. (No. 1184. 753 items.)

## LITERATURE

Patterson, William Morrison. The rhythm of prose; an experimental investigation of individual difference in the sense of rhythm. New York: Lemcke & Buechner, 1916. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature.)

## LITERATURE, AMERICAN

Guthrie, Anna Lorraine, comp. Contemporary American literature. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson. 6 p. bibl. 35 c. (Study outline series.)

Painter, Franklin Verzelius Newton. Introduction

to American literature. Boston: Sibley & Co. bibl. \$1.36.

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Ward, Sir Adolphus William, and Waller, Alfred Rayney, eds. The Cambridge history of English literature. v. 13, The nineteenth century. Putnam. 116 p. bibl. \$2.75 n.

Ward, Sir Adolphus William, and Waller, Alfred Rayney, eds. The Cambridge history of English literature. Vol. 14, The nineteenth century; pt. 3. New York: Putnam. 148 p. bibl. \$2.75 n.

## LOUISIANA

Louisiana and Louisiana writers. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Oct.-Dec., 1916. p. 66-71.)

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Library of Congress.—Div. of Manuscripts. Manuscript collections in the Library of Congress. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 9 p.

## MARKETS

Boston.—City Planning Board. A summary of the market situation in Boston; preliminary report of the committee, June, 1915. The board, 1916. 28 p. bibl.

## MEDICINE

Schmidt, Carl Louis August. Studies on the formation and antigenic properties of certain compound proteins. Berkeley: Univ. of California, 1916. 3 p. bibl. 50 c. (Publ. in pathology.)

## MERCHANT MARINE

Phelps, Edith M., comp. Selected articles on the American merchant marine. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1916. 12 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

## MICHIGAN—HISTORY

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society publications. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, Feb., 1917. p. 27-30.)

## MILITARY SCIENCE

Bond, Paul Stanley, and McDonough, Michael Joseph. Technique of modern tactics; a study of troop leading methods in the operations of detachments of all arms. Menasha, Wis.: G. Banta Pub. 4 p. bibl. \$2.65.

Boston P. L. A selected list of books on national defense, military and naval science and law in the library . . . 25 p. (Brief reading lists. No. 1.)

## MILITARY TRAINING

Van Valkenburgh, Agnes, comp. Selected articles on military training in schools and colleges, including military camps. H. W. Wilson Co. 32 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

## MILK INDUSTRY

Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of references on the milk industry. (In *Special Libs.*, Jan., 1917. p. 10-22.)

## MINERALOGY

Moses, Alfred Joseph, and Parsons, Charles Lathrop. Elements of mineralogy, crystallography and blowpipe analysis; from a practical standpoint, including a description of all common or useful minerals, their formation and occurrence, the test necessary for their identification, the recognition and measurement of their crystals, and their economic importance and uses in the arts. New York: Von Nostrand. 3 p. bibl. \$3 n.

## MINIMUM WAGE

Reely, Mary Katharine, comp. Selected articles on minimum wage. H. W. Wilson Co. 12 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

## MISSIONARIES

Livres anciens et modernes: explorations de missionnaires Catholiques en Afrique, Amérique en Asie. La Haye: Martinus Nijhoff. 24 p. (No. 423. 185 items.)

## MOLYBDENUM

Horton, Frederick Waters. Molybdenum; its ores and their concentration; with a discussion of markets, prices and uses. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 7 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Bull. 111.)

## MONROE DOCTRINE

Oklahoma University. — University Extension Div.—Dept. of Public Discussion and Debate. Monroe Doctrine. Norman, Okla.: The university. 9 p. bibl. 10 c. (Bulletin.)

## MOTHS

Graf, John Enos. The potato tuber moth. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 5 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. no. 427.)

## MUSIC

Music scores. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, March, 1917. p. 42-53.)

## MUNICIPAL BUDGET

Wright Joseph, comp. Select bibliography on municipal budget-making. (In *Nat. Munic. Rev.*, Jan., 1917. p. 163-167.)

## MYTHOLOGY

Gray, Louis Herbert, ed. The mythology of all the races. In 13 vols., vol. 6, Indian; by A. Berriedale Keith; Iranian; by Albert J. Carnoy. Boston: M. Jones Co. 36 p. bibl. \$6; \$10.

## NAMES

Weekely, Ernest. Surnames. New York: Dutton. 5 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.

## NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Catalogue of books, engravings and autographs relating to Napoleon the First and the wars in which he was engaged, 1793-1815. London, Eng.: Francis Edwards. 46 p. (No. 372. 794 items.)

## NEUROSES

Hitchman, Eduard, M.D. Freud's theories of the neuroses; authorized translation by C. P. Payne; introduction by Ernest Jones. New York: Moffat, Yard. 7 p. bibl. \$2 n.

## NEW YORK CITY—MANUFACTURING

Walter, Henriette R. Investigations of industries in New York City, 1905-1915; a list of published reports. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, Com. on Women's Work. 24 p. 10 c.

## OHIO—HISTORY

Shepard, Claude L. The Connecticut Land Company: a study in the beginning of colonization of the Western Reserve [with index]. (In *Annual Report of The Western Reserve Historical Society*, 1916. Tract no. 96. p. 65-234.)

## PAGEANTS

Rockwell, Ethel T. Historical pageantry: a treatise and a bibliography. 1916. 19 p. (Wisconsin Historical Society, *Bulletins of Information*. No. 84.)

## PAINTINGS

Glodt, J. Thdr. Raphael's Madonna Gonzaga; technical proofs of authenticity and history of the painting. Boston: Athens Pub. Co. 5 p. bibl. \$1.

## PENN, WILLIAM

Penn, William. The peace of Europe; The fruits of solitude; and other writings. Dutton, 1916. 4 p. bibl. 50 c. n.; \$1 n. (Everyman's library.)

## PENSIONS—SCHOOL

Ryan, Will Carson, and King, Roberta, comps. State pension systems for public-school teachers. Washington, D. C.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull. no. 14.)

## PETROLEUM

Mechanics' Mercantile Library. List of books on petroleum. San Francisco, Cal.: Mechanics' Institute. 16 p. (Publ. no. 6. Jan., 1917.)

## PICTURES

Merritt, L. Eveline. New series of studies of famous pictures. 8 pts. Taylorville, Ill.: C. M. Parker. bibl. per doz., 15 c.; per 100, \$1.

## PLIOCENE PALEONTOLOGY

Nomland, Jorgen O. Fauna from the lower Pliocene at Jacalitos Creek and Waltham Canyon, Fresno County, California. Berkeley: Univ. of California, 1916. bibl. 15 c. (Dept. of Geology bull.)

## POETRY

Braithwaite, William Stanley, ed. Anthology of magazine verse for 1916; and year book of American poetry. New York: L. J. Gomme, 1916. bibl. \$1.50.

Maynard, Katharine, comp. Twentieth century poetry; a list of references to English and American poetry, 1900 to 1915. Part II. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Jan., 1917. p. 120-121.)

Monroe, Harriet, and Henderson, Alice Corbin, eds. The new poetry; an anthology. Macmillan. 19 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

## PRISONS

Bacon, Corinne, comp. Prison reform. H. W. Wilson Co. 24 p. bibl. \$1.25. (Handbook series.)

## PSYCHIATRY

Glueck, Bernard. Studies in forensic psychiatry; from the Criminal Dept., Government Hospital for the Insane. Boston: Little, Brown, 1916. bibl. \$2.50 n. (Criminal science monographs.)

## PSYCHOLOGY

Coc, George Albert. The psychology of religion. Univ. of Chicago, 1916. 18 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Handbooks of ethics and religion.)

## RAILROADS

Phelps, Edith M., comp. Selected articles on government ownership of railroads. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1916. 19 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

## RAINFALL

Reed, William Gardner, and White, Marshall Kent. Rainfall data in Berkeley, California. Berkeley: Univ. of California. bibl. 30 c. (Publ. in engineering.)

## RELIGION

Hardy, Rev. Thomas John. Catholic or Roman Catholic? twelve letters to one unsettled in the English church. Milwaukee: Young Churchman. 4 p. bibl. \$1. (Handbooks of Catholic faith and practice.)

## RELIGIOUS HISTORY

Klein, Arthur Jay. Intolerance in the reign of Elizabeth, Queen of England. Houghton Mifflin. 18 p. bibl. \$2 n.

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Wheeler, Harold L., comp. A list of references on the construction and maintenance of rural roads. (In *School of Mines and Metallurgy, Univ. of Mo., Bull.*, Jan., 1917. p. 19-23.)

## BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON TIMELY TOPICS

## Danish West Indies—A List of English References

Compiled by Charles E. Babcock, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

## BOOKS

Brock, H. G.; Smith, Philip S.; and Tucker, W. A. The Danish West Indies: their resources and commercial importance. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 68 p. 15 c. (Special agents series no. 129, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

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Aspinwall, Algernon E. Pocket guide of the West Indies. London: Edward Stanford, 1907. p. 261-270.

Rodway, James. The West Indies and the Spanish Main. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1899. p. 239.

Treves, Frederick. The cradle of the deep; an account of a voyage to the West Indies. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1908. p. 204-208.

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#### ARTICLES IN PERIODICALS

Notes on the Danish West Indies. By Albert G. Keller. In, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Philadelphia, July, 1903.

Our lost bargain. How we just missed getting the Danish West Indies. By Edwin E. Slosson. illus. In, *The Independent*, New York, Dec. 27, 1915.

Progress at St. Thomas. illus. In, *Shipping Illustrated*, New York, Dec. 18, 1915.

Notes on the Danish West Indies. illus. In, *National Geographic Magazine*, Washington, D. C., July, 1916.

The Danish West Indies. By Consul Christopher H. Payne. In, *Commerce Reports*, Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1916, Sup. No. 37a.

The purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States of America. In, *American Journal of International Law*, New York, October, 1916.

Bargaining for the Danish West Indies. By Henry Cabot Lodge. illus. In, *The Nation's Business*, Washington, D. C., September, 1916.

The Danish West Indies—their strategic and commercial importance. illus. In, *Dun's Review*. International edition, New York, September, 1916.

The three saints of the Caribbean. By Edwin E. Slosson. illus. In, *The Independent*, New York, Sept. 4, 1916.

The Island of St. Thomas. illus. In, *Pacific Marine Review*, San Francisco, June, 1916.

The Danish West Indies. By N. L. Britton. illus. In, *The South American*, New York, November, 1916.

The Danish West Indies: keys to the Caribbean. By T. Lothrop Stoddard. Map. In, *The Review of Reviews*, New York, September, 1906.

The Danish West Indies. In, *The Fleet Review*, Washington, D. C., September, 1916.

The Danish West Indies. [Editorial.] In, *America*, New York, Aug. 19, 1916.

[Illustrations of the Islands.] In, *Travel Magazine*, New York, October, 1916.

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What the Danish West Indies would mean to us. illus. In, *The New York Times Magazine*, New York, July 30, 1916.

Danish isles for Uncle Sam. illus. In, *The Sun*, New York, July 30, 1916.

St. Thomas' future considered bright. illus. map. In, *The Evening Star*, Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, 1916.

The story of the Danish West Indies. By Willis Fletcher Johnson. In, *The North American Review*, New York, September, 1916.

Our new Caribbean islands. By Eldred E. Jacobsen. illus. In, *American Review of Reviews*, New York, March, 1917.

The Danish West Indies. An interesting botanical expedition. illus. In, *The South American*, New York, November, 1916.

The Danish West Indies: St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix. illus. map. In, *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, Washington, D. C., February, 1917.

Note: The daily newspapers of the following dates printed current news on the cession of the Danish West Indies:

1916.

August 10, 12, 25 and 28.

September 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 21, 22, 23, 26.

October 1, 4, 5, 6, 8.

November 5 and 18.

December 15.

1917.

January 18.

The report of the U. S. Senate Committee, the appropriation, and the treaty between the United States and Denmark, on the cession of the Islands is included in "House Report No. 1505," and "Senate Document No. 686" both of the 64th Congress, 2d session. They are obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

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## The Open Round Table

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### A CALL TO SERVICE

Editor *Library Journal*:

In this grave hour of our national life, is it not well that we ask ourselves, "What service can I, as a librarian, render my country?" The librarians of this country are asking a greater share in the activities of the nation, in helping the business man, the legislator, the social worker, the wage-earner. Shall we not also ask the privilege of serving our country?

The time for hoping and wishing is past. We are at war whether we will it or no. We

dare not remain idle. There is no such thing as standing still; we must go either forward or backward. The librarians of Europe have not let their opportunity slip by. On all the battle fields of Europe the traveling libraries accompanying the different armies show that in one way the librarians have recognized a means of duty as well as of service. At home English librarians to-day are planning to help in extending their country's commerce after the war. What will the American library profession do?

It has been suggested that we wait until the next A. L. A. meeting and then come to talk preparedness and service. But this is the time to prepare. This is the time to serve. We gain nothing by waiting.

A system of well organized libraries, equipped with the best literature—and nothing but the best should be allowed to go—will be a great educational and samaritan force in the army and navy. We talk a great deal in the United States about invisible government. The only invisible government of lasting influence is that which emanates from the efforts of the highly trained men in the various fields of our economic life, the men who think and do, and seek no laurels other than their own satisfaction at having given their best to the social good. The librarian should be a leading force in the invisible government of his community. It is the highest type of preparedness and of service that anyone can preach.

We should always have the interests of our country at heart, and always we should take as big a view as we can. No great sculptor plans separately a head, a neck, a hand, or a foot, and then hopes to put these together and feel satisfied that he has produced a work of art. Even tho he hews them from the rock one by one, he never loses sight of the relation of part to part and to the whole. How many librarians plan their work with relation to their neighboring libraries and to the libraries of the rest of the country?

We have to-day, this moment, an opportunity to serve—not a man, not an institution, but our country, vast in area, resources and power. It means a supreme effort. Shall we wait and talk, or shall we act and let our action speak afterward?

J. H. FRIEDEL, *Librarian.*

*National Industrial Conference Board, Boston, Mass.*

#### A SUGGESTION FOR LIBRARIES

The following appeal has come to us from a school teacher living in the West. It suggests a much-needed service which libraries

could render. It comes "from a middle-aged woman, whose time and energy are entirely consumed in making a living for herself and her aged father, whose days are full of deadly monotony and bitter discontent because of feebleness and blindness, which shut him away from the ordinary activities of life."

The writer goes on to say: "In my own city there is an excellent public library, but no effort has been made to collect reading matter of extra-large type, suitable for poor eyesight. Could not every library be induced to establish such a department? Could not a special line of large-type printed matter be produced to meet this need? Many aged people, with eyesight too much impaired to use any printed matter, have hearing as keen as ever. Could not a phonographic record be used to distribute the current news of the week or the month, and to provide entertainment or instruction, as desired? If some central depot could produce and distribute these to public libraries, such records could become a circulating library, as are books at present."

#### PRESERVATION OF MSS. IN LEAD PENCIL *Editor Library Journal:*

A method of using casein-solution more workmanlike than that quoted at pp. 231-2 of the issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March, 1917, is given in detail at pp. 4-5, 8-11, 30-1, in "Letters to a Painter on the Theory and Practice of Painting" (by W. Ostwald, translated, Ginn & Co., 1907.) This little book is evidently not so well known among librarians as it deserves; incidentally it gives light on a much more important problem, to wit: how to give strength to paper sure to become brittle. Has anyone made practical tests of strengthening paper by spraying on a liquid fixative?

ALFRED ELA.

*Boston, Mass., March 23, 1917.*

### Library Calendar

- May 3-4. Mississippi Library Association. Second annual meeting, Columbus.
- May 14. Pennsylvania Library Club.
- May 25-26. Maine Library Association. Annual meeting, Kittery.
- June 4-9. California Library Association. Annual meeting, Hollywood Hotel, Los Angeles.
- June 21-27. American Library Association. Annual conference, Louisville, Ky.
- July 7-14. National Education Association. Annual meeting, Portland, Ore.
- Sept. 17-22. New York Library Association. Library week, Lakewood Farm Inn, Roscoe, Sullivan county.



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Volume XII

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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STATE OF NEW YORK,  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK,  
ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Fremont Rider, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

<i>Publisher</i> . . . . .	R. R. BOWKER Co.
	241 West 37th St., New York
<i>Editor</i> . . . . .	R. R. BOWKER
	241 West 37th St., New York
<i>Managing Editor</i> . . . . .	FREMONT RIDER
	241 West 37th St., New York
<i>Business Manager</i> . . . . .	J. A. HOLDEN
	241 West 37th St., New York

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R. R. BOWKER Co.

J. A. HOLDEN, *Business Manager*.

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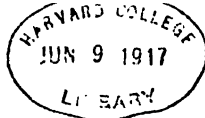
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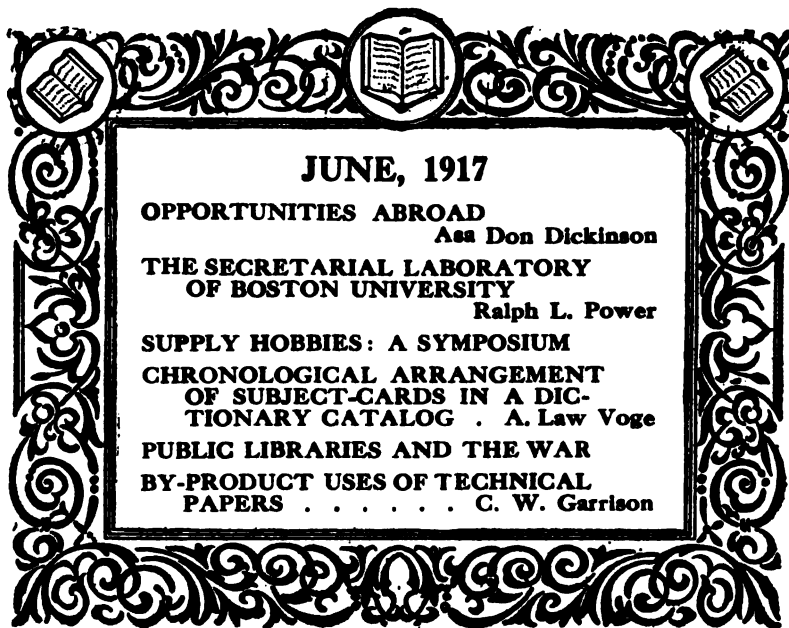
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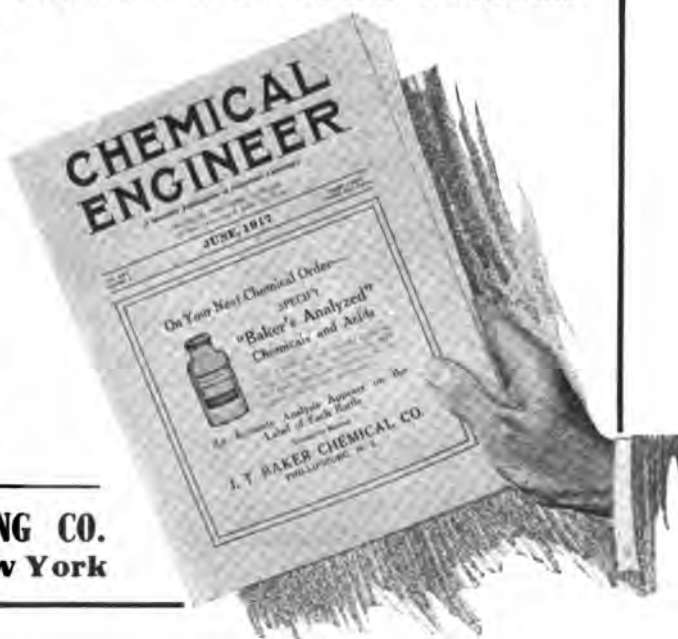
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**Selected List of Russian Books**, compiled by J. Maud Campbell, Director of Work with Foreigners, Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission. 93 p. Paper 50 cents. About 400 titles.

The compiler expresses special appreciation for advice and assistance to Madame Haffkin-Hamburger, lecturer in library economy in Shaniawsky University, Moscow, who was in the United States in the summer of 1914, and who from her visits to libraries in this country was in a position to judge just what sort of books would be most appreciated by the Russian people who use our public libraries. On her return to Russia, she undertook to see whether the titles selected were in print and could be secured. All the books in the list were in the Russian book catalogs under date of January, 1916.

The books selected have been chosen with a view to meeting the needs of the Russian immigrant people, and include those of practical use as well as of literary merit.

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A list of firms dealing in Russian books is in the preface.

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In the preparation of this list an attempt has been made to include principally books of literary merit, by authors of standing, which are at the same time suitable for public library readers. As standards of suitability seem to vary widely even among librarians, and as French standards differ considerably from American, the selection and elimination of books has been somewhat difficult. Naturally, not all of the books are adapted to young readers, but books of particularly objectionable subject matter and treatment have been omitted, even when by prominent authors. On the other hand, a few books of no great literary merit have been included chiefly because they are innocuous and fairly popular.

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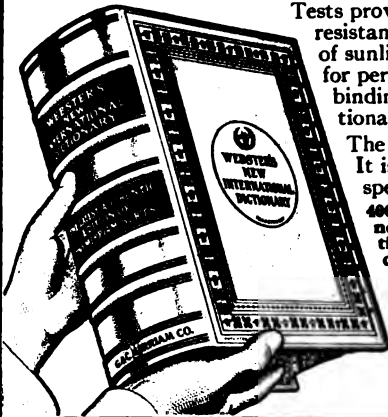
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## THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 42

JUNE, 1917

No. 6

AND now for Louisville! That Southern city offers a warm welcome to the Conference of 1917, but the warmth is intended to be of the heart and not of the thermometer, for it is not expected that the temperature will compete with that of Montreal and Quebec in 1912 and that of Washington in 1914. The city of Louisville was chosen with a view to easy access from the North and West, as well as from the East, that from the central and eastern states, which have the greatest population density of librarians, there might be a large attendance, while as a Southern city Louisville should especially invite the attendance of Southern librarians and give them the inspiration of face-to-face acquaintanceship with their Northern brethren. The South offers a most important and promising field for library development, and the illustrations of new Southern libraries and the information we have given in recent issues of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* show that the development has a good start. With a library school of its own at Atlanta, with library commissions and associations in more than half of the Southern states, with Carnegie buildings here and there, there is much to encourage. *Per contra*, the lack of commissions or associations in so many of the Southern states, and the notable failure in more than one of these states to make good the Carnegie maintenance contracts, show the need of increase of the library spirit. It is library spirit which is the chief fruitage of the national Conferences, and it is greatly to be hoped that the result of that at Louisville may be a wide and lasting influence in the South.

NATURALLY and rightly, the Louisville Conference, of which the preliminary program is printed elsewhere, will also give

attention largely to those matters which vitally affect the nation in its present hour of national responsibility. President Brown has already appointed a committee, of which the Librarian of Congress is chairman, to consider plans and suggestions and present to the conference a working scheme of national co-operation, which another committee, to be appointed at the Conference, will be asked to put into operation. Some methods of co-operation have already suggested themselves to library authorities, but the Conference should be the occasion, both for emphasizing the earnest desire of the library profession to co-operate with other agencies in the field, and for the discussion and final determination of methods. Librarians are fully actuated by the national spirit, and the resolutions of the Dayton trustees are an excellent illustration of what may be expected from all quarters. The Y. M. C. A. has taken prompt steps, all the more effective for its experience on the Mexican border, to provide recreative and educational facilities at the training camps and for soldiers on the field; and it is understood that the Red Cross will co-ordinate by confining itself to hospital and sanitary work and providing for the personal comfort of soldiers. The A. L. A. may do an important service in collecting books and magazines as the Washington Library is already doing, in organizing library facilities, and in working in a hundred other ways for the common good. Everyone should come to Louisville inspired by the national spirit and equipped to contribute all the suggestions each can to make the library a real help to the nation.

THE new Russia will be one of the more important fields in library development in the near future. Even under the bureaucratic despotism happily superseded, Rus-

sia made astounding beginnings in library work, and the democratic spirit will doubtless find large outlet in a wide movement for popular libraries thruout the great republic of the East. The first foreign minister of the provisional government, Paul Miliukoff, has visited America and is thoroughly imbued with American ideas and ideals, and in his public utterances frequently refers to American precedents. It was suggested that thru him assurances of American sympathy should be sent to the new republic, and on the authorization of President Brown a message that "American librarians hail sunrise in Russia" was promptly cabled to him. It is to be regretted that in the kaleidoscopic changes incident to the new political development, M. Miliukoff no longer remains the spokesman for and to Russia for this international feeling, but the like spirit will undoubtedly continue and grow despite all temporary changes of personnel. At the Louisville conference it is proposed to send officially a further message of cheer, which will encourage the pioneers who have been leading Russia into the open field of democratic problems. In Siberia, thanks to the remarkable work of the trans-Siberian Railway, a great beginning has already been made for library development in the future.

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It should be one of the most important functions of libraries, at least by those which have funds adequate and applicable, to support by their subscriptions periodicals which are of large public service, but can rely only on a limited constituency for their support. The *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* may be mentioned as a noteworthy example. They include strictly original papers by the members of the Academy and other leading scientists and from the National Research Council also of the first scientific authority, and tho such papers may be caviar to the general, they are of the greatest importance to those working in the scientific field, most

of whom cannot afford for themselves to become subscribers. The National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council are both semi-governmental bodies and a record of their work should be available in all parts of the country thru regional and local libraries. Another example of service to and thru libraries which should have similar encouragement from them are the enterprises of the Cumulative Digest Corporation, which besides continuing the *International Military Digest*, which the war makes of especial timeliness, now publishes *Information* in extended scope and increased size, and has coupled with it the *Business Digest*, a new undertaking which should receive the larger support because of the increasing development of business libraries and business branches.

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THERE should be no portion of the nation which is not willing to take its share of war taxation, yet libraries cannot but enter exception to certain features of the War Revenue bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, especially as these may not have the desired effect of really increasing revenue. The abolition of the free list and the increase of all duties by ten per cent, threatens to place libraries under a double disadvantage, for it is not clear but that this ten per cent may be added in the case of libraries, as in other cases, to the 15 per cent normal duty on books, from which libraries are now exempt under the free list. As agencies of public welfare, libraries are not subject to internal taxation. They cannot increase their funds to cover increased cost of books, so that importations by and for them will be largely estopped and the bill in this respect defeat its own ends. It is not clear at this writing, just what exceptions have been made in the final form of the House bill, but it is quite certain that the Senate will eliminate some of the House features and that the measure will finally be shaped in conference committee.

# OPPORTUNITIES ABROAD—A SUGGESTION TO LIBRARY SCHOOL STUDENTS\*

BY ASA DON DICKINSON

THERE is still plenty of library work to be done at home. One may admit this without question, and at the same time realize that our country is already a great deal better furnished with libraries than any other part of the globe of similar extent. It is time for us to look abroad. Mr. Borden and myself have already done some pioneer work in India, and doubtless some few Americans have been similarly engaged in other parts of the world.

Is there not perhaps missionary blood in the veins of some of you? Have you never a hankering to carry the gospel of better libraries to Greenland's icy mountains or India's coral strand? Do you never hear the Red Gods calling in the spring time, till you answer, "I must go, go, go away from here; on the other side the world I'm overdue?" Surely there are among you some staid respectable vagabonds who know the magic of the long trail.

It is to these I am speaking. To these I would suggest the opportunities—mostly still latent, be it admitted—that await the well-equipped American librarian in foreign parts.

Quaker oats, National cash registers, Singer sewing machines, Standard oil, Indian motorcycles, Edison electric lights, Ford automobiles, American dentistry, Wrigley's chewing gum, and Charlie Chaplin are to be found the world over. We Americans are not particularly proud of some of these adjuncts of our civilization. But we need never blush at the prospect of the dissemination of American library methods. It is true that in the ranks of the A. L. A. will be found no larger proportion of great scholars—of learned bibliographers—than among European librarians. The important point is that we Americans are for practical purposes indubitably more useful to the public than our professional brethren abroad. We not

only know how to take care of our collections of books, but also how to permit, how to encourage, nay, almost how to compel people to use them. There are indications that the world is beginning to realize this fact and to approve it. The old-fashioned librarian-recluse, in skull cap and long white beard is still frequently to be met with abroad. He loves his books with such whole-hearted devotion that he must perforce ignore his readers. He is a picturesque figure on whom the fancy loves to dwell. But "the world do move" and the Jared Beans must go, like other hoary relics of an outworn age. Elephants make very picturesque vehicles, but I notice that even Indian rajahs nowadays find it more convenient to ride in limousines.

In this country the librarian is for the library. Elsewhere, the library too often is for the librarian.

Let us consider the qualifications for foreign service.

In the first place, being a man will help a great deal. Till American librarians in considerable numbers have followed the example of American dentists and proven their usefulness abroad, it will be rather difficult for a woman of our profession to convince foreigners that she is capable of rendering efficient service. For tho the employment of women in unprecedented ways in the present military emergency will doubtless do something to remove the prejudice against them, it is likely to persist to some extent even after the war. So, if you contemplate foreign service, it is well for the present to be a man. If you are or expect soon to be a *married* man, with the right kind of a wife, so much the better. Home-sickness need have no terrors for you.

As for education (general and technical) and professional experience—one should not try foreign service without plenty of both. American librarians are but just beginning to be appreciated abroad, and the profession can by no means afford to be

\*Paper read before the students of the New York State Library School at Albany and the Library School of the New York Public Library.

discredited by the blunders of even a single adventurous incompetent, however well-intentioned.

It ill becomes an uncertified practitioner like myself to speak of minimum qualifications for foreign service; but I should *in general* prefer to see it attempted for the present only by male college graduates, in perfect health, at least twenty-five years of age, with not less than a year in a good library school to their credit, as well as at least two years of varied practical experience in a well-administered library of the same type as the one they propose to serve abroad.

As for languages, it is always of course a great help to be able to speak the vernacular. In most parts of the world, particularly in the Latin or Germanic countries or their colonies, this would be an indispensable qualification. But it is astonishing how far a knowledge of English will carry one. In my recent journey around the world I was scarcely ever five minutes' walk away from some person with a passable knowledge of English, tho I was sometimes hundreds of miles from railroad or steamboat. I shall never again be tempted to study Volapük, Ido, or Esperanto. If there is to be a universal language within the next hundred years, it will be English; and for this we may thank the good old British Empire.

Suppose we now take a survey of the world, "as from an exceeding high mountain," and see what lands are likely to offer the best opportunities to American librarians.

North of us are our Canadian colleagues, fellow members of the A. L. A. They are for the most part amply able to take care of themselves. They know all about us, and if they wish any assistance, know where and how to apply for it. So we may dismiss the Dominion of Canada from our consideration. The Canadians will also doubtless look after the library development of Newfoundland, while the Northwest Library Association may be expected to look after Alaska.

To the south of us it is another story. Until the international situation improves very materially we may scarcely hope that

the Mexicans will call upon us to put their books in order, tho there is a library in Mexico City which deserves better organization than it possesses. The same is true of the Central and South American countries. We know there are large collections of books at Rio Janeiro (Brazil), Santiago (Chile), and Buenos Ayres (Argentina)—probably also at Montevideo (Uruguay), Lima and Callao (Peru), Quito (Ecuador), and Bogota (Colombia). These libraries are perhaps as well but no better organized and administered than those of the parent countries, Spain and Portugal. Latin America, in short, appears to me as a promising field. A thoro knowledge of Spanish or Portuguese or both, would be indispensable for a worker in this quarter of the globe, but these are not difficult languages for an American to learn. Yes, I should think it probable that a career of great usefulness might open to the determined and properly qualified young librarian who seeks it in Latin America. These peoples to the south do not love us any too well, it is true. Perhaps they have some reason for their attitude. Whether this is so or not, the two Americas can be of immense assistance to each other, and the sooner all concerned realize this fact the better it will be. We have just now a great opportunity to win their regard, while Germany, which had cultivated their favor so assiduously and to such good purpose, stands disgraced before the eyes of the civilized world.

If anyone among you thinks seriously of creating for himself a career in Latin America, he will probably find it helpful to get in touch with the Pan-American Union at Washington. This organization should welcome an opportunity to co-operate in an effort so well calculated to increase mutual regard and intercourse between the sister republics.

Suppose we now survey the situation in the Eastern hemisphere, beginning with Europe. Crossing the North Atlantic, we come first to the British Isles (submarines permitting). We shall find here even more libraries to the square mile than in our own country. And very good libraries they are, filled with priceless treasures, and for



the most part pretty well administered—whatever prejudices we may have against a few British idiosyncracies like printed catalogs, indicators, smoking-rooms, and “blocking out” the racing news. Where our British colleagues have done so well, it would be both rash and unbecoming in us to boast that we could do better. Let us not thrust ourselves upon them, but—remembering professional decorum—wait till our assistance is asked, as perhaps it may be, if only to fill some of the posts left vacant by those of our brethren who have recently given their lives for king, country, and our common civilization. England has supplied us with several librarians in the past, whom we have delighted to honor. I need instance only the late John Thomson of Philadelphia. If we should now be called upon to send them a few men in return, it were fitting truly that we give them service of our best.

Crossing the English Channel to the Continent, we may first consider the principal Latin countries, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal. All these possess priceless collections of books, in some cases splendidly housed. But even in republican France the function, equipment and organization of libraries intended to serve the people are most inadequately conceived. Here, as in so many parts of the world, the public is indifferent, simply because it does not know what it is missing. A public library equipped, organized and administered on American lines would be an astonishing revelation in any of these countries. I wish we might hope that they will soon become acquainted with a few such institutions. But how this is to be brought about I do not know. Possibly some Roman Catholic among us, of Latin blood, may one day have influence enough to secure a foothold in some ecclesiastical or governmental library in France, Italy or Spain. If this ever happens let us hope that he will fully realize both his opportunity and his responsibility; and more—that he will let his light so shine before men that they may see his good works, and perhaps call for the help of other workers with similar training and ideals.

The Germanic countries of Europe, in-

cluding of course Scandinavia, are better equipped with libraries than other portions of the continent. Many of their librarians have inspected our methods and several of them have graduated from our library schools, and consequently need little help from us. Indeed they have, I am told, some excellent schools of their own.

There remains of Europe, little martyred Belgium, which we shall place in the same category as the Latin countries despite the bibliographical activity in Brussels; Switzerland, partly Germanic and partly Latin, interested in educational matters, and on the whole a promising field; the turbulent, devastated Balkans, too poor to think of libraries for many a long day; and great Russia,—still backward in education but possessing infinite possibilities. She will be likely for some time to follow the lead of France in her library development. If her republican experiment is to succeed, however, she must set herself to provide for public education.

In the remaining quarters of the globe—Asia, Africa, Australia, and the islands of the sea—it is to the outlying divisions of the British Empire that we may look for the most promising opportunities. Educational facilities follow the British flag in every clime. If you doubt it, consult the astonishing handbook of British universities published by a central bureau in England, and read of the scores of institutions established since the A. L. A. was organized,—in India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt, Canada and elsewhere. In a good many of these regions conditions do not yet warrant the establishment of popular public libraries, but everywhere among them we find some sort of college or university and governmental libraries. Several of these colleges are American missionary enterprises,—an important and hopeful fact for us to consider.

The colonies of the other nations, if we except our own Philippine Islands, offer for the present a less promising field. So, at the moment does China; tho she is now waking from the lethargy of ages, and the new impulse toward change and movement is being felt even in the drowsy precincts of her libraries, as is amply shown by Mr.

S. Tsu Yung Seng's most interesting article in the June number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. And China, the New Republic, is turning to us for advice and assistance of all kinds in these trying times.

Japan has already a few large libraries, as well as many warships. In Tokyo last autumn I visited the Imperial University Library with its half million volumes; the National Library, crowded with readers, and the Public Library. All have card catalogs of one sort or another, but never quite of the orthodox dictionary variety. Their classification scheme remotely suggests the "D. C." but it is loose, far too loose, it would seem, for such large collections. And we could teach them something perhaps about equipment and the respective merits of fixed and relative location, at any rate so far as book numbers are concerned. The Public Library in Tokyo, with its branch system, inter-branch loans, children's rooms and traveling libraries, has more of the American library atmosphere than any other institution I visited in the East. Its enlightened and energetic librarian, Mr. Imazawa, is editor of the *Japan Library Journal*, which divides honors in the Asian field with Mr. Kudalkar's brave little *Library Miscellany* at Baroda, India.

The speedy development of library conditions in Japan is as inevitable as it is bound to be extensive. They are a bookish people. I shall not soon forget my astonishment, in walking the streets of Japanese cities, to find at least ten book stores where one would have sufficed for American needs. I wish some spirit might move them to make a more detailed and careful study of our library methods than they have hitherto done. It would save them from the long continuance thru wide adoption of imperfect and outworn bibliothecal practice.

Passing Japan, East soon meets West and our survey of "Opportunities abroad" comes to an end. I have not been able to give you specific hints as to how actually to obtain a position abroad. I would not even advise you to seek one till your academic training has been reinforced by an ample measure of practical experience. But I have, I hope, suggested the possibility of foreign service at some time in the

future. Chances of this kind may very probably come to some of you. But consider well the pros and cons of such an enterprise before you embark upon it, especially if the call comes from the tropics. It is pleasant to think of lying in a *chaise longue*, clad in immaculate white, while one dark-skinned Aryan brother fans you, and another prepares a cooling drink for your refreshment. But that is not the way in which libraries are organized, and wondering and reluctant native librarians are taught, first, the meaning of six days' work every week, and second, how to administer libraries to suit the convenience of the public rather than of themselves. ("This American *sahib* is madder than an Englishman. He works harder than the *burrs sahib* expects him to!")

Did you ever do a day's work with the thermometer at 112 degrees? Suppose in midst of it, while you are trying hard to finish a piece of work on schedule time, your best assistant should come forward and smilingly ask for eleven days' leave explaining that he has to go three hundred miles away to the banks of Mother Gunga, to see the brahminical thread of the twice-born properly tied around his seventh little boy's neck. Would you be able to remain calm and reason with him gently? I wasn't. When I finally came to understand what it was he was asking, I roared at him and grieved the gentle fellow so that his eyes filled with tears. What was the result of my Western brutality? I was sorry and ashamed; and the Oriental had his own way after all, as he pretty generally does.

Yes, there are drawbacks to foreign service. Some day, altho you have taken every possible care of yourself, you may be stricken by an inexplicable illness, which even the prompt attentions of the good old civil surgeon seem unable to get the better of. Then very likely you will think of the many thousands of miles of "black water" between you and home, and wish you hadn't come. I did.

But there are compensations. I shall not try to detail them. If in your inmost heart you are of the tribe of trail-makers, you will understand. If you are not, you can never hope to do so.

# THE SECRETARIAL LABORATORY OF THE BOSTON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

BY RALPH L. POWER, *Librarian of the College and Curator of the Museum*

GENERAL business training cannot be had in the highly specialized process of the routine work of the office, and the practical school of experience is too wasteful as a teacher of general principles. New conditions of affairs demand a superior training such as only the schools can give. In the university schools for scientific training in business the methods of instruction must be practical. It is the practical use of the Secretarial Laboratory in normal times that I have attempted to describe in the following article. In these unusual times with the stress of war conditions and with a probable heavy enrollment in the war emergency courses to train women for clerical positions left vacant by men called to the colors, the facilities of the college will doubtless be taxed to capacity. So, altho the laboratory will perform its regular functions enumerated in this article, the future months will undoubtedly bring forth some extremely interesting and unusual developments in the teaching of the large numbers for war positions in office work.

The College of Business Administration is not a graduate school but a college having college entrance requirements, and a course of study comparable to that of colleges of liberal arts. The course of study is not limited to professional and commercial subjects, but includes distinctly cultural courses. The business executive needs an education at once technical and liberal, and it is the aim of the College of Business Administration to render such an education available.

Boston University has the highest regard for practical experience. No course of study, however thoro, will displace practical training. Realizing this, the courses at the college are so arranged as to include practical experience as a requisite for the college degree. Students of the Evening Division must be employed during the day, and laboratory exercises, reports and con-

ferences are regularly arranged by the college authorities. Those enrolled in the Day Division must spend at least one full year in supervised employment. A member of the faculty, assigned to this special duty, visits the place of employment and confers frequently with students and employers. During this period the student carries one or more evening courses with reports on his employment, and discusses problems which he may have met or observed. This practical laboratory experience gives every student opportunity to show his ability to apply in business the principles which he has studied in the classroom.

Among other illustrative aids used in the teaching process at the College of Business Administration one of the most important is the Secretarial Laboratory. This was organized by and is under the direction of Secretary T. Lawrence Davis of the college, who is also in charge of the department of secretarial studies. The laboratory consists of the main exhibition room used for lectures and demonstrations and the conference room in which is located a depository station of the main reference library. Many office appliances and filing devices are exhibited in this room.

A model office is a feature of the Department of Secretarial Studies. The office exhibits are especially numerous and, in order to enable the students to grasp more thoroly the fundamental points of the appliances, the setting of the laboratory is changed frequently. Special exhibits are arranged for the lectures in advanced secretarial services which have been offered to experienced secretaries of Boston during the past season. An important supplementary aid to all work in the secretarial course is the reflectoscope lectures. The construction of modern office equipment is shown on the screen from the raw material to the finished product, and the several uses of each article are described. The screen

pictures are indispensable, since they bring to the students the synthetic picture of the appliance. The reflectoscope is also used in connection with the lectures bearing upon paper making, printing, bookbinding, engraving, form rulings, office organization and efficiency, et cetera.

Office efficiency—a subject of unlimited opportunities—is now receiving a large share of attention in modern industrial and commercial concerns. The courses offered by the Secretarial Department are classed as secretarial administration, secretarial routine, secretarial seminar, secretarial practice, etc. Among the topics treated are the fundamentals of secretarial work; the scope and breadth of secretarial service; the study of typical business organizations; and the principles of efficiency. The lectures on sources of information, library filing and indexing, and reference work are especially interesting and practical. The special course for those engaged in secretarial service has been very popular. This course includes such lecture subjects as secretarial ethics; letters and letter writing; mails and mailing; files and filing; copy editing; proof reading and printing; problems in office organization and administration; statistical indices of business conditions; reports for the chief executive; charts, graphs, and statistical data. There are several exhibits in the laboratory which are worthy of special mention: a paper-making exhibit, which contains in bottles the various materials and processes thru which paper must pass, the different grades and tints, and numerous specimens of the finished product. Card systems are very much in evidence and many are kept in the various types of filing cabinets. A special exhibit of sizes, rulings, and forms have been prepared on cardboard backgrounds and placed around the walls with photographs and other material. An exhibit of binding occupies one wall case and shows the styles and grades of binding with the many processes thru which books must pass. An unusual exhibit in this unique workroom is that of engraving. It includes photo-engraving, viz., line plates (zinc etchings) and half-tone plates (halftones), three- and four-color half-tone engraving, photo-

gravure, and wax engraving. The material also includes original photographs, retouched photographs, half-tone negatives, flat proof, finished plate, finished proof, negative and positive photogravure, plate line negatives, and so forth. These were prepared by The Suffolk Engraving & Electrotyping Company of Boston.

As one enters the Secretarial Laboratory from the rear, wall exhibits are seen at the back of the room and on the street side. Some of these are in glass frames and others are mounted on cardboard. On the other side glass wall cases contain special exhibits and in one corner stands a display case of small appliances—change makers, envelope sealers, cutters and moisteners. On the front the reflectoscope curtain is placed at one side and more wall cases are used for different processes. A specially prepared raised platform is used to display types of appliances which accompany stated lectures. In other words, the material appearing on this platform relates to the lecture at hand. Nearby, a raised rostrum is provided for the speaker. This includes special electrical apparatus for light dimming, ventilation and the like. The classroom seats occupy the room proper.

Passing thru the first room one comes to the conference room used for individual and small group conferences by the department head and the instructors. In this room similar devices are kept and apparatus which has already been studied and which is being held for class use the following term.

One cannot receive a broad education in an office or shop because of the narrow specialization which is the rule. A broader outlook is necessary and this is the general aim in the laboratory work of office appliances. One does not try to become a skilled operator of any definite appliance but one does acquire, in an amazingly short time, a general knowledge of the several appliances. Not every office appliance is here, but we feel free to make the statement that every type of appliance used in modern offices may be seen in the laboratory. The students begin with the lectures and the lantern slides and take up in rotation the

several devices. The calculating machines, large, small and medium, portable and stationary, are all studied. Then the dictaphone, addressing machines, mailing devices, balers, and others are taken up. Desk aids and small appliances are given space and filing cases of every sort are shown—standard and special designs. Several stations of automatic telephones have been installed for the laboratory work and the central station is enclosed in glass for observation. Stencil cutters, duplicating machines, loose leaf files and loose leaf systems are displayed.

Original theses on office appliances must be undertaken as part of the required work. Each student is required to provide a chapter on office devices with illustrations. These have all been collected into one book, which has been bound for reference. It forms an extremely useful and valuable volume because it brings together in one place such a large amount of commercial material which is usually only available in small folders and pamphlets issued by the several concerns. The treatment, both historical and practical, of these articles has been impartial and from the view point of utilization.

During the course the special lecturers distribute their own printed information, and directories and reference books are deposited in the Secretarial Laboratory. The relationship between the laboratory and library has been extremely close and pleasant. It is not the purpose, however, to go into details in that respect at this time. The relationship between the two departments appears in an article in *Office Appliances* for January of this year.

The Business Efficiency Exhibition which is held in April in Boston—a biennial event—brings before the business public the products of commercial firms covering the general field of office appliances. It appears, however, only every other year and is of course biased, being from the view point of those who have something to sell. The Secretarial Laboratory, however, of the College of Business Administration is a permanent exhibit which exhibits the several types of office appliances. The attitude of the Secretarial Department towards

this and towards the recommendation of different devices is absolutely impartial. Not only students but business men have access to this collection.

The library is used as a source of information for theses and treatises on model office appliances of all sorts as a whole, as classes, or as single pieces of apparatus. Books, catalogs, and trade publications are rich in source material for this work. It is planned to show by actual comparison the "historical" sequence of certain office appliances; for instance, the cumbersome letter press that was first used for correspondence filing with a copy book, then the typewriter and the flat letter file box; followed by the wooden filing cabinet which replaced the pasteboard letter file; and after that the vertical file developed along various lines, replacing the flat filing system; and, lastly, indices with card index files, desk and pocket files, and so on. With the development of these last came the need for higher classes of office furniture and so a general evolution resulted. One could go on almost indefinitely and trace the evident evolution of each office appliance—all in a comparatively short space of time. And all this is not so trivial as it seems, because the student is better able to realize the relative importance of equipment if he knows the actual development and perfection of each article.

Boston University, situated as it is in an educational, commercial and industrial center, occupies a strategic position. It realizes fully its duty to the immediate constituency and the municipal interests of the city and the business interests of New England. It also realizes, I firmly believe, to as great an extent as any other American university, the place of special collections for illustrative teaching work. No institution presents a more imposing and at the same time practical display of libraries, museum, laboratories and the like for the training of young men and women.

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"The Public Library when used officially and effectively is the greatest advertising medium there is in existence."—From an editorial in *The Librarian*, October, 1916.

# SUPPLY HOBBIES: A SYMPOSIUM

NOTES AND PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT ATLANTIC CITY IN MARCH, AND GIVING SPECIFIC INFORMATION, BASED ON EXPERIENCE, CONCERNING MANY NECESSARY LIBRARY SUPPLIES

At the Atlantic City meeting of the New Jersey Library Association in March, one of the most interesting sessions was devoted to a discussion of "Supply hobbies." Brief papers were read by representatives of different libraries in the state, giving their experience and conclusions concerning various types of the smaller office appliances which are necessary to the smooth running of every library but which are commonly considered of minor importance when topics for discussion are being chosen. In the following pages some of the original papers are given, tho necessarily the give-and-take of question and criticism must be omitted.

## DESK SUPPLIES

Desk supplies were taken up by Marguerite L. Gates, library editor of the Newark Public Library. The prices given for the supplies noted are those for which the Newark Library is able to secure them in quantities, and is subject to change without notice. The discount is probably less when ordered in smaller quantities.

### *Typewriter Ribbons*

Ansford Black Record typewriter ribbon. Evans-Morford Company, 35 Warren street, New York City. \$33 per ½ gross—coupon system. Discount for quantity. After testing many ribbons we have found the Ansford fairly satisfactory. We use black ribbons altogether because they are more legible than blue, which are said to wear longer. The Ansford ribbon gives a good, clear impression immediately, and does not smudge. It will last about 26 working days if in constant use. Since the war we have had some difficulty with the color of ink and the lasting quality.

### *Ink wells*

We use a heavy, square glass inkwell with rounded corners, called the Commercial, 10 cents. It is like many others of similar design but different manufacture. An inkwell of this shape is not easily knocked over, and has no corners inside the well, so is easily kept clean. As the Commercial has no cover attached, it is im-

portant to keep every well supplied with a cover in order to prevent the ink from corroding and getting thick with dust. In the Newark Library the care of inkwells is assigned to one person. They are washed and filled with fresh ink once a week.

### *Ink*

Pomeroy's Modern Writing Fluid. \$7 per dozen quarts. Very satisfactory for general work. Writes blue and turns black; has a lasting color; does not corrode.

Higgins' American Waterproof Ink. \$3.25 per pint. For marking labels on backs of books, and other lettering to which shellac is applied.

### *Pens*

King's Nonpareil No. 5, \$1 per gross. A strong, medium stub pen for general use.

Esterbrook's Spencian, 048, \$.69 per gross. Liked by the public; supplied at the registration desk and public writing tables.

Esterbrook's Blackstone, \$.85 per gross. A heavy, broad stub; the best pen for marking purposes.

### *Pencils*

Dixon's S. M. No. 2-142, \$.42 per gross. \$.50 single dozen. For clear permanent pencil notes for which a good grade of pencil is necessary,—not too hard, but not soft enough to smudge, this pencil is most satisfactory.

Veriblack, No. 315, Eagle Pencil Co., \$2.40 per ½ gross. \$.50 single dozen. For checking, making temporary notes and work requiring a broad stroke. This pencil has a thick, soft lead, and is not practical for lending desk use.

### *Pads and Stamping Pad Ink*

Excelsior Pad. \$3.00 per doz., single pad \$.35. Ink, \$2.75 per pint, different colors. After experimenting with nearly every kind on the market,—Non-smear, Don't smear, etc., we find that a rapid-drying ink injures rubber stamps. The Excelsior is carried by most local dealers and sold under their names, e.g., "Cox's Self-Inking Stamp Pad No. 1," etc. The care of ink pads is assigned to the same person who has charge of inkwells. She cleans

thoroly and inks once a week all pads in the library. Two sets of pads are kept for each department. Dry pads are reinked as soon as collected, and allowed to stand for a week.

#### *Carbon Paper*

Remington Carbons, Remington Typewriter Co., \$3 per 100 sheets, special price on ½ gross lots. *H.G.*, seven pound carbon, a durable carbon, gives a clean, lasting copy for general copy work. *Red Seal*, four pound carbon, is used for making several copies at a single writing, for a fine grade of work.

Featherweight carbon, Mittag & Volger, \$4.50 per 100 sheets. For the same purpose as *Red Seal*. Gives excellent results but is expensive for general use.

#### PASTE—PASTE BRUSHES—SHELLAC

In discussing these supplies, it was brought out that Princeton University Library and Madison Public Library have paste recipes of their own, which they have found best meet their needs. Alta M. Barker, librarian of the Montclair Free Public Library, contributed the following notes:

We have found but one satisfactory kind of paste—that made of flour purchased from a binder. It is inexpensive—unless its price has recently soared to the dizzy heights occupied by sister commodities—and it gives good results. The pastes made by ink companies are expensive, dry out quickly and do not stick well. One brand called *Cico's Liquid Paste* made by the Carter Ink Company might be cited as overcoming these objections, except the important one of expense.

For pasting we like a brush stamped with the name of Devoe, which we purchase from Gaylord Brothers in Syracuse.

White shellac is put up by most varnish makers, but there seems to be little difference in the varieties. We have found it by far the most economical to buy it at the local hardware store.

#### *Paste*

Crawford's (a binder) .....\$0.11 a pound  
Carter's Liquid Cico..... 1.00 a quart

#### *Brushes*

Gaylord Brothers (Devoe brush).....\$1.40 a dozen

#### *Shellac*

Hardware store .....\$0.30 a half pint  
Gaylord Brothers ..... 1.00 a half pint  
Library Bureau ..... 0.75 a half pint

#### MENDING AND CLEANING LIBRARY BOOKS

The discussion of mending supplies was introduced by a brief paper prepared by Alvaretta P. Abbott, librarian of the Atlantic City Public Library, which she has condensed into the following brief statement:

For mending we use strips of gummed cloth to strengthen weak places, strips of thin white paper, or onion skin, to replace loose pages, "success binder" for replacing books in cover, and transparent gummed paper to mend torn places in pages. I know that the preference for gummed mending material will have to be defended as many librarians condemn it. We find that it is always ready for use, and that the gum holds better than paste. When stored in a dry place it keeps in good condition for months. The gum with which these supplies are treated keeps the edges from fraying and makes it possible to do work that is both neat and strong.

The thin typewriter paper of the weight used for manifolding which we cut into strips and use for replacing loose pages, is cheaper than onion skin and rather easier to manipulate. While not so tough it is as strong as is needed for pages of ordinary weight.

The "success binder" is a heavy gummed cloth made with a hinge and can be used wherever a hinge is necessary. We use it for replacing books in covers. It can be fastened to four surfaces at once and as only one side of each part of the hinge is gummed the book opens and closes easily. (Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.)

Materials used for cleaning books are: soap and water, alcohol, large rubber eraser, and sometimes sandpaper. For books that have been filled with beach sand, a brush, cloths, and a large supply of patience, are necessary.

An occasional scrubbing of the covers of books that have been handled by children's grimy hands, will make them pleasanter to touch. An "alcohol rub" will also remove this grime. But there is very little that can be done for soiled pages. An eraser will take off some of it, and if the book is in good condition in other ways, this erasing is worth while. If the child

who has soiled a book can be found and made to clean it under supervision, it is good for the child as well as for the book.

We sometimes use sandpaper for soiled edges of books. It is not very satisfactory as the edges of the pages are torn and split and made ready for collecting more dirt.

#### MAGAZINE BINDERS AND PAMPHLET BOXES

The following paper, embodying the results of an investigation of the methods used in a number of representative libraries for caring for magazines and pamphlets, was read by Adeline T. Davidson, an assistant in the Free Public Library of East Orange:

If I can judge from the answers received in reply to letters sent to some of the large libraries and to a few New Jersey libraries, it would seem that the problem of magazine binders and pamphlet boxes is very much of an open question. I found little unanimity as to binders, considerable dissatisfaction with them, and, apparently, little interest as to the merits of different kinds of pamphlet boxes.

Let me quote from a few of these letters: The Denver Library says, "One of our binders is the output of the Dieter Bookbinding Company of Denver. It is a shoestring binder, by which we mean the magazine is laced in the binder with shoestrings. It is very durable, but the shoestring itself is somewhat objectionable and it mutilates the magazine in the lacing process." From Chicago comes the following: "We use the Dowst binder, made in Chicago. This is a single rod-lock binder, quite simple, except for the lock feature, which we do not find very important. Material and workmanship are excellent, but we are having a little trouble with the back groove because of the variation from month to month in the size of magazines. . . . For our branches we are very seriously considering abandoning binders and reinforcing the original covers." I am sorry I can give but a short quotation from the excellent account of binders in use in the Washington Library. "The Keyless Lock binder manufactured by Wm. G. Johnston and Co., received trial for a single cover. The device for opening the binder by pressure on a button at the side is cleverly concealed, and

the mechanism proved durable as the buckram cover, which is never desirable for the active use in our reading room. The thin rods holding the magazine in the case do not injure it. The task of adjusting a large number of magazines is necessarily slow with this device.

"The Johnston Round Steel Spring Back binders have had the most thoro test of all binders in our library, and some that were purchased 12 years ago in full Russia are still in use in our reading room and are now in fair condition. These do not represent those purchased for the most popular magazines, but some that have had a steady demand all these years. The manufacturers have made improvements on this binder, adding tapes across the inner back to hold the magazines from slipping backward, so that a narrow margin of a publication is not held in such a manner as to obscure the printed page; and they also have a small Spring Back Holder for a slightly higher price, which is lighter in weight and requires no tapes. These binders are the simplest of all to adjust, have no exposed metal work to rust or get out of order, and hold the magazine securely. The criticism that the public can easily remove magazines and that this results in frequent losses to the library, is only one side of the question; for the person who would take a magazine would not hesitate to remove the desired pages from a periodical or take the magazine and binder, as we have learned by experience.

"For the protection of magazines for circulation and for general pamphlet material we have found the use of red rope paper, suiting the method employed to the special type of work, most satisfactory."

One of our New Jersey libraries writes, "We have been using a buckram cover made by a local binder, and tie the magazine in the binder with a piece of twine. We have used this holder about seven years. We find that it cleans very easily with vinegar and water, and when coated with shellac, will remain clean for some time. This is the only point in its efficiency—that for very little expense it may be kept clean. In durability and appearance it is sadly inefficient."



The Newark Library tells me they are using several kinds of binders, and as far as I could learn no one is considered distinctly superior. For current magazines which circulate, the Gaylord low cost binder seems to fit the need, being inexpensive and durable. I was told one of these costing twenty cents would wear for at least six months. For current issues of magazines not circulating, there are two kinds of binders. One is the Rademaeker Spring Back, with pigskin back and keritol sides. This is quite a light binder and wears well. The second is the Rademaeker case and is a shoestring binder and is very durable. Back issues of magazines are made ready for circulating by having the covers reinforced inside with bond paper and back with a linen strip.

Another states that we "use Rademaeker's springback. We are not fully satisfied, but we are seldom troubled by the magazines coming out of the binding, and Mr. Rademaeker is always willing to recompense in some way if the covers do not wear well. We frequently send covers back to have new springs inserted."

A large Massachusetts library sent us one of their magazine binders. The magazine is bound in boards, and is a circulating copy; as no comment accompanied it I concluded this one at least must have proved satisfactory.

Four libraries are using the Gaylord Bull Dog binder, two of these finding it satisfactory, as it "combines simplicity and speed of adjustment and leaves no marks on the magazine." "It is the best locked magazine cover that we have ever given a trial, and we find it a great saving in the binding of our magazines as it is impossible for the individual number to become badly worn when locked in this binder." The Denver Library, however, says that in their experience they have found that these binders are heavy and the metal pulls away from the cloth, and they prefer the Gaylord Multi-binder, finding it cheap and durable, and using it for circulating magazines. The Washington Library states: "We purchased of Gaylord Brothers, about two years ago, 100 of their binders known as the Bull Dog Magazine Binder. These have

a pigskin back and sides of Imperial Morrocco cloth. Our experience does not warrant warm praise. The chief criticism is that the hardware at the back loosened. This they assure us they are able to overcome and a few samples returned to the firm have been repaired. The leather and boards have not stood the test of service very well and we find that magazines made up of a single section are not held in place securely. As a key is required to adjust all magazines, and the metal work rusts more or less in our climate, this feature makes them less desirable."

Summing up the points I have gathered from these letters and from an examination of samples of three firms manufacturing binders, I find that there are four kinds of binders which are in general use. The simplest is the springback binder, which is undoubtedly the easiest and quickest to handle, Strange to say, I found this not as popular as the others, probably due to that very ease with which the magazine can be removed from the binder. The locked binder—especially the Gaylord Bull Dog,—seems to be more generally liked, its advantages being that the magazine is held in securely and the back is not injured. The various rod binders are all more complicated—I must confess I had considerable difficulty in manipulating them at first. This difficulty would, I presume, be obviated with practice. The shoestring binder, made of press board of similar material into which the magazine is laced, has the merit of being the cheapest if not the most attractive in appearance.

Our experience has not been—at least for eight or nine years—with any of these binders. We buy no binders, but make a cover of green manilla paper, take off the original covers of the magazine and sew the magazine securely with linen thread in the manilla cover. We then paste the original front cover on the green cover and put the magazine in the press for a time. We cover regularly in this way thirty-seven magazines. They are kept in the reading room for six months if a monthly, for six weeks if a weekly, all the numbers circulating except the current issue. At the end of the six months the magazines are placed

in the periodical room, some of them to be sent a little later to be bound.

We find the advantages of this cover are many. The magazines in spite of constant usage in the reading room and in spite of circulation, keep clean and in good condition. Seldom, if ever, is one so worn that it cannot be bound. And those that are not bound, but are filed away indefinitely, are kept in a much better state of preservation because of those very covers. The cost of covering per magazine is slight—even with the present rising cost of paper. Just now it averages three cents a magazine, and this includes labor as well as material. Formerly the average was two cents. Another advantage which may be reckoned by some as a small one, is the improved appearance of magazines in these covers. A further point, and one not generally considered, is the ease with which our magazines may be handled. The pages bend back easily, and the weight of the magazine has not been appreciably increased. May I emphasize this last consideration, as a one-time-member of the public? Before I took up library work and as I handled magazines, now in one library and now in another, I always inwardly protested at the heavy, clumsy and unyielding binders which I found in general use. Of course I realize that our library is not a large city library where such a treatment of periodicals might be impracticable. We circulated an average of 339 magazines a month last year (this means covered and uncovered) and our average monthly attendance in the reading room was 1975. Still another factor to be considered is the character of the public. In East Orange our population consists chiefly of commuters and their families. Consequently our magazines do not receive the heavy wear that they do in libraries situated in towns where there are many factories, and a large foreign population.

As to the treatment of pamphlets, I found that generally they are put in simple binders like the Library Bureau and Gaylord binders, or else placed in boxes. The Gaylord binder is made of "press board or photo mount and the pamphlet is bound by simply moistening the gummed surfaces of the mending strip and inserting the pamphlet."

Little comment on this phase of the subject was made in my replies received, except in the letter received from the Princeton University Library. Dr. Richardson, who is making a specialty of shelving pamphlets, wrote: "As to the binding of pamphlets we are using two styles for individual pamphlets. The bulk of our less important ones we are putting in the Library Bureau manilla folders, having the title typewritten on the extended side of the folder, and the pamphlet stitched by wire, or punched and sewed, in case they are too thick for our stitcher. This style is filed away in a drop-front covered pamphlet box that we build ourselves. We do not use vertical filing cases to any extent. The boxes we build are not over three inches thick, are labeled on the ends showing contents, and placed on the shelf the same as books, but not with the books. They are kept in special series.

"The second style is bound in boards as follows: The covers are first taken off and placed in the pamphlet, a piece of cambric is then pasted along the back of either side and allowed to dry; it is then punched and sewed. The end papers are then tipped on and the cambric turned back over them. Thin boards the size of the pamphlet minus one-fourth inch in width are placed on the pamphlet and a piece of book cloth is then glued over the back of the boards. The sides are now covered by pasting the original cover on them, the end papers are pasted upon the inside, the pamphlet is then put in press and allowed to dry. When dry it is slightly trimmed, making the cover flush. All this we do in our bindery for ten cents per pamphlet."

Pamphlet boxes seem to fall into two general classes—the closed and open. The latter are light, and easily and quickly handled. The open back, however, permits the collection of dust. Of the closed boxes there is a variety—from the ordinary covered box to the box with cover and flap which drops or opens back, to allow for examination of material within. The Library Bureau puts out a specially good one of the latter kind. This has a wooden end and the "central hinge of the flap where the strain is strongest when the box is full, is strengthened

with a metal strip or rib nailed to the wood frame."

In the East Orange Library any pamphlet which we consider of more than temporary value, we cover in much the same way we cover our magazines. For our regular lending collection we use a green manilla paper; for our special collection, a yellow paper. The call number is placed on the lower left hand corner of the front cover unless the cover is broad enough to hold both it and the author and title towards the top. The covers have proved satisfactory as our pamphlets do not receive heavy wear. We also use pamphlet boxes, not so much for our pamphlets as for the magazines we do not bind. We bind regularly forty-one magazines. For those that remain unbound we have three sizes of boxes. One holds magazines of ordinary size—like *Everybody's*. This costs (or did cost) \$6 per hundred. The second size, 14 x 10 x 4½ holds magazines a little oversize—and there is a growing number of them, and costs \$15 per hundred. The third, 16 x 4½ x 13, Shultz made to order for us at a cost of \$20 per hundred. In this are put extra large magazines like the *Scientific American* until they are bound. This last box has proved unwieldy. It breaks easily if standing up on end, and if lying flat is not strong enough to bear the weight of even another box. Then, too, unless the boxes are filled, magazines such as the *Scientific American* will double up and soon be injured. We have practically discontinued this size.

These pamphlet boxes stand side by side on the shelves of our periodical room with our bound magazines and give a neat and orderly appearance to the stacks. Each box is labelled with the name of the magazine and statement of the individual issues to be found within.

We also use a few of the smallest size of these boxes for loose and ephemeral material—pamphlets and leaflets—in our civics collection, in this case pasting on the front a white strip of paper almost the length of the box, and on this printing the author, and title of pamphlets found within. Below the strip is a label on which is printed the class number. These boxes

stand immediately after the cataloged material bearing the same number.

A very few covered pamphlet boxes are still in use for holding college catalogs. These have the advantage of being dust proof, but they are not so easily handled—not so quickly accessible, and this is quite a drawback if material is needed often.

#### BULLETIN MATERIALS

Miss A. J. Schooley of the Passaic Public Library, makes all the bulletins for the Passaic Library, both main building and branches, and makes them with a minimum of labor for a maximum of effectiveness. She describes her method as follows:

Passaic aims at speed, economy of time and materials, and usefulness in its bulletin work. By selecting a few of the best materials and working on several posters at one time, the amount of time spent on any poster has been reduced to twenty minutes. A drawing-board with inches marked on the right hand side and across the bottom, a T-square, and a triangle are necessities. Their use is demonstrated in any book on mechanical drawing. Cardboard is cut for from five to ten posters at one time, all the cardboard is sprayed, the pictures are then pasted on and the ruling done for the whole, after which the lettering is done. Economy of materials is gained by using both sides of the cardboard, collecting free advertising material, and buying cardboard in large quantity. Usefulness is added by circulating the poster among the different branch libraries where it is used over a shelf of books on the special subject and by using the poster in the window displays where the branches have store front windows.

#### *Pens and Brushes*

Lettering can be done more quickly and more easily by using pens than by using brushes. One of the satisfactory makes of pens is Esterbrook's, 95 John st., New York City. This pen comes in three sizes with round ends. It is equipped with a well that contains enough ink to do considerable lettering, and is refilled by simply dipping the pen into the ink. A small pamphlet of alphabets and directions together with a set of pens in three sizes may be obtained from

the manufacturer for 35 cents a dozen. The pen does very quick work and is invaluable for ruling borders.

The Payzant pen gives about the same result as the Esterbrook, but is more expensive and not as easy to use as it requires a fountain pen filler to fill the ink retainer. It holds more ink and comes in a smaller size than the Esterbrook. It is very good for small lettering, especially for printing lists. The Payzant pen may be obtained from C. A. Faust, 1024 N. Robey st., Chicago, Ill., for one dollar.

Red sable show card brushes are the only practical brushes for lettering. Camel's hair water color brushes should not be used on account of the spreading of the bristles. A red sable brush is more elastic and keeps a better edge. Two good sizes for general use are numbers 8 and 10, which may be obtained from Faust & Co., mentioned before. Brushes are superior to pens for large size lettering.

#### *Lettering*

A very practical course in Show Card Writing has been given by the Economist Training School of New York City, just moved to Chicago and amalgamated with the Koester School, at 215 South Market street. It is especially helpful when applied to library bulletin work, and can be taken at the school or by correspondence. The school will send full information upon request.

Two helpful lettering books are Faust's "Complete card writer," published by the author, and "Hardware show card writing," by Hurst, published by David Williams Co., 239 W. 39th st., New York City. The latter gives good alphabets and a series of lessons and exercises.

#### *Inks*

Higgins' India Ink is best for pen work, and regular sign writer's showcard inks with the gloss finish for brush work. They can be bought at any stationery store or thru the supply catalogs of the Economist Training School or C. A. Faust.

#### *Cardboard*

The quality and color of cardboard is a matter of choice, but a smooth surface is best for pen lettering. Passaic uses 6-ply

white Rival Litho board finished on both sides. When color is needed the cardboard is sprayed with a diluted showcard ink from an ordinary atomizer. This atomizer should be of the continuous spray type with a black rubber discharging tube, as the ink corrodes the nickel tube often used. Stencils and more than one color can be used in this way, as well as Dennison cut-outs like the cat in the Hallowe'en poster in the illustration. Soiled cardboard and the backs of old posters can be used after spraying. This method is airbrush work in a small way. It is surprising to find what a large number of ideas and possibilities present themselves in using the spray.

#### *Pictures*

Pictures may be obtained in various ways—magazine illustrations and covers, department store advertisements in color, poster stamps, railway pamphlets, Dennison seals and cut-outs, and even the ordinary newspaper pictures. The commercial show cards found in stores can be used by covering up the original lettering and substituting library material.

#### *Description of the Posters Illustrated*

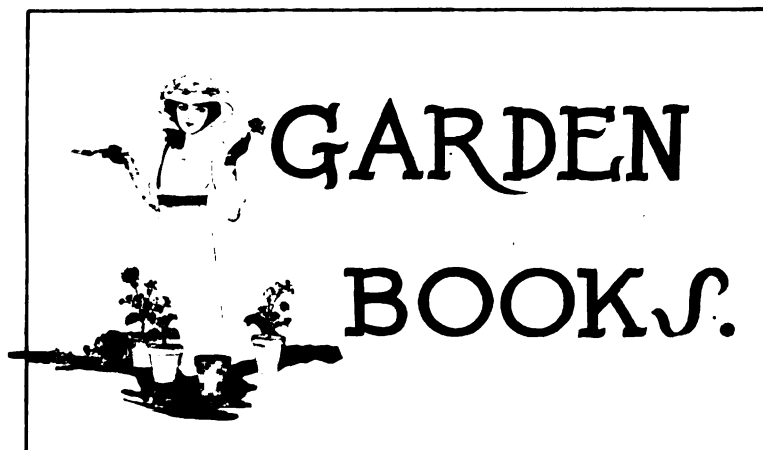
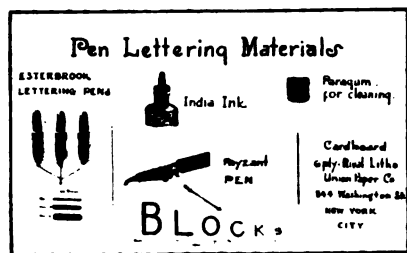
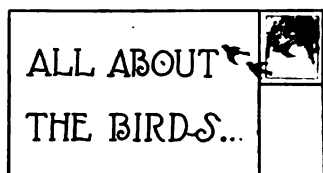
Hallowe'en Story Hour. The cardboard was sprayed with diluted black show card ink from an atomizer, the cat figure being made by using a Dennison cut-out and removing it after the spraying. The picture was taken from a magazine and the lettering was done with a brush.

All about Birds. Pen lettering and a poster stamp used for the picture.

Garden Books. The picture was cut from a magazine and the lettering was done with a brush.

Pen Lettering Materials. This was prepared to accompany the posters exhibited, and had samples of the materials used, attached to the card.

FOUR kinds of accessories are mentioned by Sir Thomas Bodley in his autobiography as useful to a library to make itself valuable: "Knowledge of tongues and literature in the librarian; 2, purse ability to go through with the charge; 3, great store of honourable friends; and 4, special good leisure to follow such a work."



SOME OF THE BULLETINS MADE BY MISS SCHOOLEY OF THE PASSAIC PUBLIC LIBRARY AND SHOWN AT  
THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING LAST SPRING



# CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF SUBJECT-CARDS IN A DICTIONARY CATALOG

BY A. LAW VOGUE, *Reference Librarian, Mechanics Institute, San Francisco*

ALL truths are first perceived dimly, crudely, in childish conceptions, and change thru study to outlines more nearly correct. Man is prone to adopt makeshifts till long experience shows their weakness. Classification is no exception and people are still, in isolated cases, classing books by size (or even color). Some makeshifts of classification still remain in most libraries because they lie along the way of least resistance. Among them is the arrangement of books on the shelves (under a given class) alphabetically by authors. It has nothing to commend it save simplicity and the desire to have two editions by the same author stand side by side. Simplicity frequently stands for laziness, for the book with two editions is the exception.

The popular arrangement from the reader's standpoint is by date of publication. Almost every one wants the latest book on the subject, and in at least the majority of cases, especially in those sciences that are growing at the twentieth century rate, they make no mistake in asking for the latest—it is the best. In the early days of book-making scientific myths were copied from book to book, no author dreaming of performing the experiments described in his book. The sympathetic telegraph was such a myth. It was stated in many early works of the sixteenth century that persons separated by a great distance could signal each other by means of magnets or compasses which they held in their hands. It was all a myth. The same is true to-day as regards copying. Most authors consider all material in all available books on their subject, and correct and add to it from the most recent magazine articles. The latest book is apt to contain all that is good of the others and the nearest approach to the truth, tho perhaps not presented in the best or clearest style.

Such an arrangement even of fiction I promise you would be popular if carried down not merely to year, but to *month* of

publication. There would be nothing logical in favor of such an arrangement of fiction—only the gratitude of the latest-novel reader, and I am presenting no brief in defense of it. Many other *imaginative* classes in literature, including drama and poetry, probably are classed sufficiently well at present by centuries; but, speaking decimally, all classes save the 800's would gain, in my opinion, by a chronologic arrangement on the shelves. Musical scores are the only exceptions that occur to me. There would be no rhyme nor reason in separating a 1914 edition of Wagner's Rheingold from an 1890 edition, because compositions of other composers bore intermediate dates.

To my mind the best practice (if one had a clear slate—a new library) would be to use the Biscoe time numbers instead of the Cutter numbers for all books save literature and fiction, with a few minor exceptions. Then the books fall mechanically into chronologic order when shelved. But very few of us have clear slates, and not many more have appropriations large enough to warrant such a radical change as that from the Cutter author number to the Biscoe time number. We must forego chronologic sequence in shelving books.\* But one inexpensive remedy is left. We can arrange the catalog cards for the subjects covered by all these classes chronologically under every class. Then when the tray is opened to wireless telegraphy, the books of 1916 stand first, followed by those of 1915, then 1914 and so on. Under each year, until some rational subarrangement is proposed, the sequence is again alphabetically by author. This we have done with the Technologic collection of the Mechanics Institute. The subject part of its catalog of 54 trays is now arranged in this order.

\*By using a dash (—) or some other convenient symbol preceding last figures of the date and adopting the convention that books with the dash precede books with Cutter numbers under a given class in the shelves this is approximately attained. (—14=1914.) Older books would be gradually weeded out.

The only change necessary on the card is to make the date prominent and keep it in a fixed position on the card. The Concilium of Zürich, which prints thousands of reference cards to scientific magazine literature, has for twenty years recognized the value of a fixed position for the date on all catalog cards and places it in bold-faced type before the first word of the title directly under the author's name. It is a practice American libraries would do well to follow, even if the repetition of the date like that of the name of the author to-day, were found necessary.

As the date on the printed card in America is not in a fixed position nor in bold-faced type at present, it is necessary to type this date on each subject-card affected. This is done in red, three typewriter lines below the Cutter number. Red to indicate that it is not part of the call-number and as suggestive of the subject (red being the color in which most libraries type their subject-cards). Two lines are left vacant in case it is desired to affix some distinctive mark to the call-number such as Lock-case, or Office, or number of edition.

744      **Lettering**  
 724      **Faust, Charles Ayers, 1860-**  
 1911      **Faust's complete card-writer; lessons and alphabets for use of brushes—marking—Soennecken—Payment and common pens. Air-brushes and relief-pencils. (Chicago) 1911.**  
             112 p. illus. 16 x 25½".

One difficulty in dating cards is that form divisions have not been consistently applied by the Library of Congress. If the subject is large "Periodical" or "Societies" has generally been added, but for smaller subjects these and similar modifications have frequently been omitted. "Yearbooks" is an especially flagrant case in point. In such cases of omission these form words must be added. Moreover as they are open entry cards they cannot be practically dated.

Other modified subject-headings would frequently be welcome too. Even tho there are but half a dozen cards on a subject to-day, that is no reason for omitting the modification until there are more; for these older cards are seldom withdrawn for correction and many cards on special phases of a subject are thus thrown out of place.

In rearranging the cards by date after the typing is completed, it is best to have the latest date precede, 1916 in front of 1915, for the reason that a guide-card frequently heads the collection and it is at that point that the cards are first read.

Much concentration is demanded at first in filing new cards chronologically. One finds oneself filing alphabetically by author. In a short time this tendency wears off.

This chronologic arrangement of the subject cards in our dictionary catalog is being much appreciated by our readers, and the one drawback we foresaw, that our red date would be copied as part of the call-number, has seldom occurred.

#### RULES FOR DATING AND FILING CARDS IN CHRONOLOGIC SUBJECT CATALOG

.1 Every book or reference must have separate card. (2 eds. on one card no longer permissible.)

.12 Following subject cards not to be arranged chronologically (all are *form divisions* under any subject):

—Periodics } dates not to be typed on these  
 —Yearbooks } cards  
 —Societies }

.2 Every chronologically arranged subject card must have date typed whether only one card on this subject or more. Type this date in red always.

.3 In typing red date leave two lines vacant in case "Lock-case" or some other added symbol is to be entered later.

.4 Use date of publication rather than date of series: *e.g.*, Smithsonian annual report. 1903. Washington, 1904. Use 1904.

Similarly if copyright date differs from publication date, use latter.

.42 1906 [1905]. Use *true date*, *i. e.*, 1905 for typing.

.43 Dated [pref. 1883]. Assume 1883, and type so.

.44 [n. d.] no date books filed at back of set. Type in red: (n. d.)

.45 Ignore [ ] in typing date in red.

.481 Edition number expressed by date. Don't type date twice; *e.g.*,

now 657  
       S76.1  
       1914 (black)  
 later 657  
       S76.1  
       1914 (red)

.482 Edition number. Don't omit this on card as it is used instead of date on book-label.



.52 \*\*060 (Carnegie Institute)  
C289  
190 (pub. no.)  
1913

Cannot well omit 190, other publications in same year. Monographs bound separately.

.53 \*\*580.8  
C153  
v. 2  
no. 7  
1905

Volume number must be retained.

.58 Several works in class by same author  
613  
T652s

Must continue writing to distinguish as *date in red* will not appear on back of book.

.8 Open entry 1905—  
File before 1905s  
" " 1905-8

1905—  
1905-8  
1905

File continuation 1905-8 preceding other 1905s and after 1906s. File 191- back of 1910 and before 1909.

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND THE WAR

STRAY notes have come to the LIBRARY JOURNAL from various libraries of new lines of work undertaken to meet conditions changed by the entrance of the United States into the World War. As straws show which way the wind is blowing, so these random items may furnish an indication of the many forms of service which are being carried on by the libraries in every corner of the land to-day.

The following resolutions were adopted by the directors of the Chicago Public Library at their regular meeting April 23:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library hereby makes formal tender of the building, resources and equipment of the library to the United States Government for any purpose or use deemed necessary and proper in the present crisis; to become a distributing station for official literature, military and naval instruction manuals or other material, to serve as a registration center for any activities properly or conveniently administered from or in the Library building or in any other way conformable to and not unduly interfering with its own public activities, to contribute toward the general organization of the national forces.

That the sum of \$2500 be set aside from the Book Fund for the purchase of drill manuals and other books on military organization and instruction in such quantities as may be found to be necessary, and that the War Department be requested to recommend books which should be made available to the citizens to fit them for military or other national duty in this emergency.

*Resolved*, That the Board tender its good offices and that of its employes in promotion of the campaign for enrollment of members in the Red Cross Society, and that the Librarian be instructed to make the necessary arrangements whereby the branch librarians may

serve in this capacity in the enrollment of members who make application at the branch libraries.

The Massachusetts ways and means committee reports a bill authorizing the Free Public Library Commission to spend \$1000 a year in supplying books during the war to citizen soldiers in the National Guard or in the Home Guard.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia has been enclosing a multigraphed slip like the following in books drawn out by the borrowers:

### GIVE THE SOLDIERS SOMETHING TO READ

The library is receiving donations of reading matter to be forwarded to the boys of the District Militia. Will you not help by bringing us books and magazines which you are willing to give to relieve the tedium of camp life? Or let us send.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The use of this slip has brought a great flood of books and magazines to the library for use in supplying soldiers' training camps.

William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, sent the following note of instruction to every member of the library staff, immediately after war was declared:

### IN TIME OF WAR

Now that our country is in a state of war, some of our duties which concern us may be described as "positive," while others may be described as "negative."

Under the head of "positive" duties may be mentioned the assistance which our resources may render in connection with preparedness of all kinds, (military, naval, economic, and otherwise), when required by those who have occasion to use them and who are entitled to use them.

Under the head of "negative" duties may be mentioned the general principle that these resources, above referred to, must not be placed, knowingly, at the disposal of the enemies of our country. While I have for years been impressing on every member of the staff the general principle that a public library, in supplying its service, must not "take sides," it is scarcely necessary for me to explain that an exception necessarily occurs when it is a question as between our country and its enemies. In such an emergency as that, a public library must "take sides," and must put forth all reasonable vigilance to see that its resources are not used in such a way as to afford "aid and comfort," or information, to our country's enemies. This will apply in a special degree to books on explosives and related subjects; and a special registration will probably be established, for those who use these books, to be under the direction of some representative of the State or National Government.

In the case of non-technical books, however, there is no reason why those readers who are from the country which is at war with us should not use the library as they have done in the past, provided that they conduct themselves in a thoroughly loyal manner. To use the language of the President's proclamation, "So long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons."

The Detroit Public Library has placed a little folder called "The Public Library and patriotism" in every book issued to the public. After commenting on the "international passwords" created by the stirring events of the day, it says:

While it is fitting to go about our business in a calm manner, we should on the other hand take our duty to the country seriously. Notwithstanding our great prosperity, we should resolutely trim our sails and prepare for "dirty" weather. Economy and not waste will get results; it is in the spirit of "National Thrift" that we may all help and bravely "do our bit."

Public institutions should enlist in this service at once, public servants should be the first to consider the public good and by means of strict economy and wise "holding back" ease the load shouldered by all.

The staff of the Public Library stands

pledged to husband our supplies as never before, to forego rather than to request many desirable things, to guard and protect public property entrusted to us—indeed it promises to be a friendly competition in a patriotic campaign of doing without and stopping waste and carelessness.

This brave, honorable effort of the library staff is going to be discouraging, aye, it may even fail, unless we have the hearty co-operation and good will of the public. If the patrons of the library will exercise watchful care of the books placed in their hands, they will thereby render service as well as receive it, and this humble task of stopping waste will be an effort worth while.

Let us follow this worthy impulse of "doing our bit" and "see it through" together.

In the Dayton Public Library, whose excellent resolutions were printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* last month, seventeen of the staff have taken up gardening, seven Red Cross training, and six surgical dressings.

"The Public Library is doing its bit in helping the people of Binghamton in their patriotism by making itself a center for the activities which are springing up in answer to urgent necessity," writes E. Louise Lauder, of the library staff.

"The Red Cross Society recently had its headquarters in the building, holding a most successful campaign which resulted in the receipt of over \$14,000. Later the Navy League made the library its headquarters, and the Broome County Suffrage Association makes the library its center for volunteer census work.

"Four members of the Board of Trustees of the library are active on the Home Defense League; one influential in banking affairs, another in the important matter of transportation, while the Mayor is acting on the Military Census Committee and the Superintendent of Schools is on the Agricultural Census Committee. The librarian, William F. Seward, has served on the Home Defense League and attended several meetings in connection with the Agricultural Census work under the direction of Dr. Finley. He addressed meetings, in particular leading the largest and one of the most enthusiastic patriotic meetings ever held in the city. This meeting was held when war was declared. Members of the library staff are allied with the local Red

Cross Society and the National League for Women's Service.

"After the declaration of war, the bulletin boards bore the President's message, portraits of Wilson, Joffre, Viviani and Balfour, while the shelves beneath offered books written by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Balfour, the biographies of Joffre and contemporary French history. At this time a wealth of material published by the governments officially, diplomatic relations, special reports, etc., which had been received from time to time were arranged, listed and made ready for use, together with the manuals of army and navy service, and the textbooks in use in the Red Cross classes. A booklet listing these books has been printed for distribution.

"The library celebrated France Day and honored the Foreign War Missions by flying beside its American flag the tri-color, the Union Jack and the Italian flag. It has for circulation large flags (about 6 by 10 feet) of the Allies, also those of Belgium, Cuba and Japan. There is a waiting list for their use in patriotic meetings, community chorus demonstrations, etc.

"The library's part in solving the food problem has consisted in the free distribution of food and garden pamphlets issued by the National Emergency Garden Commission, United States Department of Agriculture, and Cornell University. About 1000 of these have been given out. In addition the library's collection of books on gardening have been placed near the delivery desk in a case with a large colored poster to attract notice. A registration was kept at the desk for those wishing to obtain the use of vacant lots for gardening, which were distributed by generous citizens thru the activity of one of the women's clubs. Books on canning and preserving are already in use. Books on food value, economy and management, thrift and marketing are available.

"On one of the bulletin boards in the reading room a framed piece of 'war bread' is hung which bears the following description:

"This bread was made from whole wheat flour, the flour being ground in an ordinary home coffee mill from the whole wheat without any special preparation. It is more nutri-

tious and healthful than white bread, since it contains both vitamins and minerals and its rough texture is stimulating. Its taste is fine, and raisins, chopped figs, peanuts, dates, etc., may be added as desired. It cannot, however, be made in quantities as it is moist and has a tendency to sour. Rye makes an excellent bread, and the flour may be prepared in the same manner in an ordinary coffee mill. These breads add variety and healthfulness to the meal and their general use will add to the food supply and help to reduce the cost of living."

#### Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY WORK ON THE BORDER

WHEN the Y. M. C. A. started its recent campaign for \$3,000,000 to finance its prospective work with the men in the new army, it announced that a part of this money would be used to continue the library work begun on the border last summer. This work was briefly mentioned in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* last September, but it was still too new to do more than outline what its promoters hoped to accomplish.

In a recent letter to the editor, Mr. George A. Reeder, who has been in charge of this work, gives the following data concerning Y. M. C. A. provision for furnishing books to the men of the National Guard and Regular Army while on the border:

"Our organization provided for the erection of wooden buildings with each brigade. In this way an amusement and recreative center was furnished approximately each 5000 men. Before we had completed the work of construction, numerous appeals for reading matter came to us thru various channels, principally from the men themselves, but in several instances from commanding officers and in one case from a high ranking surgeon who stated that one of the most potent forces for preventing homesickness and discontent among the men was an ample supply of reading matter. We had recognized this need and appeals had been sent out thru the papers for magazines and books. About the same time, Miss West, librarian of the Carnegie Library of San Antonio, as a result of her study of the needs of the Regular Army stationed at Fort Sam Houston, sent out an appeal for books. The Red Cross had also done the same. There was a response, but nothing anywhere nearly adequate and we were fac-

ing the problem of making a campaign for a library fund when thru an appeal made to the Rockefeller Foundation a fund of \$15,000 was set aside for the use of the Army Y. M. C. A. for the purchase of libraries. In order to get the best results in the shortest time the good services of the New York Public Library were secured, and Mr. Forrest Spaulding of the circulation department kindly volunteered to give his time to the work of purchasing the books and attending to the details of preparing them for shipment.

"Careful selection was made of 300 titles and from these the libraries were made up in units of 100 volumes, there being some 3600 volumes sent in the first shipment. These libraries were distributed among 42 buildings at which our work was being carried on. Later a second installment was sent out comprising some 3200 volumes made up from an entirely new list of titles. These units were divided and packed in smaller cases carrying 25 or 50 volumes, the idea being that the smaller cases could be more easily transported to the lonely outposts along the Rio Grande. At these points was the greatest need for reading matter of a suitable nature.

"When the Red Cross people discovered that we were organized for handling books on a large scale, they immediately offered to turn over what books had been contributed in response to their appeal and these were added to our supply. Likewise in several instances where books were sent from states represented in the National Guard, the books were installed in our buildings.

"On several trips of inspection I always made careful note of the condition of the libraries and the extent to which they were being used and found that the only source of complaint was that all the books were always out. Larger library units could well be used in every building and more books of a technical nature would be appreciated by the men.

"In connection with other activities to be carried on by the Association a thoroly organized educational department will endeavor to give to the men needed instruction in regard to the fundamental things

they should know when they go to Europe in the Expeditionary Force. In connection with this, there might possibly be provision made for additions to the libraries composed of various historical and geographical text books dealing with the countries to which troops will go."

### CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS—APRIL, 1917

#### ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Brownsburg Town and Lincoln and Brown Townships, Ind. ....	\$12,500
Hot Springs County (Thermopolis, Wyo.) .....	12,500
Lapeer, Mich. (part cost; building to cost \$12,500) .....	10,000
Little Falls Township (Little Falls), N. J. ....	10,000
Monterey Town and Tippecanoe Township, Ind. ....	5,000
North Milwaukee, Wis. ....	10,000
Paw Paw, Mich. (village and township) .....	10,000
Warren Town and Salamonie Township, Ind. ....	10,000
Worthington Town and Jefferson Township, Ind. ....	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$90,000

#### INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Cordele, Ga. (Increase for addition)	\$7,556
Cuthbert, Ga. (Building to cost \$7,000) .....	2,000
Greenville, S. C. (Building to cost \$25,000) .....	10,000
Superior, Wis. (Branch building) ..	20,000
	<hr/>
	\$39,556

DR. CHARLES WILLIAM WALLACE, of the University of Nebraska, whose researches in the national archives in London have brought to light more material on Shakespeare and the theaters of his time than has been found in three hundred years, made a lecture tour of the United States last winter in celebration of the Shakespeare tercentenary. The tour began in November and is expected to include about a hundred engagements in all parts of the country.

## WHAT MORE CAN THE LIBRARY DO?

WHEN the material was being brought together for the Business Number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, published in April, letters were sent to a number of business men in different cities asking them for criticism or suggestion that would help to make the libraries of the country more useful to business men. A group of these letters was printed in the April number. Absence from the city prevented Ernest S. Bradford, statistician for the United States Rubber Company, from contributing to that issue as requested, but he has since sent us the following suggestive letter, which we are glad to print for the benefit of our readers:

*Editor Library Journal:*

Permit me to add my word of hearty appreciation to the many others which you must have received for the live and progressive April issue of your JOURNAL. It appears that our libraries are awakening to a realization that their field of service includes the business man, and that the demand from manufacturers, merchants, editors, lawyers, etc., for data bearing on current industrial and economic needs is actually to be supplied by the public service station called the library.

There is certainly need that the business man be recognized as part of the library public. Here is a center of information—books, trade journals and up-to-date pamphlets—which have been gathered from various sources for use—whose use? Are they not for the busy man as well as for the lady of leisure and for school children? Why exclude business men from the library, either thru failing to supply the material which he needs, or thru failure to make it *readily accessible*?

For is not the lack of ready accessibility equivalent to exclusion? Instant availability is required by the average business man. Action is what is demanded of him and the information upon which this action is based must be quickly available. Such availability may mean access to the latest copy of an important trade directory, or it may mean permission to use such directory outside of the library building. The legislative reference libraries under Doctor Charles McCarthy, John Lapp, C. B. Lester and others, have carried the data to the legislators. The traveling library has not been content to remain on the shelves of the book vaults. So the business man is demanding service from his public library—service of a positive sort, and insisting that less effort be required to get the information which he wants.

The trouble with the New York Public Library, for example, is not that the collection

does not contain much valuable material for business, but that under the limitations of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden bequests, it must remain there. For example, the economics division, which perhaps is most frequently consulted by the merchant or manufacturer in search of needed data, has become, under the direction of Miss Hasse, a service station of very great assistance. Names, addresses, some statistics, titles of books on business subjects, information as to trade journals, etc., are supplied promptly in response to letter or telephone request, but my experience and that of a number of others who actively use all available sources of industrial information, is that of being frequently hampered by inability to take out needed books or journals. Here is a volume, for instance, the consulting of which for three hours and the copying of several pages of which is all that is required. This use is not sufficient to justify the purchase of the book. It should be possible to take out such a book for half a day or a day and return it promptly. True, opportunity is afforded by the library for a stenographer to go there and type the extracts needed, but space is limited and when a few are already working there the available room is crowded. Also it is frequently desirable, in connection with such copying of data, to confer with one or two associates regarding it, which can be easily done if the book is at the office of the concern interested, but is not practicable if several persons must go to the library and there consult the book or journal.

The following definite suggestions, which might, no doubt, with equal appropriateness be applied to numerous other cities, arise out of repeated experience with the New York Public Library:

1. The circulation department of the public library should have a business section, or better, the present economics division should be reorganized as frankly circulatory in character and books should be let out on card. If reference books bought with funds from the Lenox, Tilden and Astor Foundation cannot be circulated, as we are informed, on account of the terms of those legacies, the city funds now used for the circulation department of the library should also be used for the purchase of more business books and their free issue to the public.

2. Several small collections of business books should be located downtown at points accessible to the larger groups of business houses. These will supplement the special libraries in those sections and be available for the use of persons who do not have ready access to the special library.

3. There should be a business man's library card, issued possibly for \$10 or \$25 a year—enough to cover the cost of any book or direc-

tory lent and to pay for a new one if the copy lent is not promptly returned. Hundreds of business men would be glad to pay a fee for the privilege of taking out books which it does not pay them to buy and yet which they cannot use freely outside of their offices.

Connected with this there should be a messenger service so that whenever desired a book can be sent out instantly to be returned within a limited time under definite but flexible rules. A small messenger fee would cover the additional cost of this service.

4. The library should have attached to its staff a trained fact-extractor and statistician who would be able to do a little more than merely give the name and address of persons or concerns, or the census figures of the production of pig iron. This would be similar to the service now being rendered by legislative reference libraries, only much less elaborate and adequate.

If it is necessary to pay somewhat more for librarians of this type, such pay should be forthcoming. It is probable that the entire range of librarian's salaries is too low for the constantly augmented training and responsibilities required.

Yours very truly,

ERNEST S. BRADFORD, *Statistician.*

*United States Rubber Co., 1790 Broadway, New York,  
April 26, 1917.*

#### MR. ANDERSON REPLIES

*Editor Library Journal:*

We are glad to have Mr. Bradford's testimony to the assistance rendered business men by our economics division. He seems, however, to be under the impression that business men use none of the other sixteen divisions in our reference department. They use nearly all of them. More readers, for instance, use our divisions of technology, art, or current periodicals than use the economics division, which has only 2½ per cent. of the average number of readers in the reference department each day. It would be easy to get from the readers in these other divisions letters setting forth their special needs. Indeed I feel sure that some of them would advocate the expenditure of the entire income of our corporation for their personal or professional requirements. Every librarian knows that the demands of readers are often mutually destructive unless the library has unlimited resources. It is the business of the administration to see that one class of readers does not run away with the whole appropriation, and that a due balance is maintained between the various divisions.

The reference department of the Public Library receives no financial aid from city, state, or nation. It is entirely dependent upon income from an endowment, which is now entirely inadequate to its needs. We have to serve here daily an average of between 3000 and 4000 reference readers. The business has

grown beyond the expectation of everybody. Our income is entirely too small to enable us to buy all the books we need, employ the number of people required to handle the work, or pay them adequate salaries. Since we moved into the new building the number of our readers has increased 111 per cent. To meet this increase our staff has grown but 23 per cent., and our expenditures but 35 per cent. The crying need is for funds. We want to give the best possible service to all classes of readers, including business men; but since the profits of business are greater than those in any other field, has not business some responsibilities and duties toward the Public Library? Is there any other class of people in New York which could as easily and as appropriately raise a fund for the development of a business section in the New York Public Library?

After this preface, may I comment briefly on Mr. Bradford's four suggestions:

1 and 2. He says the circulation department of the Public Library should have a business section, etc. "Should have" is easy to say. The City of New York appropriates the money for the maintenance of our circulation department, except the circulation branch in the central building, which by our contract with the city we have to maintain from our own funds. It is already a serious drain upon those funds; and to build up in that branch a business section such as Mr. Bradford seems to have in mind would further cripple the work of the reference department. His suggestion that the books in this latter department be lent for use at the offices or in the homes of readers is frequently made. The great advantage of a reference library is that the books are always there for all comers. It might be a great satisfaction to one reader to be allowed to take some of the reference books to his office or his home, but the dissatisfaction of the other readers who wanted to consult these books while reader number one had them out would be voiced in no uncertain terms. If the New York Public Library should undertake to supply the demand for books for office and home use in the City of New York, it would have to roof in the rest of Bryant Park and buy the larger part of each edition of every book published. Furthermore, does Mr. Bradford realize that the Public Library can furnish him photostat copies of any page or pages of books in its collections more cheaply and quickly than he could have them copied in his own office, and that while these copies are being made readers are deprived of the use of those books for only a few minutes?

3. Our contract with the city requires us to maintain a free public library, and it would be contrary to the spirit if not the letter of that contract if we gave special privileges to people who are willing to pay for them. If business men, however, will assure the library

of an annual contribution for the purpose, the Public Library will be glad to use it to buy and promote the use of business men's books. This would call, however, for an annual contribution of several thousand dollars.

4. Where is the salary for the "trained fact-extractor and statistician?" We find it difficult to retain the trained workers we have, because of the competition of business houses which have established libraries of their own and can offer our "fact-extractors" larger salaries than we can pay. Mr. Bradford says, "such pay should be forthcoming." Isn't this really unbusinesslike? Is a phrase an income extractor? I do not mean to be sarcastic; I am merely trying to impress upon Mr. Bradford and the readers of his letter that one gets nowhere by saying that funds "should be forthcoming." Now that the war has laid upon the nation great and serious burdens, we do not find contributions for educational institutions forthcoming.

We have so far done what we could with the funds at hand. That the service has not been expanded further is due not to our lack of appreciation of the need, but solely to our lack of funds. With increased funds we can give increased service; and to this end we bespeak the co-operation and support of Mr. Bradford and others.

Very truly yours,

E. H. ANDERSON,

Director, New York Public Library.

May 25, 1917.

The Southern Conference for Education and Industry, and the Southern Council of Teachers of English, when in session at Macon, Ga., passed resolutions approving the movement for simplified spelling, and adopting for use in official publications and correspondence the National Education Association spellings *tho*, *thru*, *thoro*, *program*, *catalog*, and *pedagog*, with compounds and derivatives. This action is in line with the order that has gone into effect in the laboratories of several motion picture film corporations and with that recently taken by the N. Y. Associated Dailies, the Illinois Daily Newspaper Association, the National Editorial Association, the Minnesota Editorial Association, as well as by hundreds of newspapers and periodicals with more than 17,000,000 circulation. The simpler spellings are now recognized by 54% of the 800 universities, colleges, and normal schools listed in the U. S. Educational Directory.

## THE SALARY QUESTION IN NEW YORK CITY AND ELSEWHERE

THE following report of the committee on salaries and grades was presented at the meeting of the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment on May 11, relative to the petitions of the staffs of the circulating departments of the public libraries, for increases in salaries:

On February 27th and March 15th, 1917, the Trustees of the New York and of the Brooklyn Public Libraries and the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx supported by communication petitions of the staffs of the circulating departments for a percentage increase of salaries. The Bureau of Personal Service reports thereon as follows:

"Purpose—To provide a percentage increase of compensation.

"Finding—The question of providing proper compensation for library employees is at present being studied by the Bureau of Personal Service and the Committee on Education of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The question is one which permits of many ramifications and some further time must be allowed for its study. When conclusions have been reached recommendations will be made to the Committee and Sub-Committee on Tax Budget which may serve as a guide in considering the 1918 estimate of the public libraries."

Recommendation—In view of the above report the Committee recommends that no action be taken at this time on the request of the trustees and employees of the public libraries.

Respectfully,

ALBERT E. HADLOCK,  
Deputy and Acting Comptroller;

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,

Mayor;

LEWIS H. POUNDS,  
President, Borough of Brooklyn;  
Committee on Salaries and Grades.

In Chicago salary increases affecting more than 400 of the employees of the library and aggregating about \$40,000 were authorized by unanimous action of the library board at its regular meeting April 23. The committee on administration said in its report:

In submitting to the Board at this meeting, as is customary at this season of the year, a list of employees with recommended salaries for the ensuing period of twelve months, your Committee on Administration is confronted with conditions unprecedented in the history of the library. For many years past, and indeed since the library was first organized four

decades ago, salaries paid employes have been meager, and confessedly far less than those paid for equivalent work in other public institutions of the city and county. If the employes have accepted this situation without enthusiasm, at least they have done so uncomplainingly, and have performed their duties cheerfully and faithfully. Now, with the great increase in living expenses and mounting prices of commodities to be met from stationary revenues, many of them find that they cannot make ends meet on what they earn in the library, and they have respectfully but with some insistence petitioned for such increase in compensation as will enable them to live decently.

If the library stands, as it certainly should, for proper standards of living and for influences that make for the well-being and development of the community, it must not set an example of starvation wages for those who carry on its great work. The institution expects its representatives to possess the necessary educational qualifications for which years of preparation and training are essential. It expects them to keep in step with the times, to dress suitably, to share in the activities and movements of the community that are akin to the purposes which the library fosters. It has exacted full measure of service for somewhat scant compensation, tho the disproportion of salary to required service heretofore must be attributed to the fact that the library has received insufficient financial support.

Demands from the public upon the library's service have increased enormously in the last few years and the library has attempted to meet this demand by multiplying its agencies, establishing new activities and strengthening old ones. By mobilizing all available forces, stretching its resources to the utmost and holding the staff memberships at the lowest possible number consistent with reasonable efficiency, it has been possible to quadruple the work with a relatively small increase of revenue. In the last decade the number of card holders has increased 400 per cent, the revenues less than one-fourth that proportion. While commercial institutions have recognized changing conditions by swelling their pay envelopes, the library has continued to pay salaries based on former conditions. Now the point has been reached when something must be done for the relief of the employes, especially those in minor positions, who constitute the large majority of the staff. It has been impossible latterly to secure, at the wages paid, enough pages to carry on the necessary work of book distribution. The same difficulty is now being experienced as to junior assistants. There is but one logical conclusion:

The library must pay wages sufficient to retain its tried employes and to encourage suitable recruits to enter its service. To effect this, additional revenues are needed or present work must be curtailed. Unless some financial

relief is obtained the only alternative that remains is to close some of the departments of the main library, discontinue some of the branches and reduce generally the hours of service. It would seem questionable wisdom to close the library and its branches evenings, thus depriving breadwinners of their only opportunity to make use thereof. It would be unwise to discontinue the educational work which has now reached such fine momentum in connection with elementary and high schools; it would be unprofitable to abolish the splendid work which is now finding ready response among business men and craftsmen. On the other hand, this work cannot be maintained without the necessary staff, and the necessary staff cannot be secured without payment of reasonable salaries. Your Committee on Administration recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That from and after May 25, 1917, and subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission, the following amended salary schedules shall apply in rating the salaries of all employes of the Chicago Public Library within the grades and in the groups enumerated:

Grade I:—

Group D—\$540.

Group C (upon completion of a year's service)—\$600.

Group B (upon completion of two years' service)—\$660.

Group A (upon completion of three years' service)—\$720.

Grade II:—

Group E—\$780.

Group D (upon completion of a year's service)—\$840.

Group C (upon completion of two years' service)—\$900.

Group B (upon completion of three years' service)—\$960.

Group A (upon completion of four years' service)—\$1020.

Grade III:—

Group D—\$1080.

Group C (upon completion of a year's service)—\$1140.

Group B (upon completion of two years' service)—\$1200.

Group A (upon completion of three years' service)—\$1260.

Grade IV:—

Group E—\$1320.

Group D (upon completion of a year's service)—\$1380.

Group C (upon completion of two years' service)—\$1440.

Group B (upon completion of three years' service)—\$1500.

Group A (upon completion of four years' service)—\$1560.



In the application of the above amended schedule, salaries shall be fixed according to the length of service recorded on May 25, 1917, and thereafter in accordance with the customary method of computing automatic advances.

To provide for the agreed increase in wages for city employes, the Spokane City Council in April provided for an appropriation of \$2340 to the library fund to provide for the increase in pay for the library employes. This action followed a request from the library board, signed by the chairman and two others. Twenty-seven employes will get a \$10 a month raise, and three will be given a \$7.50 monthly increase for the remaining seven months of 1917.

The proposed increase of the salary of the State Librarian of California, from \$3600 to \$5000, was defeated in the Assembly in April, the vote standing 30 to 30.

In San Diego the mayor has vetoed an ordinance increasing the salary of Miss Elsie Warren, the city librarian, from \$125 to \$140 a month, and leaving that of Mrs. Hannah P. Davison, librarian emeritus, at \$100 a month. The mayor said:

"The library is now being kept closed a part of the time because of lack of funds and it seems remarkable that the trustees should desire to raise salaries at this time."

#### SIAM'S NATIONAL LIBRARY

VICE-CONSUL CARL C. HANSEN, at Bangkok, has the following interesting note on the National Library of Siam in the U. S. *Commerce Report* for March 3:

"On January 6 of this year the King of Siam reopened the National Library, which had been removed from its old quarters near the royal palace to new and spacious quarters in front of the Buddhist temple Wat Mahathat. This library was organized in 1881 by the children of King Mongkut as a memorial to their royal parent, and was formerly known as the Vajirana Library. In 1904 it was decided to enlarge the scope of the library and re-establish it as a depository for the national archives of the Kingdom by transferring to it all documents relating to ancient and historical records, which had hitherto been kept in the civil archives. At the same time the documents

belonging to the religious archives were also deposited with the library, and thereby a national library maintained by the State was formed and was put under the care of the leading scholar of Eastern languages as chief librarian.

"Under the new organization the archives were divided into one section for religious literature in the ancient 'Bali' language, another section for 'Thai' or Siamese literature, and a third section for foreign literature. At this time a movement was started for collecting the ancient manuscripts in the Bali and Thai languages in the Buddhist monasteries thruout the kingdom, and up to the present time 105,880 manuscripts in these languages have been added to the library. For the storing of these documents old carved and gold-lacquered bookcases were secured, which form a unique record of early Siamese art in wood carving and gold painting. A special feature of the library has been to publish selected manuscripts from time to time, and up to the close of 1916 more than 100 such works had been issued. The library has also been successful in obtaining copies of manuscripts and printed books in foreign languages dealing with Siam, and this section is now quite complete and contains many rare volumes of historical interest.

"Another unique feature of the library is its collection of ancient inscriptions on stones, which have been transferred to it for safe-keeping from various parts of the country.

"The library exchanges publications with similar institutions thruout the world."

The reading of a great poem, or the hearing of a great play, should be like an experience, like Life: when we make acquaintance with them first in youth, they move us with a fine, careless rapture, they enchant us with their beauty and magnificence; but as they grow more familiar, it is the thoughts, the truth, the reality, that fill us and impress us more; and the words take a profounder, often a more pathetic, meaning. So it is with great books of the world; so it is with Life.—LAWRENCE BINYON.

## THE INDIANA LIBRARY COMMISSION'S WORK WITH SCHOOLS

IN library work with schools, now an important part of library activities in many states, the Indiana Commission was a pioneer. In 1904 one member of the staff devoted her entire time to school libraries and the education of teachers and pupils in the value and use of the library as a part of school equipment. She gave instruction in summer schools and colleges and addressed teachers' and library institutes.

This work was not given up in Indiana because the actual or promised results were not satisfactory, but only because the other work with public libraries and traveling libraries developed so rapidly that the full time of the commission staff was needed.

In the last two years, however, the need of the schools has become so pressing that the commission has felt obliged to give assistance even at the neglect of other work.

In the fall of 1915, by some readjustment of the work of the staff, it became possible to give such assistance within limits. During the school year of 1915-1916, ten school libraries were organized under the direction of the commission. Such organization consists of accessioning, classifying, shelf-listing and installing a system for keeping a record of the books borrowed from the library.

In September 1916, the following letter was sent to the principals of about 400 schools in the state:

*Dear Sir:*

Would you like to have your school library classified and arranged so that it will be of the most use possible to your teachers and pupils? A good many high schools in Indiana have good libraries that are so badly arranged and cared for that they are of little use. If you would like to make your library more useful than it is, we should be very glad to help you do so at no expense to you other than that of supplies. If you will furnish the supplies, we will send to as many schools as possible during the year an expert library worker who will spend a day or two with you and show your teachers or librarians how to care for the library. Her expenses will be paid by the Public Library Commission. If you wish our services, please let us know as soon as possible, so that we can make arrangements for our organizer's visit.

We should be glad to give any information

in regard to books and libraries possible. Write us and let us know your needs.

Very truly yours,  
PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.  
Henry N. Sanborn, *Secretary*.

From 57 schools came letters of inquiry. Altho the commission offered to pay all expenses except the cost of supplies, some school trustees were unwilling to pay even the necessary \$5 to \$10. Arrangements were made to organize 28 different libraries ranging from 200 to 1500 volumes each.

The Simple Card Changing System prepared by Gaylord Bros. was in the main followed. Previous to her visit, the organizer sent typewritten directions for the preparation of the books so that almost no mechanical work needed to be done during her visit.

### PREPARATION OF BOOKS BEFORE THE VISIT OF THE ORGANIZER

Collect all books in your library in the room where the work is to be done. Discard all volumes you do not wish to place in the collection. Separate the remaining books into groups of Fiction, Non-fiction and Reference. By Reference books we mean encyclopedias, dictionaries and handbooks. If you wish the books for younger boys and girls classified separately, put these in another group.

#### *Mechanical preparation*

Stamp all books with the name of your high school on the title page and on page 25.

#### *Book pockets*

If Gaylord book pocket is used, paste this on the edge only and place on the inside of the book cover in the center or a little below, so that the book card will not project beyond the book.

If unfolded book pocket is used, carefully fold over a book card, crease with a bone folder, and paste.

If triangular book pocket is used, paste in lower right-hand corner of *back* of book. Paste only short outside edges of the book pocket. These pockets are the same as are used in traveling library books.

#### *Date slips*

If date slips are used, paste along top edges and put in middle of page opposite book pocket.

This mechanical work should be entirely completed before the visit of the organizer.

With this preliminary work out of the way, the organizer could devote her time to technical work and instruction of the librarian. Pupils and teachers were used to write book cards, shelf-list cards and labels.

As a result of this planning, it was possible to do an average of 250 volumes a day. The full organization of the 28 libraries, aggregating 35,470 volumes, was done in 74 days, at a total cost to the commission of approximately \$300, including salary and expenses of the organizer, or an average cost of a little over \$10 a library.

The following directions for closing the library was left at each school:

#### CLOSING THE LIBRARY IN THE SPRING

Paste this in your accession book.

A week before school closes for the summer, call in all your books and read the shelves. This will enable you to look up missing books before school closes.

Discard wornout books, writing date and cause of withdrawal in the proper columns in your accession book; if you use a Gaylord record, this information will go in the Remarks column.

Put a *w* opposite the accession number on your shelf card. If you withdraw all the copies of a book, take the card from the shelf-list and file in class order back of a guide marked Withdrawn.

Take out of the shelf-list the cards for all missing books, and file in class order back of a guide marked Missing, with the penciled date of the close of school. These books can then be looked up again when school reopens in the Fall. Those still missing can then be withdrawn from all records as above, marking them Lost in the accession book.

Destroy the book cards for Withdrawn books, but file those for Missing books with the corresponding shelf cards, to be used again if the book is found.

Be sure all your records are put away where they will not be disturbed during the summer, and will be on hand in proper condition when school reopens.

Since organization, many of the schools have sent lists of new books for classification and have requested aid in book selection and other matters of library administration.

In addition to the 28 school libraries visited, help has been given to 9 other schools. In one case almost complete organization was accomplished by correspondence.

A course of three weeks' instruction has been offered for teachers in connection with the Summer School of 1917.

Altho much of the work done is temporary, because it may not be kept up after the present teacher-librarian leaves, there

is the hope that the effort will be beneficial in arousing a sense of the value of the school library. Teachers changing from a school where the library has been organized will speak of it in their new schools, and so the gospel will spread.

When the State Legislature sees fit to appropriate sufficient money for a special school library organizer, the work can be put on a permanent basis. In the meantime, a small beginning has been made, which, it is hoped, will bring good results.

HENRY N. SANBORN.

#### TRAINING IN SALESMANSHIP— HOW ONE LIBRARY HELPS

A TOTAL circulation of 1768 for 60 volumes in four months, was recently attained in connection with a course on salesmanship provided by a Montreal department store for its employees.

The main purpose of this excellent course is to inspire the pupils with interest in and respect for their work, and to increase their efficiency and happiness by pointing the way to improvement and promotion. Instruction is given in arithmetic, which is taught by a special method; personal hygiene; design; color combination; comparative shopping; textiles, their manufacture and quality; and salesmanship proper in all its branches.

In addition to this, the Educational Director wished to inspire some taste for good books, not only within her class, but, if possible, thruout the store, in which she had found that the reading was almost exclusively confined to penny dreadfuls and decidedly yellow fiction. She therefore borrowed from the McGill Travelling Libraries, the 60 volumes referred to above. These consisted chiefly of fiction, carefully chosen for her purpose and including such authors as Barrie, Mrs. Burnett, Conan Doyle, Miss Alcott, Anthony Hope Hawkins, Mary Johnston, Kipling, Dickens, and even Goldsmith—the latter's "Vicar of Wakefield" was read twelve times. She also had a little "easy" history; a few books on the War, Red Cross, and nature study; Klickmann's "Home art crochet book"; Brigham's "Box furniture"; and a little poetry.

"The girls," says the director, "fell on the books as tramps upon a pilfered pie." Many of the stories averaged an exchange every 36 hours. History was equally popular, and a volume of Alfred Noyes' *Poems* found eighteen readers.

It is too soon to generalize as to results; but of one, there can be no doubt: Yellow fiction, which was formerly the rage, has been largely displaced.

C. H. G.

"REAL progress has been made in this city," writes Purd B. Wright in his last report on the work of the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, "in the matter of general expansion of the library in so far as branch buildings are concerned and the supplying of foundations thru which books of a broad nature may be furnished young people and the general public. But it should be borne in mind that as a modern educational institution there are distinct fields which are practically untouched, solely thru lack of money. The library is doing real work along civic and business lines. It is handicapped by its inability to secure and house the material which is sadly needed, and to make it of most value thru expert assistance. It is as much the proper function of the public library to perform municipal research work, to supply every bit of commercial information for the business world that may be obtainable, and to have it so located as to make it of the utmost value when needed and at the least expenditure of time and money, as any of the work it now attempts. Other progressive communities realize this. They have divisions of legislative reference, business branches, and utilize these to the utmost, to the ultimate gain of the entire citizenship. Kansas City has unusual advantages in the commercial as well as the educational world; has wonderful opportunities in the future growth of the territory of which it is the geographical and natural trade capital. In the full development of this no one thing can be of greater assistance than a library which is in position to meet every reasonable demand made upon it—cultural, civic, commercial."

## CARNEGIE MUSIC AND LIBRARIES

THE third annual report of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust is of interest to composers and lovers of music as well as to librarians. In addition to developing its original policy with regard to libraries, along the lines of rural extension, special libraries, loan charge grants to public libraries, and public library building grants, the Trust has branched out into a new field. It has decided to undertake the production of the church music composed in the Tudor and Elizabethan periods which at present lies practically unknown in the British Museum and other libraries. The manuscripts will be edited by Dr. Richard R. Terry, organist and director of the music at Westminster Cathedral, who has made a lifelong study of the subject, which involves a profound knowledge of the notation used at that date. It is estimated that it will take about five years to complete the work, but no actual printing will be undertaken before the end of the war. There will be a library edition to serve as a classical record, and the more outstanding works will also be printed in cheap readily accessible form. The organ grants included in Mr. Carnegie's benefaction have been discontinued since last year, when the executive committee of the Trust came to the opinion that some other means might be found for promoting the taste for good music among the people. The proposal to publish in an accessible form the English Church music of a period when it undoubtedly reached a very high level is in close accord with the benefactor's wish. In commenting on the proposal, the *London Times* remarks editorially that "if there is one department of music more than another in which it is essential to know and enjoy the work of our own countrymen it is religious music; that at least we cannot sing in an unknown tongue, and foreign music stands as much in need of translation as words do."

The executive committee is also considering the formation of a central lending library of music which would lend copies for trial at a nominal fee to small amateur choirs and orchestras whose limited means would not admit of their purchasing the works outright, and "whose interests are

just those the Trust desire to study. If the work proved beyond the powers of the borrowers, it could be returned, and some less ambitious book could be obtained. When a suitable composition had been chosen, prolonged loan, till the date of performance, could be secured on the payment of a further reasonable fee." It is also thought that it might be desirable to establish a section of the library containing the principal works of musical history and criticism. The only large music-lending library in the United Kingdom is the Camm Library at Bournemouth, the presence of which is partly the reason for the existence of an orchestra there. (See the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Nov., 1913, vol. 38, p. 619-20.) The proposal of the Carnegie Trust is most benevolent and widespread, aiming as it does at raising the potentialities of concert music in the United Kingdom to actualities.

T. W. K.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN LIBRARY PRESENTED TO UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

THE *March Bulletin* of the Pan American Union says that the Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C., Ph.D., well known to lovers of South America as the author of the "Mozans books," "Up the Orinoco and down the Magdalena," "Along the Andes and down the Amazon," and "Through South America's Southland," "The quest of El Dorado," and other essays which have appeared in the *Bulletin* of the Pan American Union, has presented his South American library to the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. The library of Dr. Zahm is probably one of the most select private collections in the United States and contains many rare volumes, representing a search of the most remote bookstalls of Europe, North and South America. It includes all the "Historiadores primitivos," and such classic collections as the "Documentos inéditos de Indias," the "Colección de libros raros y curiosos," the "Memorias de los vireyes del Perú," and the Hakluyt publications dealing with South America. It is especially rich in publications of the missionary-explorers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries and

in the general histories and scientific treatises of the same period. It also contains all the modern publications of value, publications of the Pan American Union, official reports of the various republics, a valuable collection of maps, ancient and modern, and several thousands of photographs and slides. The Rev. Dr. Cavanaugh, president of the university, states that a special room will be reserved for this collection in the new library building and that this room will be fitted up for special courses in South American history and commerce.

This new department will be under the direction of Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., whose South American studies began 12 years ago when his father served as United States consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and later at Santos, Brazil, and who has traveled extensively thru Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. The University of Notre Dame has always had a proportionate share of Latin American students, and 30 years ago, when the Central Railway of Mexico was first opened to traffic, the first international special over the road was a solid Pullman train from Mexico City to Notre Dame, specially chartered by Dr. Zahm, then vice-president of the university, bearing a colony of young Mexicans who were coming to matriculate at that institution.

"The Librarian of the Rugby Public Library, Mr. J. Kenning, has had to answer for a breach of the lighting regulations to the local justices," says an item in the British *Library World*. "The police discovered a corner of a curtain in the reading-room was turned back exposing an unshaded electric light. The defence was that the 32 curtains that are fitted to the windows on the ground floor were carefully drawn, and that the corner complained of was blown aside by a strong draught thru the window owing to the top sash being lowered for ventilation purposes. The Bench considered it was an accident, but imposed a fine of 30s., which has been repaid to Mr. Kenning out of a private fund in the hands of the chairman of the library committee."

## SAVANNAH PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE Savannah Public Library is undergoing a nearly complete reorganization, following the separation of the library from the Georgia Historical Society. From 1903 to August 31, 1916, the Public Library was conducted jointly by the city and the Historical Society, the society contributing its building and the use of all of the books in its possession at the time the agreement was made, and the city furnishing the money for the maintenance of the library. In 1915 a gift of \$75,000 was secured from the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of a new building for the Public Library, and it was agreed then that as soon as the new building should be ready for occupancy the connection between the library and the Historical Society should be terminated. The new building was not completely ready for public use until November, 1916, but the library was closed to the public for the months of September and October to permit moving the books and beginning the work of reorganization, which called for a number of changes of method.

It was estimated that there were in the old library approximately 53,000 volumes, including the depository collection of government documents. The society offered to transfer to the city for the new library approximately 28,000 volumes, retaining for its own use all books relating to its own special work, and surrendering to the city those most appropriate for general use by the public. The 28,000 volumes thus offered the city included the document collection, but it was decided to allow the documents and the depository privilege to remain with the society. The number of volumes transferred to the new building was approximately 17,000.

The building now occupied by the library is in a residential section of the city, rather far removed from the business section, but with the city's present growth in this direction, likely to be its future center. It is located on Bull street, the main thoroughfare north and south, on one of the pleasant parks with which the forethought of Oglethorpe has beautified the city for all time. The location of the building will necessitate a somewhat larger number of branches

and stations, as soon as the appropriation will permit the establishment of them, than might otherwise be necessary.

The exterior of the building is in classic style of architecture, depending for its effect upon grace and proportion of form rather than elaboration of detail. It is faced on all four sides with granite quarried from Stone Mountain, Georgia. The lot around the building has been filled in, giving an elevated terrace about three feet above the sidewalk, which is to be planted with shrubs and other bushy low plants. At the rear of the building is a large space which will be worked out as a flower garden, and possibly fitted up as an out-of-door reading room.

The entrance, vestibules and corridors are fitted with marble wainscoting with walls of caen stone, treated with pilasters and ornamental cornices and with tiled floors. The general treatment of the interior is very simple, with old ivory colored walls. The stack, which is in five tiers, was furnished by the Snead & Company Iron Works, with the open end stack. All furniture and technical equipment was furnished by Library Bureau.

Altho the library has now been open to the public in the new building for nearly six months, conditions have been such that it has not been possible to undertake a great deal of the work which ought to be done. The book collection was greatly impoverished by the division of the books in the former library, the appropriation has been too small to permit the immediate ordering of replacements in as large numbers as would have been desirable, and considerable time will still be required to permit the acquisition of a collection at all adequate to the demands which are felt. The work in the children's department had been carried on very successfully in the old building, and at present constitutes the strongest and best developed feature of the library's work. It is encouraging to note that the public in general have manifested a large amount of interest in the opening of the new building, and in the work which has already been undertaken. The most encouraging indication of the future success of the library lies in the attitude of

**SAVANNAH, GEORGIA**  
**SAVANNAH PUBLIC LIBRARY**  
**COMPLETED 1916**

Cost of site.....	\$15,192.53
Terracing of grounds.....	728.31
General contract.....	71,108.68
Book stacks and equipment.....	5,209.75
Lighting fixtures and fans.....	2,557.50
Furniture.....	4,195.15
Architect's fees.....	4,984.26
Miscellaneous.....	65.60
Complete cost.....	<u>\$104,041.78</u>
Received from Carnegie Corporation.....	75,000.00
Cost to city.....	<u>\$29,041.78</u>

Material, Georgia granite. Front 90 feet. Depth 60 feet.

Floor space on main floor, 5100 sq. feet. Floor space on second floor, 5000 sq. feet.

Book stack, iron, Snead pattern—five levels

Capacity of stack, 30,000 vols. Total book capacity of building 40,000 vols.

Assembly hall, second story, 58 x 25 feet.

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Architect, H. W. Witcover, of Savannah.

Chairman of Building Commission:

April 1914-October 1915, Hon. Richard J. Davant, Mayor (Deceased).

October, 1915-July 1916, Hon. W. J. Pierpont, Mayor.

Librarian, C. Seymour Thompson

Note: A fine and effective building with four distinct departments, three on main floor on three sides of broad and handsome corridor. Reference room, assembly and work rooms reached from like corridor on second floor. Well-balanced grouping of rooms and well-placed stairways. Each separate department room appears ample and admirable for its purpose, but there is no connection between them. Consequent isolation of departments will require constant attention of a large staff and likely to be unduly expensive. A smaller library could ill afford to copy this feature of the plan.

Side entrance to children's room, which is hardly needed, has the unfortunate effect of casting a dark shadow in the room at point where a broad window would have added to its cheerfulness.

Total book capacity estimated to be 40,000. If accumulations of next twenty years do not exceed 40,000 provision for books will be sufficient, but any subsequent enlargement will present a problem. Cases in stack too close together for convenient public access.

If book stack and delivery desk were opposite main entrance, at center of building, and partitions around corridor left out so that lower floor could have been treated as one room, divided by lines of low book cases or half partitions of plate glass, much valuable space would have been gained, a better impression secured and supervision greatly extended at less cost.

W. R. E.



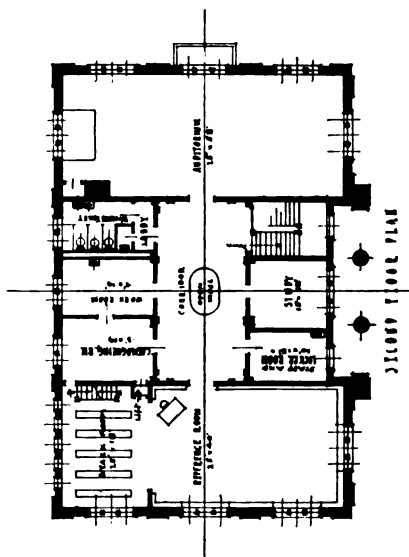
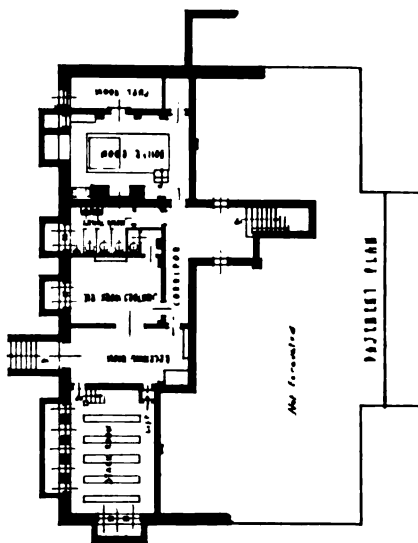




ENTRANCE HALL, FIRST FLOOR



CHILDREN'S ROOM



the public and in the spirit of co-operation which the library is meeting on all sides.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON, *Librarian*.

#### "BY-PRODUCT" USES OF TECHNICAL PAPERS

HARDLY anyone would suspect that a bank or bonding house would find it profitable to subscribe to a technical magazine. Yet many of the large ones do so simply to develop new business for their bond departments. News of improvements usually means a sale of bonds—and that's where the banker becomes a subscriber to a civil engineering paper, simply for the news of improvements that will require bond issues.

A bunch of clippings pasted into a pocket-size notebook belonging to a contractors' equipment salesman recently brought to light a new use of the editorial pages of technical journals. This salesman clipped and filed personal news items about men in his territory who might be prospective customers for the line of goods he handled. In this way he learned who had charge of the work, and thus become acquainted with the man who, in all probability, was consulted when purchases were contemplated. Aside from the new friends and leads thus developed, this salesman was able to know more intimately his older customers. He even carried this idea so far as to write a congratulatory letter when a promotion was made.

This, and many other cases, proves the value to the advertiser and manufacturers' agent, as well as to the subscriber, of the service rendered by the advertising and editorial departments of technical journals. The manufacturer selling to the men whose activities are recorded in the personal news items is overlooking live "leads" if he does not hold at least one man in his organization responsible for reading the personal news and checking it against his list of prospects. The manufacturers' agent who misses this opportunity of knowing the men in his territory and what they are doing is not getting all the help that is available.

Using clippings from the editorial pages

to emphasize the advantages of various kinds of equipment is a well-known practice—another illustration of the value of editorial service to those for whom it is not primarily intended. The unbiased opinion of an editor, when printed in the pages of his paper, has an advertising value not to be discounted.

Basing the advertising copy on news of interest to the readers of technical papers occasionally furnishes a delightful variety in the method of presenting the selling arguments. Just recently, an editor, in abstracting a report of work on the Panama Canal, noticed that a certain pump was mentioned as having done exceptionally good work. The mention of the pump was called to the attention of the service department, a page of copy prepared and submitted and O. K'd. The advertisement quoting the report appeared in the first available issue after the report had been released. The news value of the advertisement added considerably to the interest with which it would otherwise have been read. The manufacturer would probably never have seen that mention of his pump if the editor, in preparing his abstract, had not been "on the job."

In construction work, a new method of handling concrete forms may reduce the cost. This is, of course, one of the "high spots" of the editorial article describing the job. The manufacturer of the forms can "lift" that part of the editorial matter telling how his forms were used to cut construction cost and use it in bringing the advantages of his product before his audience very effectively.

The *Engineering Record*, now the *Engineering News-Record*, recently procured from a well-known authority on the subject, an article on mixing concrete. Several statements made by this concrete specialist caused quite lively discussion. The proper amount of water to use in mixing concrete furnished the chief subject of discussion. Quickly realizing the value of this discussion and lively interest awakened by the articles and letters to the editor that followed, the Hydrated Lime Bureau of the National Lime Manu-

facturers Association reproduced the pictures of poor concrete, caused by improper mixing, used by the author of the article that started the discussion. The display of the advertisement advised the readers to "Lubricate your concrete with hydrated lime and guard against the danger of an overwet mixture."

The mere mention in the editorial pages of the name of a patented article is frequently the forerunner of an advertisement quoting from or reproducing the editorial mention.

More and more, the technical journals are developing news-gathering systems which collect news of construction work in their fields. The value of this service to the subscriber is great enough to warrant the expense. But, again, we find that the manufacturers can profit by using a service not primarily intended for them. News of proposed work means, to the subscriber, an opportunity for securing a contract or getting a job with the man who will do the work. To the manufacturer it means a new lead for selling his goods. From the publication of the award of a contract manufacturers learn the name of the successful bidder who will, in all probability, require some additional equipment and construction materials. The names and addresses of every bidder are usually published and these can be checked against the salesman's prospect list.

The advertising pages are of equal value to the subscriber and advertiser. They serve to acquaint the former with the new developments and uses of labor-saving and labor-aiding devices. The advertisements help to keep the manufacturer informed of what his competitors are doing and help in deciding what arguments to use in selling his goods.

Most manufacturers use means other than straight solicitation to develop sales. A service of some sort is employed. This service differs according to conditions and problems of the field. An example of this was brought to light recently when it was discovered that the salesmanager of a contractor's equipment company is really a construction efficiency expert.

He looks over the work his customer is doing and makes suggestions that will help the engineer or contractor to do the work more quickly or cheaply. That develops a bond between buyer and seller that is of great value. This salesmanager reads the technical papers that cover the fields of his customers so that he will know of the newest construction stunts and have a more intimate knowledge of the conditions affecting his customers.

One of the latest is the case of an electric light company buying subscriptions to an electrical paper for the public libraries of the towns in which it operates. The reason for this expenditure was the belief that by teaching customers how to use electricity the current consumption would be increased. By giving prospective customers an opportunity of seeing how electrical appliances save labor, a desire to use these devices was created.

These and many other examples show the variety of uses to which a technical paper is put, and by knowing the many uses of these journals, the valuable service offered by our libraries can be made more valuable and extensive.

C. W. GARRISON, *Assistant Manager, Field Service Department, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.*

#### INTRODUCING THE TRADE PAPER PRESS

To the librarians of America, in convention assembled at Louisville, will be brought, for the first time to any group of individuals, the periodical literature of industrial America. No organization has ever before had opportunity to visualize the extent of development of the current trade literature of a nation. The trade paper press exhibit to be shown at Louisville is unique in this.

The trade press is interesting statistically. One hundred and thirty-four trades are publishing more than thirty-one hundred papers. It is evidence of the value of print in and to business that thirty of these publish more than twenty journals each. A few issue more than one hundred. At least one is issued daily. These industrial

journals serve more than forty-three million readers.

Of these papers, about six hundred will be shown at Louisville. They will represent practically the entire field of industry. They will be largely the most progressive, the most efficient and the most authoritative. To promote business thru trade paper efficiency has been the purpose behind these publications, and it is due to the efforts of Miss Adelaide R. Hasse of the New York Public Library that this exhibit is to be brought to Louisville. The display has been assured of an important corner in the writing room of the Hotel Seabach, with enough space to afford fairly adequate presentation. It is to be hoped that from this beginning will spring a better acquaintance and a more thorough cooperation between librarians and the trade press for the service of business.

#### LIBRARY CODES OR MANUALS

THE eastern and central conferences of university and college libraries have expressed an interest in library codes and manuals, and have asked the undersigned to investigate and to render a report looking toward the formulation, if possible, of a general code of practices and methods. Such a code might well be of service in eliminating bad practices and in relating the larger and smaller libraries.

Looking forward to a meeting at the Louisville conference, will not libraries that have reduced any part of their routine to writing please communicate at once with the undersigned in order that they may know how extensive this custom is and that they may decide about actually consulting these copies.

WILLARD AUSTEN, *Librarian,*  
*Cornell University Library.*  
F. K. W. DRURY, *Assist. Librarian,*  
*University of Illinois Library.*

THE British war office has appointed a special committee whose duty is the arranging of a series of lectures for soldiers at the front. Courses in biology, English literature, and history have been provided, the lectures being given in the Y. M. C. A. huts close to the firing line. Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, has been made chairman of this committee.

#### LIBRARY ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY CONFERENCE

THE public library advertising and publicity conference was held under the auspices of the Advertising Association of Chicago in the Red Room, at the Hotel LaSalle, on Friday, May 25.

The chairman of the meeting was W. Frank McClure, publicity director Redpath Lyceum Bureau and Redpath Chautauquas, and both speakers and guests were requested to bring with them samples of library advertising already in use, for display at the conference.

The following program was arranged:

##### *Afternoon Session*

- 1:00 Address of welcome: S. DeWitt Clough, president of the Advertising Association of Chicago, and advertising manager of the Abbott Laboratories.
- 1:15 "The need for library advertising and publicity": Geo. B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A.
- 1:45 "What the American Library Association has already accomplished for greater library publicity": Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, and chairman of the publicity committee of the A. L. A.
- 2:15 "Advertising the Des Moines Library": Charles E. Rush, librarian, Des Moines, Ia., Public Library.
- 2:45 "Some experiments in library advertising at Kansas City": Pard B. Wright, librarian, Kansas City Public Library.
- 3:10 "Some suggestions from an itinerant patron": John B. Ratto, Chicago, who visits many libraries on his Chautauqua and Lyceum tours.
- 3:30 General discussion.
- Talks by Advertising Experts*
- 4:00 "Community advertising": W. H. Rankin, president of the Rankin Advertising Agency, Chicago.
- 4:20 "An analysis of advertising appeals": Arnold Joerns, president of the Arnold Joerns Company.
- 4:40 "Direct advertising": Homer Buckley, president of Buckley, Dement & Company, Chicago.
- 5:00 General discussion.

##### *Evening Session*

- 7:30 "Advertising problems of a large city library": Henry E. Legler, chief librarian, Chicago Public Library.
- 8:00 "Advertising methods of the St. Paul Library": W. D. Johnston, librarian of the St. Paul, Minn., Public Library.
- 8:30 "Toledo's library week" (illustrated by stereopticon views): Herbert S. Hirschberg, librarian, Toledo Public Library.
- 9:15 General discussion.
- Adjournment.

## LIBRARIANS IN ROTARY

SINCE business men are not only our heaviest tax-payers but also the greatest benefactors of libraries and frequently serve as trustees or directors, it is only common sense to realize that we librarians should seize any opportunity to cultivate direct and personal relations with them. Tho much may be accomplished with the business man thru membership in Chambers of Commerce, civic committees and social organizations, it is within the informal precincts of his precious Rotary Club that you will find him in his most friendly and receptive state. With his chair on two legs and his after-luncheon cigar comfortably started, he will be not only ready but eager to hear the story of your job, particularly in relation to the industrial life of your town. If Miss Hasse could only have the opportunity during three months of talking in turn to our American Rotarians after the manner of her admirable paper in *American Industries*, the results would outweigh reams of circulars and questionnaires.

But what is a Rotary Club? The official answer is: "An association of business and professional men for luncheons, dinners and other get-together events whereby (thru acquaintance, fellowship and service) each member makes himself a more efficient and successful man, a better citizen, and a happier individual."

Specifically, our program here in Worcester comprises a weekly luncheon at which some member speaks for half an hour on some aspect of his job most likely to interest his colleagues; a monthly dinner to which ladies are sometimes invited, and at which an outside speaker talks on some subject kindred to Rotary; and, most instructive of all, a monthly visitation, in place of one of the luncheons, at some of our larger industrial plants. During the last year we have inspected in detail the workings of a great tannery, shoe-shop, grinding company, wire-cloth mill, pressed steel works, department-store, trade-school, college and newspaper, carrying away not only permanent and happy memories of the greatness and variety of our industries, but also a set of samples far more useful and

hardly less varied than what a library school student can assemble on a professional pilgrimage. For instance, two samples from the Norton grinding company have caused, in our house, the virtual *scrapping* of all oil and whetstones, steels and other sharpeners, including a colonial (?) grindstone, a traditional heirloom in our family.

It was about twelve years ago that Chicago, mother of many mammoth industries, gave birth to the Rotary plan. In a small circle of active business and professional men was seen the advantage of giving each other a helping hand in the struggle thru the wilderness of a great, bustling city, where nobody was supposed to have time to see what his neighbor was doing, or how he was getting along. These pioneer Rotarians decided to take an interest in each other's welfare; familiarize themselves with each other's business; talk shop when they met together; learn how they could help each other, and have a little fun withal. These early trail-blazers were fully convinced of what subsequent Rotary practice has proved to be eminently true: that business and friendship will mix, and that a business-man's luncheon is the very best place to mix them.

Rotary's three prime aims are the development of a spirit of service; the mutual education of each member in the principles of his colleagues' vocations; and the enlightenment of its members thru consideration of questions relating to public affairs and community welfare, thereby making better citizens.

Rotary's membership is based on the unique plan of choosing one active representative (with perhaps one "associate") from each line of important business or profession in the community. Its expected benefits are: The acquaintance and friendship of men you ought to know; genuine, wholesome good-fellowship; enlightenment as to other men's work, problems and successes; education in methods that increase efficiency; stimulation of a desire to serve your fellow-men and society in general.

It is particularly along lines of *service* that Rotarians and Librarians meet on common ground. The model Rotarian be-

lieves not only that honesty is the best policy, but that courtesy is among the best of trade-winners. Standing as we do on the same platform with our Rotary brothers, we have the best opportunity in the world to understand them and lead them to an interest in the library. Since for every librarian eligible to Rotary there are more than 1000 business and professional men, and since their organization is newer than ours, shall we not obviously grasp the opportunity, whenever presented, to join this business club; preach library to them at every turn; learn all we can about Rotary in word and fact; then meet to discuss ways and means for further mutual advantage?

ROBERT K. SHAW.

#### THE N. E. A. AT PORTLAND

"THE Portland meeting of the N. E. A. will not be abandoned," writes its secretary, D. W. Springer. "A careful study of the situation leads to the conclusion that so far as this country is concerned, we are more certain as to the condition of affairs this summer than we are as to the condition in which we will find ourselves next summer. To postpone the meeting for one year would be taking a leap in the dark. The schools must be continued and the present unusual situation makes it all the more necessary that schoolmen should meet these conditions squarely and as the result of investigation and conference, determine the ways in which the system can be made to add to the increased efficiency which is desired in this country. Patriotic motives alone should make the Portland meeting the most influential in the history of the association. The program is to be built around the subjects of Preparedness, Nationalism and Patriotism, and the schoolmen are able to discuss these questions from an absolutely unbiased standpoint as commercialism does not enter into their work. The attempt to let down the bars so far as child labor is concerned on the plea of patriotism is an attempt in some quarters to again commercialize the productivity of the child. As schoolmen we should meet every certainly determined necessity, but on the other hand we should stand for the protection of the

school children. The necessity for preserving normal conditions as nearly as possible is recognized by those who have made an extended study of the country's needs. In addition to the regular meetings of the Association and its departments, the League of Teachers' Associations, The Council of Primary Education, The Classical Association, The Modern Language Association, The Federation of College Women, The Deans of Women, The American Home Economics Association, The Conference of Education Extension, The School Garden Association and the Council of Teachers of English will all hold meetings at Portland in connection with ours and the United States Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization has called a citizenship convention for the same time."

#### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ROUND TABLE

At the high school librarians' round table the following program will be given: (chairman, Miss Louise Smith, Lincoln High School, Seattle)

The librarian in the high school—her status, qualifications, salary, and defined duties. J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of schools, Salem, Oregon.

Discussion: Care of clippings, pamphlets, etc. Ella J. Caughey, librarian, Broadway High School, Seattle, Wash.

Discussion: Student committees in the high school library. Marion Lovis, librarian, Stadium High School, Tacoma, Wash.

Discussion and question box: Harriet A. Wood, school librarian, Library Association, Portland, Oregon.

#### FOUR PLEASURES FROM A BOOK

"EVERY book I read gives me four pleasures," said an analytical young man who manages to get more fun out of living than most men.

"First, the purely physical pleasure of reading the book; second, the pleasure of thinking about how I can make use of what I have learned; third, the pleasure of passing the good thoughts on to others, either recommending the book to others, quoting from it, or making use of it in any other way; and fourth, the pleasure of receiving the thanks of those to whom I had recommended the book and who found something good in it."

## American Library Association

### LIBRARY MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

A "mobilization committee" has been appointed by President Brown to consider the various suggestions which have been made to the A. L. A. as to what might best be done by the association and by individual libraries in the present national crisis. It is expected that this committee will make a report at the Louisville meeting, with some recommendation for definite action. Its personnel is as follows: Dr. Herbert Putnam, chairman; R. R. Bowker, Dr. A. E. Bostwick, Alice S. Tyler, J. I. Wyer, Jr., M. S. Dudgeon, and Gratia A. Countryman.

### LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE

The program of general sessions as here given is as made up before the formal entry of the United States into the war, and will be somewhat changed or expanded to permit the discussion of war measures. Such programs as are ready for section meetings and for affiliated organizations are also included.

### PROGRAM OF GENERAL SESSIONS

*First Session, Thursday, June 21, 8 p. m. (Macaulay's Theater)*

Call to order by the President.

Welcome to Kentucky—Hon. Augustus O. Stanley, Governor of Kentucky.

Welcome to Louisville—Hon. John B. Buschemeyer, Mayor of Louisville.

Address—Dr. Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago.

Informal reception in the ballroom of the Hotel Seelbach will immediately follow adjournment.

*Second Session, Friday, June 22, 9:30 a. m. (Macaulay's Theater)*

President's Address—Walter L. Brown, Librarian, Buffalo Public Library.

Standardization of libraries and the certification of librarians; a report from the committee, P. L. Windsor, chairman.

Discussion.

Reports of officers and committees.

Reports printed in advance and distributed to members will be read only by title and ordered printed as a part of the Proceedings.

*Third Session, Saturday, June 23, 9:30 a. m. (Macaulay's Theater)*

Address—Training men during business hours—C. R. Dooley, education director, Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh.

Address—Chinese books and libraries—Dr. W. T. Swingle, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Address—The free county library service as operated at Riverside—Joseph F. Daniels, librarian, Public Library, Riverside, Cal.

*Fourth Session, Monday, June 25, 8 p. m. (Macaulay's Theater)*

Library Publicity—A symposium. Discussion.

Reports of committees.

*Fifth Session, Wednesday, June 27, 9:30 a. m. (Macaulay's Theater)*

Reports of committees.

Unfinished business.

Report of committee on resolutions.

Report of tellers of election.

Adjournment *sine die*.

### SECTION MEETINGS

#### COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

*Friday Afternoon, June 22*

Economically weatherwise: How one division of the New York Public Library anticipates coming events—Joanna G. Strange, New York Public Library.

The return of co-operative indexing—Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian, Princeton University.

Some results of an investigation on departmental libraries in America conducted by a committee of the library board of the University of Chicago—J. C. M. Hanson, associate director, University of Chicago Libraries.

The University Press in relation to the library world—George Parker Winship, Widener librarian, Harvard University.

Co-operation in acquisition—J. T. Gerould, librarian, University of Minnesota.

A plan for a census of research resources—Dr. C. W. Andrews, librarian, John Crerar Library.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

*Tuesday Afternoon, June 26*

How to start a high school library—Clara E. Howard, librarian, Schenley High School, Pittsburgh.

Problems met in re-organizing an old high school library—Mary Helen Pooley, librarian, Hughes High School, Cincinnati.

The hows and whys of admission slips—A. Marie Hardy, librarian, East Orange High School, East Orange, N. J.

How to raise the standard of literary appreciation in high schools—Marion L. Hoston, librarian, Fremont High School, Oakland, Cal.

Work accomplished by the high school library scrapbooks—Mary E. Hall, librarian, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

*First Session, Friday Evening, June 22*

Preparedness.

To meet new educational demands—Sarah C. N. Bogle, director, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh.

To meet racial problems—the "colored branches" at Louisville—Bernice W. Bell, head, children's department.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston—Bertha E. Mahony, director.

*Second Session, Monday Morning, June 25*

Program not yet complete.

#### TRUSTEES SECTION

*Friday Afternoon, June 22*

Report on the organization of Indiana library trustees—Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl.

The Carnegie Corporation contracts: duty of trustees with reference thereto.

Taxation and the apportionment of the proceeds to the respective needs of the library.

Should libraries be under the general civil service of the state, or have a separate civil service organization?

Is the county the proper unit for library service?

#### CATALOG SECTION

(Program not completed)

*First Session, Friday Evening, June 22*

Classification-making: a symposium—C. W. Andrews, J. C. Bay, Henry E. Bliss, W. P. Cutter, Charles A. Flagg, J. T. Gerould, George W. Lee, W. S. Merrill, J. C. Rowell, A. L. Voge.

Report from the Decimal Classification advisory committee.

*Second Session, Monday Morning, June 25*

Some catalogers' reference books of recent years—Linn R. Blanchard, Newberry Library.

The organization of a catalog department—Minnie E. Sears, New York Public Library.

Statements of the actual organization of the catalog department in several libraries (names to be announced later). Discussion.

Co-operative cataloging: a discussion.

Election of officers.



## AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

There will be sessions Monday morning, June 25, and Tuesday afternoon, June 26, with papers by George A. Deveneau, librarian of the University of Illinois School of Agriculture, on "Agricultural college libraries and extension work," and by Dr. H. E. Horton, of the American Steel and Wire Co., Chicago, on "Agricultural research."

## LENDING DEPARTMENT ROUND TABLE

*Saturday Afternoon, June 23*

Informal round table for those interested in circulation work. Chalmers Hadley, chairman.

## STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS ROUND TABLE

*Tuesday Morning, June 26*

Informal meeting for discussion of mutual problems by presidents and representatives of state library associations. Alice S. Tyler, chairman.

## GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

*Tuesday Morning, June 26*

Paper—George H. Carter, clerk joint committee on printing, Congress of the United States.  
Question box.

## THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

*Saturday Afternoon, June 23*

Report of committee on classification for a theological library, Julia Petree, chairman.

Discussion.

Union list of denominational publications.

The conference will be informal and all will have an opportunity of taking part in the discussion and of suggesting new lines of co-operative work. The secretary, John F. Lyons, librarian, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, will be glad to hear from those who are planning to attend.

## OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

*Friday Afternoon, June 22*

Joint session with American Association of Law Libraries.

*Friday Evening, June 22, 8 p. m.*

President's address.

Address: Popularizing the state document—Charles W. Reeder, reference librarian, Ohio State University.  
California news—Milton J. Ferguson, assistant librarian, California State Library.  
The new Texas county library law—John E. Goodwin, librarian, University of Texas.

*Saturday, June 23, 8 p. m.*

Report of committee on public archives.  
Election of officers.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

*Friday Afternoon, June 22*

Joint session with the National Association of State Libraries.

*Saturday Afternoon, June 23*

Address: International Law—Edwin M. Borchard, New York City.  
Address: Printed cases on appeal—J. T. Fitzpatrick. Reports.

*Monday Morning, June 25*

Address: New forces and the law—Louis B. Wehle, Louisville.

Round table: Valuation of a law library, chairman, Miss Susan Fleming.

Reports.

*Tuesday Morning, June 26*

Address: Present day law libraries and their services to the community at large—Sumner York Wheeler, Salem, Mass.

Election of officers.

Address: Criminology—Frederic B. Crossley, Northwestern University Law School, Chicago.

General business, appointments, etc.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

(Joint sessions)

*Friday Afternoon, June 22*

Address of welcome—Edward T. McDermott, Louisville.

Address: Government boards, by Hon. William Marshall Bullitt, Louisville.

Address: On the State Library's part in library co-operation (its special field for collecting, its inter-library loaning, acting as buying agent for the small libraries in the state, document division, etc.)

Report of joint committee on national legislative information service.

*Tuesday Afternoon, June 26*

(The League of Library Commissioners also joins in this session)

Address: Law and legislative reference as parts of state library—Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, State Librarian of Georgia.

Report of committee on Skeleton index.

Discussion led by Edna I. Bullock: Co-ordination of state library activities; joined in by Mr. Henry of Washington, M. G. Wyer, of Nebraska, and others.

## LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

*Saturday, June 23, 2:30 p. m.*

1. The part of state supported library activities in the educational program of the state—Prof. Will D. Howe, head of English Department, Indiana University, member of the Public Library Board, Bloomington, Ind.

2. The best unit for library extension:

The state—Julia A. Robinson, Iowa.

The county—Harriet C. Long, Van Wert, Ohio.

The library district—

The township—Mayme C. Snipes, Plainfield, Ind.

3. The relation of the library commissions to the large libraries of the state—John A. Lowe, Massachusetts.

4. Discussion of the part state library commissions can take in meeting conditions occasioned by the war.

*Tuesday, June 26, 2:30 p. m.*

Joint meeting with National Association of State Libraries.

Discussion on co-ordination of state library activities.

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

*Monday, June 25, 9:30 a. m.*

Address by the president.

A government system of filing commercial information—J. E. Fitzgerald, chief of the Editorial Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

The so-called librarian's real province—Matthew Brush, president, Boston Elevated Railway Company.

The business library as an investment—Paul N. Nystrom, United States Rubber Company.

*Tuesday, June 26, 9:30 a. m.*

General topic: The qualities and training necessary for business librarians.

Library school courses as training for business librarians—Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director, Pratt Institute School of Library Science, Boston.

Business education for business librarians—Ralph L. Power, librarian, College of Business Administration, Boston University.

The personal qualifications of the business librarian—Cora E. Hinkins, house librarian, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

Discussion opened by Ethel M. Johnson, librarian, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.

*Tuesday, June 26, 2:30 p. m.*

General topic: The relation of the special business library to the public library.

Public vs. special libraries—Adelaide R. Haase, chief Economics Division, New York Public Library.

What a public library cannot do for the business men—Florence Spencer, librarian, National City Bank, New York City.

Oneness in library work—George Winthrop Lee, librarian, Stone and Webster, Boston.

*Fourth Session, Business Meeting*

(Time to be announced at first session, Monday forenoon)

**Tentative calendar:**

- Report of secretary-treasurer.
- Report of editor of *Special Libraries*.
- Reports of committees.
- Election of officers.
- Reports from district members.
- Discussion of plan for employment exchange for special librarians.

**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA**

*Friday Evening, June 2*

Program not ready.

**PROGRAM FOR ENTERTAINMENT ARRANGED BY LOCAL COMMITTEES**

*June 21-27, 9 a. m.-9.30 p. m.*

Art Room, Main Library  
Charles Sneed Williams, chairman  
Louisville Artists' League Special Exhibit

*Thursday, June 21, 8 p. m.*

Macaulay's Theater  
Preceding first general session  
Gen. Bennett H. Young, chairman  
Short addresses of welcome  
Gov. A. O. Stanley Mayor John H. Buchemeyer

*Thursday, June 21, 10 p. m.*

Seelbach Auditorium  
Immediately following adjournment of first general session  
Prof. W. H. Bartholomew, chairman  
Informal reception Welcome to the South

*Friday, June 22, 4 p. m.*

Woman's Club  
Mrs. H. W. Blanc, President Woman's Club, chairman  
Informal reception—Tea

*Sunday, June 24, 11 a. m.*

First Christian Church  
Sermon: Education and Morals—Rev. Edward L. Powell, D.D.

*Sunday, June 24, 4 p. m.*

Macaulay's Theater  
Rev. Charles R. Hemphill, D.D., President Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, chairman  
Sacred concert—Louisville Male Chorus and Soloists

*Monday, June 25, 4 p. m.*

Louisville Parks and Drives  
William Thalheimer, chairman  
Automobile ride through Cherokee, Shawnee, and Iroquois Parks and Boulevards.

*Tuesday, June 26, 8 p. m.*

Macaulay's Theater  
Rev. Edgar Y. Mullins, D.D., President Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, chairman  
Local Authors and Musicians  
Henry Watterson Reuben P. Halleck  
Cale Young Rice George Lee Burton  
O. L. Reid Credo Harris  
Annie Fellows Johnston Frances C. Macaulay  
Ellen Churchill Semple Abbie Carter Goodloe  
Eleanor Mercein Kelly George Madden Martin  
Alice Hegan Rice Otto A. Rothert

And others

*Tuesday, June 26, 10 p. m.*

Seelbach Auditorium  
Dr. J. Morrison Ray, chairman  
Informal reception to meet local authors

**SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS**

This schedule is only tentative and minor changes are liable to be made.

*Thursday, June 21*

Afternoon—Executive Board.  
Evening—First General Session, followed by informal reception.

*Friday, June 22*

Morning—Second General Session.  
Afternoon—Trustees Section, National Association of State Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries (joint session), College and Reference Section, Woman's Club Tea 4:00 to 6:00.  
Evening—Catalog Section, Children's Librarians Section, National Association of State Libraries, Bibliographical Society.

*Saturday, June 23*

Morning—Third General Session (official photograph at close of session).  
Afternoon—League of Library Commissioners, American Association of Law Libraries, Lending Department Round Table, Theological Libraries Round Table.  
Evening—Council, National Association of State Libraries.

*Sunday, June 24*

Afternoon—Sunday Afternoon Musicale.

*Monday, June 25*

Morning—Agricultural Libraries Section, Children's Librarians Section, Catalog Section, American Association of Law Libraries, Special Libraries Association.  
Afternoon—Auto ride thru parks will be given by local committee.  
Evening—Fourth General Session.

*Tuesday, June 26*

Morning—State Library Association Presidents Round Table, Professional Training Section, Government Documents Round Table, League of Library Commissioners, American Association of Law Libraries (business meeting), Special Libraries Association.  
Afternoon—Agricultural Libraries Section, School Libraries Section, National Association of State Libraries and American Association of Law Libraries (joint session), Special Libraries Association.  
Evening—Local authors and musicians (followed by informal reception to meet participants in program).

*Wednesday, June 27*

Morning—Fifth General Session.

**TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT**

For the Louisville conference a special excursion round-trip rate, good going and returning by the same route, has been granted us this year by all the railroads of the East, South and Central West. This covers all points in the country east of and including Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, and thence south with the Mississippi River as a western boundary to and including New Orleans. These A. L. A. rates are less than the regular fares, there being a greater saving in the South than in the North and East. Tickets will be on sale good for use two days preceding June 21, and are good returning to arrive at destination by midnight June 30. Stopovers within this limit will be permitted as on regular tickets. Application for tickets should be made to local ticket agent several days in advance, that he may be provided with the proper tickets, or have time to find out the rate should he fail to have that information at hand.

In general the rates are the same as those quoted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April, tho

all rates quoted in these announcements are subject to such increases as the government tax may impose between now and the date of the conference.

Special parties are being arranged from Boston, New York, Washington, Chicago, and St. Louis. Full details are given in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* for May.

After the conference, those from east and north who desire to return together via the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., will stop two days for rest at beautiful White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. (in the Allegheny Mountains, 2000 feet above sea level), and spend a Sunday in Richmond, Va., thence taking the James River boat for an all-day's trip to Old Point Comfort, where after a quiet stay at Hotel Chamberlin, the party will disband, after supper, July 3. The night boat up the Potomac River to Washington is suggested as a delightful trip.

Owing to present conditions, it has been decided not to schedule any official post-conference pleasure trip. As many have already expressed a desire to visit Mammoth Cave, Mr. Faxon will personally undertake to receive names of those wishing to go, and should 65 apply, the trip can be made for \$10 (tickets to be purchased in Louisville), leaving Louisville June 27, in the afternoon, and allowing time for two excursions into the cave, one on the evening of June 27, the other on the morning of June 28. The night will be spent in commodious tents with wooden floors, and meals will be furnished. Return to Louisville, June 28, will be by special train, arriving in time for those who so desire to leave on the evening trains north and east. Preliminary registration should be made now or before June 15, with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

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## Library Organizations

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### THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The governor has nominated and the council confirmed the following as members of the new State Library Commission authorized by the last legislature: Albertus T. Dudley, of Exeter, for four years; F. Mabel Winchell, of Manchester, for three years; James F. Brennan, of Peterborough, for two years; and Olin F. Davis, of Laconia, for one year.

Mr. Dudley is a well-known author and educator; Miss Winchell is the head of the

Manchester City Library, and Mr. Davis of the Public Library at Laconia; and Major Brennan, formerly a trustee of the State Library, was the author of the bill creating the new commission.

### NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Library Association, held in Salisbury, April 24-25, was marked with its usual enthusiasm and spirit. The program was planned to include the entire field of library activities in the state, and many practical questions of library administration were discussed.

The first session convened at 3 p. m. Reports of the secretary and treasurer were received and approved. The president announced the re-election by the executive committee of C. C. Wright, of Hunting Creek, N. C., to the Library Commission. The A. L. A. meeting in Louisville was announced, and members of the association urged to attend. Miss Minnie W. Leatherman, secretary of the Library Commission, spoke to the association on the progress of the library campaign during the past year. Several new libraries have been organized, and the prospects are bright for "a library in every town in North Carolina by 1920." Following this session, the association was given a delightful automobile ride over the town and shown many points of interest by the Chamber of Commerce.

Mary B. Palmer, president of the association, presided over the second meeting, Tuesday evening, and responded to the welcoming address by Mayor Woodson. The musical program included several numbers by the music club and solos by Francis Griffith and Julia Crouch. Mrs. T. S. Lucas, of Society Hill, S. C., delighted the audience with her story-telling, and George F. Bowerman, of the Public Library, Washington, D. C., was heard with large interest not only by the librarians, but by the visitors as well, for his subject was one in which every one is interested, "The library in small and medium-sized towns." He spoke of the library from many angles, especially from the viewpoint of the general public and the possibilities to the community.

Wednesday morning was devoted to round-table discussions. A few of the topics discussed were "Effect of the European War on college libraries," "News from college libraries," "How can the college library make itself felt in the life of the state," "Methods of stimulating student interest in cultural reading," "Library legislation in North Carolina in 1917," "County traveling libraries," "Boys' and girls' reading," "What librarians read." At noon the librarians

were given a luncheon by the clubwomen of Salisbury at the Community Building.

The feature of the afternoon session was a book survey, which proved to be full of interest. Following this was the report of various committees and the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. A. F. Griggs, Durham Public Library; vice-president, Mrs. Mary O. Linton, Salisbury Public Library; second vice-president, Cornelia Shaw, Davidson College; secretary, Carrie L. Broughton, State Library, Raleigh; treasurer, Eva Malone, Trinity College, Durham.

CARRIE L. BROUGHTON, *Secretary*.

#### MISSISSIPPI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The second annual meeting of the Mississippi Library Association was held in Columbus May 3-4 in connection with the State Teachers Association. There were a goodly number of librarians present, evidence of a growing interest in the work. Thru the courtesy of the A. L. A., Carl H. Milam of Birmingham, Ala., was present. He spoke delightfully Thursday evening on "Library service; a look ahead," after which Miss Culbertson of I. I. & C. Library entertained the visiting librarians at an informal reception.

Friday morning's session was devoted to the usual business, report of the secretary and treasurer, and as Miss Timberlake was unable to be present, her instructive paper on "Club women's part in library extension" was read by the secretary. Mr. Milam gave another talk and the round table conducted by Miss Culbertson was most interesting. Mr. Davis, president of the association, read the proposed library law, which met with the hearty approval of all present, and he was urged by the association to use every means to get the law passed.

The high school library exhibit, joint exhibit of the National Education Association, the National Council of Teachers of English, and the A. L. A.; the New Jersey State Library exhibit; and the material sent by H. W. Wilson & Co., Macmillan Co., and the Democrat Printing Co., were all most interesting.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Whitman Davis, Agricultural College; vice-president, Mrs. Pearl Travis, Hattiesburg; secretary, Lucy Heard, West Point; treasurer, Beulah Culbertson, Columbus.

LUCY HEARD, *Secretary*.

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION — DISTRICT MEETINGS

The spring district meetings of the Iowa Library Association for 1917 were held on

April 24, 25, and 26 at Storm Lake, Ames and Cedar Rapids, and on May 1, 3, and 4 at Dubuque, Fairfield and Corning.

One hundred and fifty-seven librarians and fifty-one trustees were present, making a total of two hundred and eight in attendance and representing seventy-nine libraries. This is a slight increase over 1916. Had the weather and roads been good, making automobile traveling possible, the attendance in every district would have been much larger.

The subjects considered this year were "Publicity inside and outside the library, and results achieved," "Library instruction in grade and high schools," "The distribution of books to schools," and "New and useful books" especially for the small libraries.

The programs are always informal, partaking of the character of round tables, and all present participate freely in the discussion of all questions. New work undertaken during the year and the problems and difficulties of individual librarians also receive much attention.

These meetings are especially helpful to the small libraries whose librarians and trustees are often unable to attend the state meetings, and because the programs of those meetings necessarily deal with the problems of the larger libraries.

Iowa is now divided into six districts, three in the east and three in the west, but with the increase in the number of libraries an addition to the number of districts becomes necessary that a meeting may be accessible every year to every library in the state.

Miss Ione Armstrong, president of the Library Association, and Miss Robinson, secretary of the Library Commission, were present at all of the meetings, but a chairman in each district assisted in arranging the program and presided at the meeting.

JULIA A. ROBINSON, *Secretary*.

#### CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—FIRST DISTRICT

The last regular meeting of the First District was held April 28 in the new San Francisco Public Library with 150 in attendance.

The unusual tho timely subject "Democracy in internal library relationships—a symposium" was capably dealt with in six papers which were received with enthusiastic applause.

For the information of members Alice Hays, reference librarian, Leland Stanford Jr. University, compiled a short list of references [printed elsewhere] on one phase of the subject—staff meetings in library work.

A reception and refreshments tendered by the staff of the San Francisco Public Library followed.

A. LAW VOGEL, *President First District.*

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The May meeting was held in the Auditorium of the New York Botanical Garden, at 3 p. m., Thursday, May 10. Dr. Hill presided and there were about 250 members and guests present.

LeRoy Jeffers, librarian, American Alpine Club, gave a lecture on "Mountaineering in North America." This was illustrated by several hundred beautifully colored slides. The first shown were some remarkable photographs of surf off the Massachusetts coast, but the larger number were of mountains and lakes in the western part of the continent. Mr. Jeffers' lecture was followed by the business meeting at which nine new members were elected.

Ballots for officers were then canvassed and the following were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. M. Lydenberg; vice-president, Harriet B. Prescott; secretary, Eleanor Roper; treasurer, Ralph M. Dunbar. Members of the Council to serve four years: E. H. Anderson, Isabella M. Cooper, Theresa Hitchler, Jessie F. Hume.

The meeting then adjourned to the main exhibition hall where refreshments were served. Later the party was divided into groups and escorted thru the Botanical Gardens by members of the staff of the New York Botanical Society.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary.*

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The April meeting was held the 12th at the Library of the Western Society of Engineers. Mr. Victor Yarros gave a most interesting address on "Social conditions in Russia."

The annual meeting was held May 10 in the dining hall of the People's Gas Building. After a substantial dinner the meeting was called to order by the president, Faith E. Smith. The secretary, treasurer and the chairmen of the membership and social committees gave their reports for the year.

Mr. Carlton, chairman of the committee on a union catalog, reported progress, and called on Mr. Roden to report on the proposed Handbook of special collections and Dr. Andrews to report on the proposed second edition of a union list of serials. It was moved and carried that the committee on a union catalog be continued thru the summer and until they are prepared to give a report satisfactory to themselves.

It was voted that a committee be appointed to offer assistance to the Y. M. C. A. in furnishing literature for the Y. M. C. A. camp at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Miss Woodford read resolutions calling for the publication of the report of the Interior Department on the proposed Dunes Park. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Tweedell, chairman of the nominating committee, made the following report: for president, Rev. John F. Lyons, Virginia Library, McCormick Theological Seminary; first vice-president, Charlotte H. Foye, the John Crerar Library; second vice-president, Earl N. Manchester, Harper Library, University of Chicago; secretary, Janet M. Greene, Chicago Public Library; treasurer, Fanny A. Noyes, Newberry Library. The report was accepted and they were duly elected.

Miss Ahern made some graceful remarks concerning Miss Smith's career as a librarian, especially appropriate because of her approaching departure from Chicago to take up work in another field in California.

After the business meeting, members of the staff of the Chicago Public Library sang and told stories for adults.

D. ASHLEY HOOKER, *Secretary.*

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The District of Columbia Library Association held its April meeting on Monday evening, April 9, at the Home Club of the Department of the Interior.

The evening was given over to an informal reception to the members of the Library Schools of Albany and Syracuse who were making their spring visit to the libraries of Washington. The guests were received by the president, W. A. Slade, the secretary, Alice C. Atwood, and H. H. B. Meyer, ex-president of the association.

The program of the evening consisted of moving pictures showing some of the more interesting features of government activities. Five reels were shown: Yosemite Park; the testing of materials and apparatus at the Bureau of Standards; shad culture under auspices of the Bureau of Fisheries; fighting forest fires, by the Forest Service, and mine rescue work as carried on by the Bureau of Mines.

Between the third and fourth reels intermission was declared and refreshments served, giving a further opportunity for social intercourse. Altogether a very pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

ALICE C. ATWOOD, *Secretary.*

## Library Schools

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The classes of 1917 and 1918 have given the school a large rug to be used in room 310, where most of the social functions of the school are held.

Three lectures have recently been given in the course on Administration. William H. Brett gave an illustrated lecture on the Cleveland Public Library on April 18. A. L. Bailey spoke April 30 on the relations of trustees, staff and public in the medium-sized library. Mr. Bailey's lecture was supplemented by a talk on May 4 by Drew B. Hall, who spoke on the internal administration of medium-sized libraries and some records best adapted to special purposes.

Carrie E. Scott, of the Indiana Library Commission, visited the school on April 23 and spoke very interestingly on commission work in Indiana.

Commencement exercises will be held June 15. Dr. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, will deliver the principal address. A list of the titles of the graduation bibliographies follows:

Adams, Ellen F. Colonial New England in fiction.  
Blessing, Arthur R. List of books on motor cars and motor cycles.  
Cannon, Carl L. Journalism in the United States and England since 1800.  
France, Edna H. Social problems in fiction published since 1900.  
Hodgson, James. The flags, seals and mottoes of the United States and New York State.  
Horton, Marion L. Out of door books for high school pupils.  
Lancefield, Hilda M. List of the Lane papers in the Oregon Historical Society Library.  
Love, Cornelia S. Anthony Trollope.  
Wilcox, Ruth. Nuremberg: Annotated reading list.

Mary P. Wiggin and Harold G. Russell will present community studies in lieu of bibliographies.

The faculty is considering a considerable extension of the instruction given in the organization of business material. Any former student, or others, interested in business libraries or business branches will do the school a service by sending any constructive suggestions to the vice-director.

### SUMMER COURSES

For the third season, the School Libraries Division of the State Education Department and the New York State Library School will co-operate in a library institute for high school teachers to be held July 9-20. It will practically be confined to an elementary series of discussions on reference work, with col-

lateral lectures by specialists from the department and is planned solely with a view to state conditions.

The summer session will begin May 31. The registrations indicate a fair attendance, considering the abnormal social and financial conditions prevalent at present.

### PERSONAL NOTES

Ethel I. Berry, 1911-12, has resigned the librarianship of the Franklin Avenue Branch of the Minneapolis Public Library.

Roscoe L. Dunn, 1915-16, who went to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts last September as assistant, has been made acting librarian.

The following students have arranged for temporary work during the summer months: Charles M. Baker, cataloger, New York Public Library; N. Mignon Fisher, cataloger, Clark University Library; and Elizabeth Weeks, circulation department assistant, New York Public Library.

FRANK K. WALTER.

### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

With the appointment of a permanent principal, Ernest J. Reece, and with the renewal of the grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the future of the school is assured and both faculty and students are looking forward with anticipation to the coming school year.

Examinations for admission will be held on Saturday, June 9, in the class room, room 73, in the basement of the New York Public Library. By arrangement these examinations will be taken in some thirty-five other places under the direction of local libraries.

### LECTURES

Special lectures before the junior class since the last report have been the following:

April 4. Lutie E. Stearna. Twentieth century librarianship.  
April 11-20. William R. Eastman. Six lectures on library buildings.  
April 13. Alice S. Tyler. Creating interest in public libraries.  
April 20. William R. Eastman. Library legislation.  
April 26. John Foster Carr. Libraries and Americanization.  
May 2 and 3. Margaret Jackson. Two lectures on publishers.  
May 9. Caroline M. Hewins. Early A. L. A. collections.  
May 11. R. R. Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. The pioneers of the American Library Association.

Lectures before the seniors have been as follows:

April 3. Robert R. Finster. The organization of a librarian's office.  
April 4. Beatrice Winsor. Two lectures on library finances.

- April 10. C. H. A. Bjerregaard. Reference books in philosophy and religion.  
 April 11. Alice S. Tyler. Two lectures on commission work.  
 April 17. Adelaide R. Hasse. Reference books in the field of documents.  
 April 17. H. J. Grumpelt. Office appliances and equipment.  
 April 18. Sarah B. Aakew. How to make a library successful.  
 April 24. George Watson Cole. Helps in the study of rare books.  
 April 24. Julia Pettee. Problems of a theological library.  
 April 25. Corinne Bacon. The adjustment of library school ideals to conditions found in long-established libraries.  
 May 1. Eleanor H. Frick. Reference books in the field of applied science.  
 May 1. Marian R. Glenn. Problems of a business library.  
 May 2. J. I. Wyer, Jr. How to continue library school training after graduation.  
 May 8. Susan A. Hutchinson. Reference books in the fine arts.  
 May 9. June Richardson Donnelly. The librarian's obligation to her profession.

## VISITS

The spring visits to local libraries are now being made by the members of the junior class. Libraries thus far visited are those of Columbia University, the Dramatic Museum, the School of Journalism, Union Theological Seminary, the Children's Museum of Brooklyn, Brooklyn Institute, the Russell Sage Foundation, Municipal Reference, Mercantile and Society Libraries.

On April 26 the junior class visited the Baker & Taylor Co. and were shown thru the entire stock, after which they listened to a talk by Mr. Parker on "The best way in which to order books." After the lecture tea was served to the class at the Aldine Club, thru the courtesy of Miss Kelso.

On May 5, thru the courtesy of the H. W. Wilson Company of White Plains, the juniors were given an opportunity to inspect the plant of that bibliographical printing house. Talks were given by the Misses Elliott, Bacon, Jackson and Van Valkenburgh, and by Mr. Wilson. Afterwards Mr. Wilson entertained the class at luncheon at the White Plains Club.

The seniors, thru the courtesy of Belle da Costa Greene, the librarian, spent a delightful afternoon in the Morgan Library on May 2, seeing its treasures of manuscripts and early printed books.

## FACULTY

Mr. Root addressed the training class for junior assistants of the New York Public Library on April 30 on "Library training."

Miss Sutliff spoke to the training class on May 7 on the subject of "Supplementary reference material," conducted a round table at Nyack on May 11, and gave a talk at a library institute at Rockville Center, on May 12, on

"Some recent books of interest to small libraries."

Miss Tracey addressed the training class on May 14, speaking on the history of a book from the time it is selected for purchase until it is placed on the library shelves.

## SOCIAL

The school has had the pleasure of receiving visits from the New York State Library School, the Library School of Syracuse University, and the School of Library Science of Pratt Institute.

Teas have been held in honor of Ernest J. Reece, the new principal, William R. Eastman, Caroline M. Hewins and June Richardson Donnelly.

On April 12 the "at home" of the Alumni Association was held at the school; the monthly meeting for May was held at the residence of Miss Sutliff.

## ALUMNI

Jessie F. Brainerd, junior, 1913, has been appointed to a position in the reference department of the Newark Free Public Library.

Azalea Clizbee, 1915, has been engaged to catalog the valuable private library of W. L. Clements, of Bay City, Mich. She will begin her work on Oct. 1.

Elizabeth L. Baldwin, 1913, has been appointed to a position in connection with the National League for Women's Service.

Edith J. R. Hawley, 1915, has gone to France in the service of the American Relief Association. She was a passenger on the *Rocheambeau*, which apparently narrowly escaped destruction.

Mary Ethel Clarke, 1916, was married at Ypsilanti, Mich., April 10, to Franklin Wayne Osburn, lieutenant in the United States Navy.

Charlotte Augusta Ayres, junior, 1916, was married at East Orange, N. J., April 28, to Arthur Youle Meeker.

Irene E. Smith, 1915, has been appointed to a position in the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Greta Linder, junior, 1916, is at work for the Swedish Library Commission, cataloging for the last part of the State catalog and its first annual supplement. She also examines applications for state aid, makes out lists of books for foreign use and finds time to give a few talks on American libraries and life in America.

Victor Törnudd, 1915, and Allan Wallenius, junior, 1916, have both been in prison for the cause of Finnish liberty, Mr. Wallenius during five weeks in January and February, and

Mr. Törnudd from November until the Russian revolution. "Mr. Törnudd's release was as dramatic as it could be. It was originally said that he should become free on the first of March. He was, however, kept beyond that time without knowing why. On the 6th he was informed that the Governor General of Finland had decided that he should be kept in prison until the end of the war, and not in a Finnish prison but in Russia or in Siberia. On the 15th he was sent from Abo on his way to Petrograd, but he never got any further than to Viborg, the last city in Finland before the Russian frontier. There, on the 16th, he met the revolution in the shape of Russian soldiers, who during the night opened the prison."

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Principal.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Elizabeth Forrest, B.L.S. 1906, who this year is on a leave of absence, pursuing graduate work at the University of Chicago, visited Urbana and addressed the school on April 13.

George B. Uley, secretary of the A. L. A., lectured before the Library School and staff on April 27, his subject being "The library of to-morrow."

The Library Club held its regular meeting on May 3 in the parlors of the Woman's Building. Somewhat in preparation for the approaching Louisville conference, Mr. Drury and Mr. Windsor gave short talks on certain outstanding features of earlier conferences which they had attended. This was followed by a dramatic half-hour, participated in by Persis Putnam, Margaret Hutchins, and Susan Benson, of the library staff. This was followed by refreshments and a general good time.

#### PERSONALS

Ruth E. Hammond, of the senior class, has been appointed cataloger in the Public Library of Hibbing, Minn.

Jessie J. Glass, of the junior class, having completed her year's leave of absence will return to her position on the staff of the University of Nebraska Library.

Frieda K. Williams, of the junior class, has been appointed assistant in the Ryerson Library, Art Institute, Chicago.

The following members of the junior class have been appointed to positions for the summer:

Angeline McNeill, assistant in the Springfield (Mo.) State Normal School Library.

Ruth C. McCaughtry, assistant in the Northern Illinois Normal School Library at DeKalb.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Pratt Institute as a whole has been keenly alive to the possibilities of patriotic service. A Red Cross meeting was held, at which the different lines of work undertaken by the Brooklyn Society was explained and a Red Cross day appointed for the purpose of soliciting memberships in the Brooklyn Chapter. The Library School was very glad to be called upon for practical help, and under Miss Gooch's direction volunteers have spent a number of hours putting the rapidly growing file of Red Cross membership cards into alphabetical order. At the request of the head of the Brooklyn office, Miss Gooch went to Washington to investigate the office methods of the Central organization. The students have also volunteered to give their Saturdays for work in connection with the military census that is to be taken in New York.

In the third term Friday afternoon is visiting day, and the class has been to the Girls' High School of Brooklyn, the Administration Building of the Brooklyn Public Library, the Main Building of the New York Public Library and two of its branches, the libraries of Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary, the Grolier Club, the National Civic Federation, and the Russell Sage Foundation. On Saturday, April 28, the class went by invitation to visit the establishment of the H. W. Wilson Company at White Plains. After the work of the different departments was explained by those in charge, Mr. Wilson entertained the class at luncheon at the White Plains Club.

The students have enjoyed their usual course of five lectures on library buildings from William R. Eastman of Albany. Lutie E. Stearns, formerly of the Wisconsin Library Commission, talked to the class on April 3 about library work, past and present; S. Eugenia Wallace, librarian of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, lectured on April 24 on libraries in business houses, and on May 8 John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society of New York, spoke on "The library and the immigrant."

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Edna A. Rupp, 1906, who has been for some years past cataloger at the Long Island Historical Society Library, has been appointed librarian of the North Dakota Historical Society Library at Bismarck.

Ruth S. Hull, 1915, has resigned from the Library of Girard College to accept a position in the Public Library of Harrisburg, Pa.



Of the class of 1916, the following have changed their positions:

Evelyn Brooke, who since graduation has been cataloging at Yale University Library, has accepted a position in the catalog department of the Hispanic Museum in New York.

Esther Giblin has gone as assistant to the Long Island Historical Society Library.

Louise D. Coulter-King has resigned from the Osterhout Free Library at Wilkes-Barré, Pa., to become librarian of the Hartford County Medical Society at Hartford, Ct.

Beulah G. Murray, until recently in the reference department of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, has accepted a position in the Normal School Library at her home in Oshkosh, Wis.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Corinne Bacon of the H. W. Wilson Company lectured April 23 on "Biography" and "John Massfield."

April 26, Miss Alice S. Tyler, director of the Western Reserve Library School, spoke on "The standardization of library service."

A course of lectures on biography was given April 27-May 1 by Miss Elizabeth Knapp, chief of the children's department, Detroit Public Library.

Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, lectured May 3 and 4 on "The library and delinquency" and "The library and recreation."

"Illustration: shall it record fact or stir imagination" was the general subject of three lectures given by Troy Kinney of New York City, May 14 and 15.

Josephine Rathbone, vice-director of Pratt Institute Library School, spoke May 14 on "The achievement of health."

#### ALUMNAE

Florence R. Broderick, 1915-17, has resigned her position as assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to become assistant in the reference department of the Denver Public Library, Denver, Colo.

Elizabeth Hoard Dexter, special student 1912-13, formerly children's librarian in the New York Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian of the East Liberty branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Avis F. Meigs, 1915-16, has been made assistant in the Carnegie Library School.

Sara Sheerin, 1910-11, was married May 4 in Indianapolis, Ind., to Lawrence Durborow.

At home cards announce Beach Lawn, Culver, Ind., after July 1.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

During the spring quarter the following special lectures have been given, in addition to those already reported:

April 19. Some English poets of to-day, by Dr. Lewis Chase, of the department of English.

April 23. Library Commission work, by Henry N. Sanborn, secretary of the Indiana Library Commission.

April 26. Quilts and their story, by Mrs. Marie Webster, the author of "Quilts, their story and how to make them."

May 4. Administration of a high school branch, by Ruth C. Rice, 1914, librarian of the Madison (Wis.) High School Branch.

May 21. The administration of a university library, by P. L. Windsor, director of the Illinois Library School.

The customary May Day festival was observed on Saturday, April 28. Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, was the speaker of the day, giving a forceful address on "What things are Caesar's." An informal reception for Miss Ahern and other guests of the school followed. The class gift was presented during the morning, two vases of Fulper pottery, for both use and decoration in the school rooms. Poster bulletins, the work of the students, were displayed on the walls of the gallery. In the exhibition cases the finest collection of book plates owned in Madison was displayed. It had been loaned to the school by its collector, Mr. John T. Lee. Students in the course in binding were invited to share with the students in journalism two illustrated lectures on paper making by Otto Kress of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, and to see a demonstration of paper making at the laboratory. The class also visited the book bindery of the Democrat Printing Co.

Announcement was made to the class in May of the honorariums offered thru the generosity of R. R. Bowker for general excellence in subject bibliography and in book selection, announcement of these to be made at commencement.

The special problem of the spring term for every student is the compilation of a subject bibliography, and subjects for these bibliographies have been assigned as follows:

Militant newspaper editors. Miss Armstrong.

National parks. Miss Carlson.

Study of the criticism of George Meredith's novels. (bachelor's thesis). Miss Carlton.

United States historical fiction for young people; a selected list. Miss Caton.

English essay newspapers in the 18th century. Miss Clark.

References on pictures by English and American artists in the schools of Madison, Wis. Mrs. Davis and Miss Price.

American newspaper humorists. Miss Foley.  
Literature and references on Christmas in the Madison Free Library. Miss Frederickson and Miss Osmotherly.  
Diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico from 1898 to 1914 (bachelor's thesis). Miss Gilpin.  
Library extension since 1900. Miss Goodnow.  
Caricature and cartoons in American periodicals and newspapers. Miss Hance.  
Popular mechanical books; a selected list. Miss Hook.  
Colonial newspapers in America from 1690 to 1787. Miss Howard.  
Anniversaries and holidays. Miss Jenks and Miss Laing.  
Mythology for study clubs. Miss Kidder.  
The Chinese and Japanese in America. Miss Lee.  
Modern poetry and its critics (bachelor's thesis). Miss Lind.  
Traveling libraries. Miss von der Lippe.  
Thomas Hardy. Miss Lyons.  
Russia. Miss Melnikow.  
Shakespeare literature of the tercentenary year (bachelor's thesis). Miss Mochlman.  
Modern German literature; a selected list. Miss Mueser.  
References on Thanksgiving in the Madison Free Library. Miss Richie.  
Travel in remote lands. Miss Riser.  
Furniture of the 18th century. Miss Root.  
Women and war. Miss Scanlan.  
Office methods. Miss Shelp.  
Modern leaders; a selected bibliography for boys' clubs. Miss Sorenson and Miss Wennerblad.  
William Frend De Morgan. Miss Stevenson.  
Newspaper editors of Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and New York City. Miss Swain.  
George Moore and his critics (bachelor's thesis). Miss Swerig.  
Political relations of James VI and Elizabeth (bachelor's thesis). Miss Tobey.

#### APPOINTMENTS

Appointments for the class of 1917 number 26 to date (May 15), with four temporary appointments for summer work. They are as follows:

Marjorie F. Carlton, branch assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.  
Laura S. Caton, children's librarian, Sheboygan (Wis.) Public Library.  
Charlotte H. Clark, member Training Class for Children's Librarians, Cleveland Public Library.  
Esther M. Frederickson, acting head cataloger, St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.  
Margaret Gilpin, head of loan department, Hibbing (Minn.) Public Library.  
Mildred F. Goodnow, head of extension department, Springfield (Ill.) Public Library.  
Emma O. Hance, chief of order department, Public Library of District of Columbia, Washington.  
Gladys M. Hook, librarian, South Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library.  
Grace E. Howard, first assistant, Pottsville (Pa.) Public Library.  
Jessie P. Jenks, assistant cataloger, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.  
Harriet L. Kidder, index and filing clerk, State Council of Defense, Madison, Wis.  
Hazel D. Laing, assistant in charge of extension work, Hibbing (Minn.) Public Library.  
Mary B. Lee, chief of circulation department, Dubuque (Iowa) Public Library.  
Kathinka I. von der Lippe, member, Training Class for Children's Librarians, Cleveland Public Library.  
Alice Lyons, member, Training Class for Children's Librarians, Cleveland Public Library.  
Esther Melnikow, general assistant, Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library.  
Sue Osmotherly, assistant, Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library.  
Harriet T. Root, first assistant, Wylie Avenue branch, Pittsburgh Public Library.

Madeline M. Scanlan, senior assistant, San Diego (Cal.) Public Library.  
Blanche B. Shelp, librarian, Myron Scudder School, New York City.  
Ruth A. Sorenson, children's librarian, Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library.  
Helen S. Stevenson, branch librarian, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.  
Esther M. Swain, assistant cataloger, Burton Library, Detroit.  
Vivian P. Swerig, branch assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.  
Ruth H. Tobey, member, Training Class for Children's Librarians, Cleveland Public Library.  
Sonja Wennerblad, member, Training Class for Children's Librarians, Cleveland Public Library.

#### The temporary positions filled are:

Hazel E. Armstrong, assistant librarian for summer quarter, Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute.  
Jessie P. Jenks, reference librarian for summer session, Peru (Neb.) State Normal School.  
Emilie Mueser, assistant for summer session, Wisconsin Library School, Madison.  
Emily M. Richie, substitute, Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

May Westgate, 1913, has received an appointment under civil service as assistant in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington. She has been in the bibliography division of the Newberry Library since graduation from school.

Frances A. Hannum, 1915, is organizing the business library of John W. Thorne & Co., 165 Broadway, New York City, a firm engaged in exporting and importing. She resigned her position May 15 in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, to accept the librarianship of the business library.

The annual meeting and reunion dinner of the Alumni Association will be held at Louisville, June 23.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The course in government documents given by Mr. Vitz was begun after the Easter vacation and continued thru May 4.

The book selection course has included lectures by Mrs. Harron on foreign translations discussing drama, fiction and general literature; one lecture on poetry by Prof. B. P. Bourland, of Adelbert College; and one lecture on new poetry by Bessie Sargeant Smith.

Annie S. Cutter, supervisor of grade school libraries, Cleveland, spoke to the class on April 20 on her work, and following the talk, took the students to visit the Cleveland Normal School library and that of Oakland Grade School.

Bessie H. Shepard, reference librarian at the Cleveland Public Library, talked to the class on May 2 on the work of a reference department, especially as it deals with the women's clubs of the city.

A recent feature of the bookbinding work was a visit, under the direction of Miss Stiles, to one of the local binderies.

The public library and community welfare course was concluded May 2 in a very inspiring manner by addresses on phases of social service and library work by F. W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York.

The director spent the Easter vacation in the East, and spoke before the Library School of the New York Public Library on April 11. While she was in New York a number of former students of the Western Reserve Library School entertained her at luncheon.

The absorbing interest of the class this month has been in the 1917 *Annual*, which has proved successful in its appearance and literary quality. The *Annual* is financed by the class and all the editorial work is done by their officers.

Among the welcome visitors at the school recently have been Mrs. Johnson Brigham, of Des Moines, Iowa; Lucy Keeler, of Fremont, Ohio; and E. I. Antrim, of Van Wert, Ohio.

On May 10, a special commencement exercise was held at Western Reserve University for the Adelbert College seniors, two-thirds of whom had volunteered for service in the war. At the same time a certificate from the Library School was granted to William McCullin McKee, 1917, who left at once for his home in Pittsburgh to assume his place in a hospital unit. The best wishes of the faculty and students go with him.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Ernest J. Reece, 1905, has been appointed principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library. Mr. Reece has been, for four years, an instructor in the University of Illinois Library School.

Mrs. Amy S. Hobart, 1906, has resigned her position as librarian of the Woodland branch library of Cleveland, to accept that of director of the Girls' Bureau of Cleveland.

Theodosia E. Hamilton, 1907, has resigned her position as assistant cataloger at the Des Moines Public Library and is at present at Cove, Ark.

Clara L. Schafer, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian at the East 79th Street branch library, Cleveland.

Helen L. Shearer, 1916, has resigned her position as branch assistant in the Detroit Public Library to accept a position in the Reuben McMillan Library at Youngstown, Ohio.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The climax of the visits of the year came in the annual visits to Providence and Worcester on April 28 and May 5, which gave the students more idea of the traditional "library trips" than their usual afternoon visits to a single place. In Providence we were indebted to the courtesy of the State Library and the Public Library, as well as to the Providence Athenaeum, John Hay, John Carter Brown, and Annmary Brown libraries. In Worcester the Public Library, Worcester County Law Library, the American Antiquarian Society, and Clark University Library were equally hospitable. At Clark their growing collection of prints and posters of the war was a new attraction.

On May 7 an hour was spent at the Boston Book Company, our near neighbor.

The special lecturer for this year was Mr. Martel, of the Library of Congress, who gave six lectures on the Library of Congress classification, April 16-18.

In the high school libraries course, Miss Bigelow, librarian of the Newtonville Technical High School Library, and Frances Bickford, of the new Bridgeport (Ct.) High School, spoke of their libraries, and two members of the class—Miss Campbell, librarian of the Chaffey High School, Ontario, Cal.; and Miss Greer, librarian of the Central High School in Minneapolis—gave especially interesting glimpses of libraries in other parts of the country than New England. Miss Jordan talked of the co-operation of school and library in its various applications to the high school library problem.

Mr. Bolton gave two lectures on early American library history on May 8 and 10, and Dr. Mark spoke to the book selection classes on the "Choice of books on chemistry."

#### CURRICULUM CHANGES

During the year the faculty of the college has been engaged in a consideration and revision of its curriculum, and has decided finally to adopt as a standard for the four-year program a year containing five year-courses, each meeting three times a week. One extra course is required in either the senior or junior year, which brings the requirements for graduation to 21 year-courses.

Heretofore the library school students have had a very rigid academic requirement, with only one elective and no options, but in the new plan one elective will be possible in each of the last three years; and in the sophomore year it will be possible to elect chemistry, and

in the junior year biology if desired. Heretofore the only special development possible has been in the lines of language, and tho that will still probably remain the main traveled road, it is felt that a chance to diversify the academic preparation of the library group will not merely be a cultural advantage to those whose tastes are scientific, but will make it possible for the graduates to enter a much wider range of positions.

Many of the students at Simmons elect Spanish, and a new course is to be offered on South America, which will give some light on the history, economic conditions, and literature of "those other Americans" which would be particularly useful to those with a knowledge of Spanish.

With these changes in the academic department, modifications have also been made in the technical work. With the exception of one course in reference and classification, which is to be given the second year, the technical work will now be gathered in the last two years. When the full plan is in operation the technical work of the regular four-year students and of the one-year graduate students will be identical, tho the classes will be separate except in one or two courses.

Owing to Mr. Belden's new responsibilities at the Boston Public Library, he will be unable to give all of the document course hereafter, tho we hope still to have his assistance for part of it. After his return from Japan next month that course will be rearranged.

#### PERSONAL NOTES

Elizabeth Fanning, 1915-16, has been appointed librarian of the Social Service Library, Boston.

Mabel Williams, 1909, has received an appointment as assistant to Miss Moore, supervisor of children's work in the New York Public Library.

Louise Delano, 1915, is assisting in compiling a bibliography on physiological chemistry under Mr. Shaw, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Lucy Bell, 1914, is an assistant in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library.

Clara Penney, 1912, is also an assistant in the reference cataloging department of the New York Public Library.

Abbie Glover, 1917, has been appointed assistant in the Somerville Public Library.

Edna Woodbury, 1916-17, has been appointed children's librarian in the Somerville Public Library.

Margaret Ormond, 1917, has accepted the

position as assistant in the Swarthmore College Library.

Marie Smalley, 1915, has received an appointment as assistant in the Plymouth (Mass.) Public Library.

Ernestine Packard and Helen Goster, 1917, have received appointments as assistants in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

Ina Hawes, 1917, has been appointed assistant in the U. S. Bureau of Entomology Library.

Mrs. Derman, 1916-17, has been appointed cataloger in the Slavonic department of the Library of Congress.

Dorothy Black, 1917, has accepted a position as assistant in the Ferguson Library, Stamford, Ct.

Margaret Greer, 1916-17, has accepted a re-appointment to the Central High School Library, Minneapolis.

On May 12, Miss Donnelly had the pleasure of being the guest at luncheon at the Olde English Tea-Room, of eleven of the Simmons girls now on the staff of the New York Public Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual Easter trip of the senior class to Washington and New York extended from April 6 to April 17. The party, which was under the guidance of Miss Thorne, included sixteen members of the senior class and three students not in the Library School. In Washington the party visited the Congressional Library, the Library of the District of Columbia, the Documents Office and the Library of the Department of Agriculture. Ample time was also allowed for trips to Mt. Vernon, Arlington, and other points of historical interest in and near the city. In New York the class visited the main building of the New York Public Library and also two branches, the Columbia University Library, two branches of the Brooklyn Public Library, and spent a half day in the Free Public Library at Newark, N. J.

Lecturers who have lately appeared before the school are Franklin F. Hopper, chief of the order division of the New York Public Library; Adeline Zachert, director of children's work in the Rochester Public Library; and John Foster Carr, secretary of the Immigrant Publication Society of New York City. Mr. Hopper gave two helpful and instructive lectures, founded on the knowledge gained during his broad experience, on the methods of ordering books and the administration of an order department. Miss Zachert's two lec-

tures were concerned with the chief phases of children's work. Mr. Carr's morning lecture dealt with the general subject of assisting immigrants, his afternoon lecture with the possibility of library work for them. Both were illustrated with lantern slides.

#### ALUMNAE NOTES

Lucille Scull, 1916, is assistant in the Ottendorfer branch of the New York Public Library, and Anita Robinson of the same class in the Washington Heights branch.

Margaret Sanborn, who married Frederick Diem in March of 1916, has recently moved to Plainfield, N. J.

Emma E. Kinne, Liberal Arts, 1906, Library School, 1909, has resigned from the catalog department of the Syracuse University Library and will live in Brandon, Fla.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

Charlotte Templeton, secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, gave two lectures to the school on April 12 and 13 on "Libraries in state institutions" and "Commission work." The students, library staff and local librarians met Miss Templeton at tea in the class room on the afternoon of April 12.

Josephine Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, visited the school on April 30 and May 1, giving two lectures, one on "Fiction" and another on the "Librarian's care of herself."

William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, lectured to the school on May 9 and 10. Mr. Brett gave one lecture on "Library legislation" and two lectures on "Work of the Cleveland Library," illustrated with slides showing the work of the main library and its branches.

#### ALUMNAE NOTES

Helen Brewer, 1913, has been elected assistant librarian of the Savannah Public Library.

Margaret Jemison, 1913, has been appointed librarian of the new Carnegie Library being built in Anniston, Ala.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Marian Miracle, 1907, has resigned as assistant librarian of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and has accepted a position at the University of Pennsylvania Library.

Rose C. Stewart, 1893, resigned her position as chief cataloger for the Free Library of

Philadelphia, on account of serious trouble with her eyes.

Helen R. Shoemaker, 1802 Wallace street, Philadelphia, Pa., has charge of the arrangements for the Drexel dinner at the A. L. A. meeting at Louisville, Ky.

KATHERINE M. TRIMBLE

#### LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

Commencing with the first of April the regular weekly practice work was suspended so that students could devote their entire time to the heavy lecture and class work incident to the open courses and the closing months of school. Final examinations occupied the last week in May, and on June 4 begins the month of practice which concludes the school year.

Eighteen librarians and assistants from libraries near Los Angeles, in addition to twenty members of the Los Angeles Public Library staff, attended one or more of the open courses given in April and May.

One of the most enjoyable features of the spring work was the course of ten lectures on story-telling and children's literature given by Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen. Other special lecturers who visited the school in April and May were:

Albert Shiels, superintendent of the Los Angeles Public Schools, who spoke on "Qualifications of the high school librarian"; Mrs. Mariette G. Mackey, dean of women, University of Southern California, "The interrelation of types of literature"; Althea Warren, librarian of the San Diego Public Library, "Reorganization of the San Diego Library"; Zaidee Brown, librarian of the Long Beach Public Library, "The right book for each reader."

The preparation of an exhibit of library methods and devices which will be displayed during the meeting of the California Library Association at Hollywood in June has been an interesting special activity of April and May. One student committee has been working on the collection and care of inexpensive pamphlet material; another, on publicity methods; and a third, on library economy publications. Mimeographed reading lists prepared for distribution will accompany each exhibit.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

Gertrude E. Andrus, superintendent of the children's department of the Seattle Public Library, is giving her annual course of lectures on "Library work with children," which is planned to meet the needs of general library

assistants and of librarians in small public libraries.

A lecture on the subject "Library publicity" was given April 18 by Charles H. Compton, reference librarian of the Seattle Public Library and a member of the A. L. A. publicity committee.

Elizabeth Topping, librarian of the Everett (Wash.) Public Library, gave a lecture April 25 on "The problems of the small library."

A series of lectures is given during the last semester of each year by the leading members of the staffs of the Seattle, Tacoma, and other nearby public libraries. These lectures are concentrated in the last semester, on the theory that the students will comprehend their significance much more fully after having had the general theoretical view of the entire field of library activity.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Helen Carson, 1914, is in the University Branch Library, Seattle.

Helen Pinkerton, 1913, is a member of the staff of the Tacoma Public Library.

Lillian Collins, 1914, is in the reference department of the Seattle Public Library.

Gezina Thomas, 1916, is assistant in the children's room of the Ballard branch library.

Ruth Davis, 1916, formerly of the Tacoma Public Library, is now in the branch department of the Seattle Public Library.

Beatrice Mercer, 1916, is assistant circulation librarian at the University of Washington Library.

Marjorie Zinkie, 1914, is in the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library.

W. E. HENRY.

#### TRAINING CLASS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Public Library of the District of Columbia is now recruiting its fourteenth annual training class for persons seeking positions on its staff. The course is eight months long, during which time two days are spent each week in the class room and the other four in practice work in the various departments. The required qualifications are high school graduation or its equivalent, good health determined by physical examination, and those personal qualities which are so large a factor of success in the profession. Classes ordinarily number twelve persons. Entrance examinations in general information and literature are held in May and again in October. The class begins its work Oct. 20.

The chief problems in the conduct of these classes have been found to be:

1. The difficulty on the one hand of retaining in the library service at the salaries available, persons with unusually high qualifications, and on the other, the impossibility of younger and less well educated students carrying sufficient responsibility to be really valuable.
2. The inadequacy of a purely technical training for students whose previous academic education has been only that of a high school.
3. The difficulty of consulting the best interests of the student, on which rests the ultimate good of the library, in the face of the immediate pressure of work in the departments.
4. The lack of balance between an overcrowded curriculum in the training class year, and a lack of opportunity for development during the following years, when the students face the monotony of routine work in junior positions.

In an effort to give the members of previous classes fresh incentives for personal and professional development, a library institute was held in April which proved most delightful and inspiring. The program included a discussion of "Some books on sociology" by Mrs. Bowerman; "Some books that influenced social movements" by the librarian; "Shakespeare the man" by Justice Wendell P. Stafford, one of the trustees and a poet of distinction; "Literature and life" by Dr. W. J. Kerby, professor of sociology at the Catholic University. F. K. Walter spoke on "Professional training" and William H. Brett on the new central building for the Cleveland Public Library.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN — SUMMER COURSE IN LIBRARY METHODS

During the Summer Session of 1917 (July 2-August 24), courses will be given as usual in library methods, intended both to give an elementary knowledge of library science to university students and to assist librarians and assistants in smaller libraries who have had no special library school training. The courses are not offered as a substitute for a full year library course.

A series of general lectures on books and bibliography, the history of libraries, library buildings and furnishings, library administration, book selection and book buying will be given by the librarian of the university. Technical instruction will be given by members of the University Library staff, F. L. D. Goodrich, W. C. Hollands, Misses F. B. Gillette

and E. A. Smith, and assistants. Three hours practice work will ordinarily be needed for each lecture in the technical subjects. Special lectures will be given by Prof. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College; S. H. Ranck, librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library, and others. There will be a brief course of lectures on children's libraries by Miss Marian P. Greene of the New York Public Library. Visits are made to the libraries of Ypsilanti and Detroit.

University credit to the amount of eight hours may be earned if the full course is completed and the examinations satisfactorily passed.

The general fee for instruction during the Summer Session is \$21. No entrance examinations will be held, but candidates are supposed to have completed a high school course or its equivalent, and must satisfy the university librarian as to their preparation to undertake the work and be admitted to the course by him in advance of registration. Preference will be given to the persons already employed in libraries or under appointment to positions as librarians.

All inquiries and applications should be addressed to Wm. W. Bishop, Librarian, General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

#### MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION —SUMMER SCHOOL

The eighteenth annual summer school of the Minnesota Public Library Commission will be held at the State University, Minneapolis, June 18-July 27. Clara F. Baldwin, director of the commission, will be director of the school. Other instructors will be Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries for the State Department of Education; Alma Penrose, librarian of the West High School, Minneapolis, and Ruth A. Haven, organizer for the state commission.

All the instruction is given in the form of lectures, supplemented by practice work, and will require the entire time of the student for seven or eight hours each day. The course is intended for librarians in small public libraries, assistants in larger libraries, and teachers under contract for service in high school libraries, and is open only to those holding library positions or under definite appointment.

Full particulars as to subjects to be covered in the library courses, together with information as to the probable expense, may be obtained from Miss Baldwin or Miss Wilson, at St. Paul.

## Review

THREE centuries of a city library; an historical and descriptive account of the Norwich Public Library, established in 1608, and the present Public Library opened in 1857. By George A. Stephen. Norwich, England: The Public Library Committee, 1917. 86 p.

This book, prepared by the librarian at the instruction of the Public Library committee, was published as a souvenir of the sixtieth anniversary of the opening of the present Public Library, on March 16 of this year. In 1608 Norwich established one of the earliest provincial public libraries, if not the first in England, and it was the first municipality to adopt the Public Library Act in 1850.

The book is divided into two parts—the first being based on the recently discovered Minute Book of the old Public Library, covering the period 1656-1733, with other sources, and the second dealing with the foundation and history of the present Public Library.

The first City Library on record was founded May 3, 1608, when it was ordered in Assembly that three rooms in the dwelling-house of one Jerome Goodwyne "shall be converted to a lybrary for the use of the preachers, and for a lodging chamber for such preachers. . . ." The title page of the first donative book, commenced in 1659, shows that the library at that time was intended for students as well as preachers. For the first 108 years of the library's existence it was used solely for reference. In 1716 rules allowing subscribers to borrow three books for one month were adopted.

The City Library appears to have fallen into neglect, and in 1801 a committee from a subscription library misnamed the "Public Library," received permission to have the use of the books in the City Library. Neglect still followed it, and it was with difficulty that the volumes were finally recovered from the "Public Library" in 1862, and transferred to the new library building erected and controlled by the council.

In Part II Mr. Stephen briefly tells the story of the library as it is to-day. Within seven weeks of the passage of the Library Act in 1850, Norwich had decided to adopt it, and the cornerstone of the new building was laid in 1854. A decision to locate a School of Art in the upper story of the library delayed the progress of the building, and it was not finally ready for opening until March, 1857. In 1906-07 the lower floor of the build-

ing was extended to provide an additional reading room, and in 1910 the work of reorganization, under the direction of the present librarian, was begun and carried forward. One of the most interesting features of the library's resources is its collection of literature relating to Norfolk and Norwich, which is supplemented by the photographic survey record begun in 1913.

F. A. H.

### Librarians

BLESSING, Arthur R., New York State Library School 1917, goes to the Public Library of the District of Columbia on July 1 as head of the reference department.

BULMER, Jeanie M., Pratt 1911, formerly librarian of the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York, has accepted a position as assistant in the library of the Guaranty Trust Company.

CANNON, Carl L., New York State Library School 1917, will go to the New York Public Library July 1 as general assistant in the Central reference department.

CHIPMAN, Prof. Charles Phillips, for five years librarian of Colby College, Waterville, Me., has resigned his post to accept a business position in South Manchester, Ct.

CLENDENIN, Susan R., Pratt 1901, has given up her position as librarian of the firm of Trowbridge and Ackerman to accept a position in the library of the J. P. Morgan Company.

CRISWELL, Clare, who for a number of years has been a member of the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned owing to the illness of her mother. Her position as head of Rhodes station will be filled by the transfer of Nina Moran from the Central lending department.

FRANCE, Edna H., New York State Library School 1917, has been appointed temporary assistant in the New York State Library.

HAMMOND, Marie A., Illinois 1909-10, is organizing the Public Library of Centralia, Ill., under the direction of the Illinois Library Extension Commission.

KAERCHER, Frances, New York Public Library School 1915, has resigned her position as assistant librarian of the Free Public Library of Pottsville, Pa., that she may give her full time to home obligations. Grace E. Howard, Wisconsin 1917, has been elected to the vacancy.

LEEPER, Rosa, for sixteen years librarian of the Dallas (Tex.) Public Library, has resigned the position.

LEWIN, Evans, librarian of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, has published a detailed and authoritative account of the great Teutonic movement entitled "The German road to the east; an account of the '*Drang nach Osten*' and of Teutonic aims in the near and middle east."

LOVE, Cornelia S., New York State Library School 1917, has been appointed assistant cataloger at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. She will begin her duties there Sept. 1.

MAXWELL, Katherine, has received a full time appointment in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library beginning May 1.

MILLS, Marjorie, formerly of the Tacoma Public Library, who has been attending the College of Puget Sound the past year, has been reappointed to a position in the circulation department at Tacoma.

MOORE, Mabel L., a graduate of the training department of the Springfield Public Library, and for five years assistant librarian of the Holyoke Public Library, has resigned her position to become librarian of the Adams (Mass.) Public Library.

OAKLEY, Elizabeth C., librarian of the Northport Library on Long Island, N. Y., died in the Huntington Hospital, April 12, aged 47 years.

OUTHOUSE, Emma G., New York State Library School, 1915-16, has been transferred from the cataloging department of the Evansville, Ind., Public Library to the West Side branch, of which she is in charge.

TAWNEY, Mary A., New York State Library School 1915-16, has succeeded Ethel I. Berry as librarian of the Franklin Avenue Branch of the Minneapolis Public Library.

WATTS, Blanche V., New York State Library School 1910-11, will be the instructor in cataloging and reference work at the Iowa Summer Library School.

WILEY, Miss B. T., who has been assistant librarian in the Public Library at Dallas, Texas, has been appointed librarian in place of Rosa Leeper, resigned.

WINNING, Margaret I., Illinois 1913-14, has resigned her position at the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, and has been appointed assistant in the Wasco County Free Library, The Dalles, Oregon.



# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Peaks Island.* A new library and recreation room, formerly the old Brackett Hall, was opened May 15. There are 650 books in the library and some periodicals.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Manchester.* A two-year controversy over the legal rights involved in the old City Library bids fair to be settled by the offer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company to give the city all the land in Cemetery Brook Valley, from Pine to Lincoln streets, and \$5000 besides, if the city of Manchester will waive all rights they may have in the old library building on Franklin street. It is understood that the Amoskeag Company will remodel the library building for the use of the Textile Club. The city had asked for its use as a reading room and rest room as long ago as 1915, and the matter has since been hanging fire. The land belongs to the Amoskeag Co., and the library was built upon it with the understanding that as soon as it ceased to be a library both land and building would revert to the company. To maintain its rights as a library, the trustees had left a few volumes in the old building when the Carpenter Memorial Library was opened, and the books removed. Cemetery Brook Valley consists of about 13 or 14 acres of land, beginning at Pine street, opposite Valley Cemetery, and extending above Textile Park. It is proposed to construct a driveway all around this valley, and to locate special recreation fields at various points.

### VERMONT

*Royalton.* The Royalton Historical Association has been disappointed in its hope of receiving a Carnegie grant for a library building in South Royalton, the appropriation voted by the town in March being considered insufficient for maintenance. Articles of association have now been filed with the secretary of state in Montpelier by the Royalton Memorial Library Association, the papers being filed and signed by trustees of the will of Ella C. Latham, late of Royalton, and others. According to the terms of the will, property was left for the foundation and establishment of a free public library at Royalton. This fund will be augmented by funds left by R. B. Galusha and given by Thomas Bosworth, of Chicago and by money in the hands of the

Royalton Historical Society. The incorporators recommend a board of managers of nine members.

*Westminster.* The parsonage of the Congregational Church, in which a public library of 1500 volumes was housed, was destroyed by fire March 15.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* A special reception was held on Sunday afternoon, May 13, at the Boston Public Library in honor of M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and members of the French commission as a graceful tribute not only to the distinguished guests, but also to the memory of Alexander Vattemare, who in 1841 brought to Boston from Paris his gift of fifty books, the nucleus of the present Boston Library, now grown to a total of 1,139,682 volumes. By his vigorous and insistent appeal, Vattemare convinced the people of Boston how great a part in international brotherhood the organization of public libraries would play, and altho their establishment was undoubtedly along the line of America's democratic principles, Vattemare's service in practical suggestion and aid cannot be minimized. The Boston Library, in preparing its reception for the French mission, under the direction of its president, William F. Kenney, printed an attractive illustrated leaflet, with a history of the library written in French.

### CONNECTICUT

*New Haven.* At the meeting of the old board of finance, May 3, it was voted to allow \$2500 additional for the erection of the Fair Haven branch library. The cost of the building was originally estimated at \$20,000, but members of the library board declared the cost of building material had far exceeded their plans. The cornerstone was laid May 17.

*Terryville.* A campaign for raising the necessary \$15,000 for a library building is on with a vengeance. The old library building must be vacated, and Andrew S. Gaylord has given a site and has offered to furnish the new building. A systematic canvass, under the direction of an energetic committee, has brought in contributions varying all the way from 35 cents up to \$100 per person.

## Middle Atlantic

### NEW YORK

*New York Libraries* (Feb., 1917) publishes a tabulation of summaries of library reports,

1914-16. Of the 625 libraries reporting for 1916, 544 were free circulating libraries and 576 libraries in the state system. The total number of volumes in all libraries reporting was 10,686,258, of which there were 5,570,271 in free circulating libraries, 2,444,012 in free libraries in Greater New York, 1,661,662 in other cities, and 1,463,697 outside of cities. The total annual circulation was 28,223,898 volumes, of which Greater New York numbered 18,550,901, other cities 6,324,648, and the circulation outside of cities 3,348,349. The total receipts of free libraries were \$3,050,547, the receipts of free libraries in Greater New York being \$2,575,319, other cities \$984,011, and those outside of cities \$436,215; the receipts from the local tax aggregated \$1,986,723, of which those in Greater New York were \$1,397,774, in other cities \$487,074, and from those libraries outside of cities \$101,876. The total number of libraries receiving local tax support is 379. The total expenditures of free libraries were \$3,557,795, of which \$897,047 were expended for books, periodicals and binding, \$1,969,844 for salaries, and \$680,779 for other expenses.

*Amsterdam.* The free library has lately been made the subject of a special survey by the Amsterdam Board of Trade. The outcome of this survey, which included a presentation of the needs of the library and a discussion of the facts presented, has been a greater appreciation of the civic part played by the library and a recommendation by the Board of Trade to the common council that the annual appropriation for library support be increased from \$2500 to \$4000, a small allowance, considering that other cities no larger than Amsterdam have more than three times this appropriation.

*Antwerp.* Plans for the Crosby Memorial Library have been drawn by Albert M. Skinner of Watertown, and are ready for submission. The style of architecture will be that known as Flemish renaissance. The main dimensions are 60 by 30 feet. The building will be but one story in height with basement, of fireproof construction, and built of dark red brick with a tile roof. Reinforced concrete floor construction is to be used. The trimmings will be of Gouverneur marble. The library will stand in the center of a park recently given to the village by W. S. Augsburg and others. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy by fall.

*Brooklyn.* The work of repairing the Pacific branch, recently damaged by fire, will soon

be under way. It is estimated that the structure can be repaired for about \$15,000.

*Brooklyn.* The DeKalb, Saratoga and Brownsville branches of the Brooklyn Public Library have been reporting abnormal losses in books during April and May. The thief was detected by the assistant librarian making off from the Saratoga branch with three books in his pocket and several others concealed about his person. Investigation proved that his name was Jacob Richelson, of 309 Wyona street, Brooklyn, and that he has been taking books for some time, his thefts running into the hundreds. Some of the books have been recovered. The case was tried in the Court of Special Sessions on May 14, and the defendant pleaded guilty. His father stated that he was mentally unsound, having been committed twice to insane asylums. The court ordered him committed to the Kings County Hospital for examination, sentence being postponed until the result of the examination is made known.

*New York City.* The County Penitentiary library on Blackwell's island, maintained by the New York Public Library, is to be moved from its present quarters to others more centrally located, so that the prisoners may make their own selection of books at stated times, thus doing away with the catalog and call slip system formerly used. The library, composed chiefly of books furnished by the traveling libraries office of the Public Library, is in charge of a prisoner, who reported the circulation for 1916 as being 26,900.

*Rochester.* The new quarters of the Genesee branch of the Public Library have been opened with Marion Mosher in charge and Olga Schaffer as children's librarian. The library is to be open every day including part time on Sundays and holidays. Plans are now in progress for another branch library building to be erected of brick at a cost of \$22,000 on the corner of North Goodman street and Hayward avenue.

*Salamanca.* The vote was carried on Dec. 6, 1916, to establish a public library in Salamanca, to accept a gift of \$25,000 for a building from the Carnegie Corporation, and to appropriate \$2500 annually for library support. The campaign, led by C. S. Palmer, district superintendent of schools for the Salamanca district, was supported by the local Federation of Women, who have made as their gift the site for the new building.

*Walden.* The Hon. Thomas W. Bradley has given, in addition to his gift of a building for

the Josephine-Louise Public Library, an endowment fund of \$18,000 to provide for its perpetual maintenance.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Collingswood.* The \$15,000 building for the Carnegie Free Public Library has been started after long delay, and will be completed in a few months, according to the contractor. It will have a frontage of forty-four feet on Haddon avenue and fifty feet on Frazer avenue. It will be of brick, with limestone trimmings. In the basement there will be a hall seating 200 and a repair and workroom.

*Lakewood.* The Lakewood Library Association has chosen for its building the site at the corner of Second street and Monmouth avenue and will erect upon this corner a new building which will cost not less than \$15,000 exclusive of land. The number of memberships has increased to over 1000, and these, with generous gifts, have made the new home possible.

*Navesink.* Ground was broken in April for the new Public Library building, which together with the property, making a total cost of \$12,000, is a gift from Mrs. Ellen W. Dur-yea. The building is expected to be completed by Sept. 1.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Allentown.* The Public Library expects to use the rooms on the second floor of the library building, which have been occupied by the Chamber of Commerce for the past four years, for additional reading rooms for adults. A committee of five of the library board has been appointed to meet with a committee of five of the Civic Bureau at some time in the near future to devise ways and means of securing a Carnegie library building for this city.

*Philadelphia.* Ground was broken on May 12 by the Mayor for the new building of the Free Library of Philadelphia at 19th and Vine streets. The building is to be completed in two years.

*Philadelphia.* The newly acquired site of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, assessed at \$250,000, is to have a series of buildings including one for the sole use of the library. Plans for these buildings are now in preparation.

#### DELAWARE

*Smyrna.* The Smyrna Library Association has received a bequest of \$1000 from the estate of Charles Katz, of Philadelphia.

#### MARYLAND

*Baltimore.* A fire on April 23 destroyed three tiers of shelving and damaged the interior of the room in the Maryland Penitentiary Library, a room 90 x 90 feet located in the Administration building. Hundreds of books were burned, and the damage to the room is estimated to be several hundred dollars. The work of repairing the damage will be done by the inmates of the institution.

*Baltimore.* Enoch Pratt F. L. Bernard C. Steiner, lbn. (31st ann. rpt.—1916.) Accessions 17,524; withdrawals 5786; total 334,366. Circulation for home use 644,188. New registration 9716; total 44,795. Expenses: \$16,530.70 for books, \$3098.68 for periodicals, \$3730.82 for binding, and \$58,345.06 for salaries. A building on Cathedral street was remodeled in the spring for library purposes, and by June 1 the department of natural science and industrial arts had been installed in the second and third floors. On the first floor was opened, Sept. 11, a department especially intended to care for children's reading. The library is still greatly crowded and repeats its request of last year for an additional central building, twelve sites for branches, and increased appropriation.

### The South

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Greenville.* The Carnegie Corporation of New York will give the Greenville County Library Commission the sum of \$25,000, under certain conditions, for the erection of a new building. The conditions have been practically met already, so that the building seems a certainty.

#### GEORGIA

*Cordele.* The Carnegie Corporation has made an appropriation of \$7556 for the purpose of enlarging the Carnegie Library. The city council has appropriated \$3943 to assist in the enlargement and improvement of the library. When the additions are made Cordele will have a \$20,000 public library. The additions will more than double the floor space of the library, and a meeting room in the basement of the structure is provided for. The library will have a capacity of 20,000 volumes.

*Macon.* The prospect of a library to be established on the grounds of the Chautauqua of the South does not seem far off. The Peabody Education fund, created in 1867 by the gift of \$3,000,000, is now combined with that of the Southern Educational Association, itself a combination of the Conference for Education in the South and the Southern Education

Board, which has inherited a mass of accumulated materials, valuable data, reports, books, etc., of the organizations that had been vitally identified with southern education since 1865. This collection is the largest of its kind in existence, and anyone now writing on the history of education since the war must consult it. It is for this material that the proposed buildings are to be constructed, with the idea that on their completion the material shall be moved from Washington, to form a nucleus of a great library of southern history and education. Tentative plans of the buildings will be made during the next few weeks to be submitted to the trustees, then exhibited at Chautauqua and at the various summer sessions of colleges and universities early in the fall at Macon.

#### FLORIDA

*Tampa.* The new \$50,000 Carnegie Public Library, the movement for which was agitated by the Tampa Woman's Club, opened in April its adult department (including high school pupils) and in May its juvenile department. The library, which has a central position in the town, has in all 4000 volumes, 2200 of which were donated by L. H. Lothridge, a winter resident of Tampa.

#### KENTUCKY

*Louisville.* The annual story-telling contest among the children who attend the Colored Branches of the library was held the last week in April. Twenty dollars in prizes were divided among the contestants. The final contest was a special feature of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association and was attended by more than 300 teachers of the city and state. The contest was in charge of Prof. Joseph Cotter, who presented a silver loving cup to the winner, a seven-year-old boy, who won great applause with his telling of the "Ginger-bread man."

### The Central West

#### MICHIGAN

A new county library law, known as Senate bill number 71, introduced by Senator Lyman A. Holmes, authorizes: (1.) The creation of county libraries or the contracting by the board of supervisors of any county libraries for their free use within the county. The tax for the establishment and maintaining of such libraries shall be a charge upon the county of not more than one-half mill on the dollar of the taxable property of said county, to be levied and collected in like manner as other taxes in the county and paid to the county treasurer, to be known as the library fund. (2.) For the purpose of administering the county library

fund there shall be a library board consisting of five members. (3.) In case a contract shall be made with an existing library, the county library fund shall be administered by the library board together with an advisory board, consisting of three members. (4.) The county library shall be paid by the county treasurer upon the order or warrants of said library board in case of the establishing of a county library; in event of contracting with an existing library, it shall be paid upon orders issued by the board or body controlling such library thru its president or chairman and secretary.

*Detroit.* The new Bernard Ginsburg branch of the Detroit Public Library has been opened at 91 Brewster street.

*Detroit.* The library commission of Detroit has let the general contract for the erection of a new four-story brick and stone, fireproof main library building on Woodward avenue between Putnam and Merrick avenues to the George A. Fuller Company. Cass Gilbert, of New York City, is the architect.

*Royal Oak.* The Royal Oak Township Library, which has been in process of reorganization for several months under Elizabeth V. Briggs, the new librarian, was formally reopened on Wednesday, April 18. Under the auspices of the Woman's Club an address was given in the afternoon by Mrs. Raab, on "Children's vital questions for women," and this was followed by a reception in the library. In the evening a general meeting was held in Odd Fellows Hall, over the library, with speeches and music. Miss G. M. Walton, librarian of the State Normal College at Ypsilanti, spoke at both afternoon and evening meetings. The Woman's Club has presented an American flag to the library.

#### INDIANA

By virtue of a recently enacted state law, public libraries may now be extended thruout the counties in which they are located. On a petition presented by twenty citizens, branch libraries may be established in townships not having the use of a library. To meet the expense the county commissioners are authorized to levy a tax of 10 cents on the \$100 on property in that township. A special conference under the direction of the State Library Commission was held at Terre Haute late in April to discuss the new county law which makes possible the establishment of county branches from a central city library. Twenty librarians were present taking part in the discussion which followed the address of Henry Sanborn, secretary of the commission.

*Carlisle.* The new Carnegie Library was dedicated April 12. Demarchus C. Brown of Indianapolis, the state librarian, made the principal address.

*Indianapolis.* A contract has been awarded to the George H. Fuller Company, general contractor for the new library, for the garden work about the building at a cost of \$16,000. The gardening includes practically all the outside work, walks, walls, etc., and this expenditure will bring the cost of the library to within \$148.90 of the \$500,000 appropriation.

*Merom.* A formal breaking of ground for the new Carnegie library was held at Merom in April, with a flag raising.

*Vincennes.* The city council has bought the Brandon Clarke lot as the site for the Carnegie Library, which will be erected here this summer for \$12,000.

*Warsaw.* Warsaw's new Carnegie Library was opened to the public April 25. It was erected at a cost of about \$20,000.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago. Univ. of Chicago L.* Ernest D. Burton, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1916.) The total circulation in the General Library was 138,853 volumes, as against 20,644 in 1909-10 and 115,123 in 1914-15. The number of student cards issued was 5002, as against 642 in 1909-10 and 4024 in 1914-15. In the School of Education, the total attendance for the year was 228,194 and the number of volumes circulated 48,028. The total number of readers recorded (including high school and elementary departments) was 472,377 in the Harper Library, as against 335,542 for the preceding year. The number of volumes cataloged according to the new system was 77,345. As far as records were obtainable, 8585 were cataloged according to the old system, mainly in departmental libraries not yet recataloged or reclassified. There were classified 82,925 volumes under the new, the Library of Congress system. Of this number, 10,416 volumes were not shelved. There were recorded as classified under various old systems 9113 volumes. The total number of volumes standing under the Library of Congress system of classification at the end of June, 1916, was 278,726. Approximately the same number has been fully cataloged. In the cataloging department 6883 titles were multigraphed, and the total number of printed entries added to the catalog was 13,532. A total of 49,670 cards was added to the union catalog. The number of books on reserve for courses varied from

6561 in the summer to 11,058 in the winter quarter. Among the many valuable gifts received was the library of the late Prof. Robert Francis Harper, a brother of the first President of the University, presented by his heirs. It deals almost exclusively with Semitic philology.

*Urbana.* The Urbana library board has awarded the contract for the new library building to be erected at Race and Elm streets to A. W. Stoolman of Champaign for approximately \$50,000.

## The Northwest

### WISCONSIN

*Milwaukee.* The sum of \$5000 was left to the Milwaukee Public Library by the late Mrs. G. H. D. Johnson, whose will was probated recently. She also left \$1000 to the Public Library in Whitewater.

*West Allis.* W. E. Jillson, librarian of the Public Library, reports a successful year of the county extension plan. Three "traveling libraries" have been loaned to the library by the Milwaukee Public Library. Cards have been obtained thru the West Allis Library or direct from the Milwaukee Library for privileges of that library for West Allis residents. The Milwaukee Library has also loaned some of its books for the blind to the West Allis Library. The pageant play, "The History of Wisconsin," written by Mr. Jillson, was produced on April 27 at Wauwatosa, being its second performance.

### MINNESOTA

The report of the Minnesota Library Commission for the biennium, 1914-1916, is given in three divisions: the advisory and instructional work for public libraries, the traveling library system, and library progress in the state. During the two years 148 visits were made by members of the staff to 102 communities, two new libraries were organized, and four libraries were reorganized. Assistance was given sixteen libraries in cataloging or revising records, special days were observed and several exhibits featured. The work of the summer school for library training has been continued, but the increased enrollment made it necessary to exclude students from other states. The traveling library department received, during the biennium, 2162 requests for traveling libraries and in response 63,732 books were sent out. A total circulation of 121,981 does not include the circulation of books to study clubs; 999 discarded volumes were shipped to new libraries, lumber

camp and homesteaders. During the period 253 new stations were established, and 45 old ones reopened, making a total of 650 active stations. In order to advertise the traveling libraries a post card with a cut of the traveling library map was sent in 1914 to every town which had no library facilities; the next year a letter was sent to the editor of every newspaper in towns where there were no libraries asking that he print an enclosed notice of the traveling libraries. The response to both forms of publicity was gratifying. The use of package libraries showed a greater increase than any other phase of the department; 6181 requests were received, and 4708 books and 24,481 magazine articles and pamphlets were sent out. A net gain of five libraries make a total of 143 libraries in the state. Tables of statistics list public, free association, subscription, state institution, college, school and special libraries of Minnesota in each case giving the librarian's name and number of volumes, and in several tables furnishing further information.

*Crosby.* Because of the inadequacy of the present Public Library, the village council has asked the Carnegie Corporation to give the village \$20,000 for a new library. The library has grown to a considerable size since its start two years ago. If the council is successful in getting the new building, it will be a great addition to the already large number of substantial structures, and will enable the library to be kept open every day by a paid librarian, the library work now being done by the board members without pay.

*Minneapolis.* The joint co-operation committee of school, park and library boards, quiescent for several months, met early in May to consider purchase of park playground sites with regard to locations of school buildings. Bond authorization by the legislature for park acquisitions permits the park board to resume consideration of an extension program.

*Mountain Iron.* The Mountain Iron Public Library recently established a branch library in the new school building at the Leonidas location with Miss Jensen, a teacher, in charge. The books include many popular and scientific works suitable for both adults and children. A club room is being furnished in the library building and will be used for meetings of the different women's organizations.

#### IOWA

*Davenport.* Grace D. Rose, libn. (Annual rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1916.) New borrowers in the adult department 1369, juvenile

1040. Total number of cards in force 12,248, or 29 per cent of the population of the city. Circulation 225,008, a gain of 32,019 over 1915. The deposit stations had the greatest percentage of increase. Books added 5779; withdrawn 1532; total 46,916. Income \$26,564.79; expenditures included \$5223.60 for books, \$1319.92 for binding, \$8068.27 for library salaries and \$1639 for janitor service.

*Waterloo.* The annual meeting of the Public Library was held in April this year, for the first time agreeing with the city's fiscal year. Hereafter quarterly instead of monthly reports will be given. It is expected that the new system will save a great deal of time.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

*Bismarck.* The plans for the library building, drawn by F. W. Keith, provide for a structure 70 x 48 feet, one story and basement high, on a lot 75 x 100 feet. It is expected to have the building ready for use by Sept. 1.

#### NEBRASKA

A resolution, H. R. 729, has been introduced in the legislature giving library boards the power of eminent domain in acquiring real estate for library building sites and amending section 3797 of the revised statutes.

*Clarksville.* Clarksville Township has received \$7500 from the Carnegie Corporation for a library.

*Guide Rock.* W. T. Auld, of Omaha, has given \$15,000 to the village for a public library. This is the second library gift of Mr. Auld's, Red Cloud having recently received \$20,000 from him for a library building and equipment.

#### MONTANA

*Choteau.* The Woman's Improvement Club has established a free public library and reading room which has 400 volumes already. The county commissioners of the county have contributed a room for the library free for a year. A reception and luncheon marked the opening of the new library and was well attended.

*Fort Benton.* During the year since the Chouteau County Free Library was established its remarkable growth and the great interest manifested in it have proved its need. It possesses nearly 4000 books, which are kept in circulation all the time. Seventeen branch libraries have been established at various places in the county, at which points local custodians serve without pay. Branch libraries are now located at Highwood, Carter, Flowerree, Geraldine, Big Sandy, Genou, Sample Flat, Virgelle, Tunis, Square Butte,

Lytle, Verona, Graceville, Inga, Shonkin, Goosebill and Egly. It is hoped that a \$15,000 central building may presently be erected for administration headquarters.

**Red Lodge.** The women of the community are working to secure a \$15,000 library building. At the recent city election the people voted to give the council power to levy a tax of a mill and a half on all city property to pay for the structure.

#### WYOMING

**Wheatland.** The excavation work on the new Carnegie Library has been completed and work on the foundation and walls will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

### The Southwest

#### MISSOURI

**Monroe City.** The plans recently accepted by the local committee have been approved by the Carnegie Corporation. Architects will now draw the working plans and specifications and bids will be received for the work. Three thousand dollars have been subscribed to buy of J. B. Anderson the lot just across the street east of the Baptist church. The dwelling has been moved to the east end of the lot and the ground is now ready for the building.

#### TEXAS

**Eastland.** The Eastland Commercial Club has decided to erect a restroom and library on the public square at a cost of approximately \$1000. The details of the same are now being worked out by the proper committees.

**Wichita Falls.** The contract for the Wichita Falls Library, the gift to the city of J. A. Kemp, has been awarded to Taylor Brothers. The contract price is \$20,510.

#### ARIZONA

**Mesa.** A resolution has been carried unanimously by the citizens of this town, asking council to take steps to have a \$10,000 Carnegie Library established here.

**Phoenix.** In the form of a letter to the editor of an Arizona paper a plea is made against using the appropriation which has been gained thru submitting the librarian's report to legislation, for housing volumes of departments other than that of the supreme court and state library. Since the intent of the resolution was to use the appropriation for this particular library alone, at present in a deplorable state of unorganized congestion,

it would seem utter folly to include other departments in this valuable collection, thus defeating the original purpose of the appropriation.

### The Pacific Coast

#### WASHINGTON

**Tacoma.** As a result of several robberies in the Tacoma Public Library the past year the janitorial staff have been commissioned special police for the library property.

**Tacoma.** A historical sketch of the Tacoma Public Library is given in volume II, page 254-257, of Herbert Hunt's "Tacoma: its history and its builders" (3 volumes, Chicago, 1916). Biographical sketches of past and present members of the board of trustees and of the present librarian appear in the biographical volume of this work.

**Tacoma.** Plans are being formulated by the board of trustees of the Tacoma Public Library to open the main library mornings as usual, beginning the last half of the year and possibly as early as June 18. Since January 1 the main library has been closed mornings due to an 18% reduction in the library budget. Since the first of the year the school board has assumed full responsibility for the salaries of the two high school librarians which since the middle of 1914 have been shared by the library board and the school board, the library board paying one-fourth and the school board three-fourths. The school board's action is for the calendar year 1917, and was taken as a result of the cut in the library budget.

#### CALIFORNIA

**Los Angeles.** On Feb. 6 the board of library directors drew up and forwarded to the city council a statement setting forth the great and immediate need for a new central library building and asking for a hearing on the subject. The property at the corner of Fifth and Olive streets was urged as a site. It would probably require about \$1,300,000 to secure this, and a suitable building would probably cost at least \$1,500,000 more. The board had been quietly canvassing the people of the community to ascertain their sentiment toward the project, and on the strength of the support received asked the question of a bond issue of \$3,000,000 for library purposes, to be submitted to the people. On March 27 the board had the opportunity to appear before the council, and by a vote of four to three the council asked the city attorney to prepare an ordinance providing for a library bond issue

on June 5, the date when city officers will be chosen for the next two years. At a luncheon given by the City Club in April, a well-planned campaign for the purchase by the city from the Public Service Commission of the southwest corner of Fifth and Olive streets, as the nucleus of the proposed civic center and library site, was started.

*San Bernardino.* The advisability of combining the County Free Library with the City Library has been under discussion here, but no definite decision has yet been reached.

#### IDAHO

*Boise.* *Carnegie P. L.* Ethel Mitchell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending April 30, 1917.) Additions 910; withdrawals 446; total 17,076. Circulation 75,738. New borrowers registered 1804. An exhibit of Mary Hallock Foote's drawings and works of fiction was held which attracted numerous visitors, as did an exhibition of paintings by Idaho artists. The first of the year a club of young business women was formed and entertainments, chiefly by local talent, have been furnished, consisting of short talks on topics of timely interest, music, readings, etc. In the children's department, one of the interesting events of the year was "Bird Week." A bird house contest was held and entries made by fifteen boys in the grades. Prizes were awarded by the library, the Audubon Society and several individuals. An exhibit of birds of the Boise Valley was loaned by Mr. Limbert, a taxidermist. He gave a lecture on the birds to the children and about 140 attended.

#### UTAH

*Salt Lake City.* Plans for the new West Side branch of the Public Library have been completed and sent to the Carnegie Corporation for approval. They call for an L-shaped building to be located on the northeast corner of Sixth South and Eighth West, each arm being 75 feet long and 33 feet wide. It will be one story and basement in height, and will cost about \$25,000.

*Springville.* At a mass meeting of citizens here, April 19, the decision was reached to purchase a site north of the Mendenhall Bank building for the purpose of erecting the new Carnegie Library. The original plan was to build the structure on the city square, but opposition was raised to this site, as it was claimed the new building would mar the symmetry of the street. The new site will cost about \$1200. The library building will cost \$12,500.

#### Canada

##### ALBERTA

*Calgary.* The Public Library had an attractive exhibit as a part of the Child Welfare exhibition this spring. One bulletin illustrated attractively the children's room at the main library, emphasizing the fact that 183 children borrowed 27,533 books last year, each child having a choice from 3583 books. Another bulletin described the work of the Riverside school station which is doing actual neighborhood work in its small reading room. The school department work showed how forty-volume libraries were sent out to various classrooms, where 2000 pupils enjoyed the use of 22,398 books. The total number of boys and girls from 7 to 16 years of age who have borrowed books in the past year is 4400, and the books borrowed 64,000. Not the least interesting part of the exhibit was the illustration of the story hour, held by the children's librarian at the library, school, and Sunday school.

#### Foreign

##### ARGENTINA

*Buenos Aires.* A writer in the *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* for March, in a general description of Buenos Aires, says of its library resources: "The city is well supplied with libraries open to the public, among which may be mentioned the National Library, Mitre Library, Municipal Popular Library, Typographic Society's Library, the library of La Prensa, Popular Library of Belgrano, National Library of Masters, Vélez Sársfield Public Library, Library of the Women's National Council, the Women's National Library, and the Museo Social Library."

##### VENEZUELA

A recent executive order approves the rules and regulations governing the working of the National Library, prepared by the management of said institution in co-operation with the inspection board. The library has the following sections: National library, foreign works, circulating library, and international service exchange of publications. A Law Library has been established in the city of Ocumare del Tuy, capital of the state of Miranda.

##### HONDURAS

The National Library at Tegucigalpa increased the number of volumes on its shelves in 1916 to 8998.

##### ENGLAND

*Holborn.* The lending department of the Public Library, which was closed soon after the outbreak of the war, has been reopened.



*Islington.* The Carnegie South-East branch building was finished in December, 1916, at a cost of £10,000. Its furnishing and opening, however, will be delayed until the end of the war.

*London.* Two libraries have been on the point of being rendered useless to their readers, thru the commandeering of the rooms in which they are kept, by the Government. The Gladstone Library, one of the finest political libraries in London, in the rooms of the National Liberal Club, has been boarded up, but arrangements are in progress for its transference to the temporary premises of the club in Victoria street. The library of the Royal United Services Institution was to have suffered a like fate thru the proposed invasion of its quarters by the War Office Press Bureau. As this library contains one of the finest collections of naval and military books in the world, particularly essential at the present time, it is most fortunate, indeed, that military authorities abandoned their intention; however, let it be remarked, that it was "on the score of the inadaptability of the building," and not for the sake of the general welfare.

*Manchester.* In memory of her husband, the late Professor George Henry Emmott, of Liverpool University, Mrs. Emmott has presented to the John Rylands Library a collection of nearly 300 books, dealing with Roman and comparative law and jurisprudence. A number of volumes which duplicated books already in the library, have, with Mrs. Emmott's consent, been added to the Louvain collection. Professor Emmott is well known in America, where he spent fifteen years—ten years as professor of Roman law and jurisprudence in Johns Hopkins University and five as lecturer on civil law in Columbian University, Washington.

#### GERMANY

*Hamburg. City L.* Fritz Burg, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Total accessions 14,465 of which 5360 volumes were purchases. Expenditures for books and periodicals M. 39,946.18; for printing, binding, etc., M. 21,861.26. Circulation 59,555, of which 29,270 were for home use, 23,995 for reading-room use, 3008 were delivered by parcels delivery and 3282 by postal delivery. In 1907 the library started a special Bismarck collection. A second special collection, on the European War, was started in the autumn of 1914, and it had, at the time of writing the report for 1914, already outnumbered the older Bismarck collection. An acquisition of great rarity is reported by the librarian, viz., one number, no. 13 for 1626,

of the first newspaper printed in Hamburg. This was the *Wöchentliche Zeitung aus mehrerley örther*," the first issue of which was dated Aug. 14, 1618.

#### ITALY

In his report as librarian of the American Academy in Rome, A. W. Van Buren outlines the work of the academy for the year ending Sept. 30, 1916. The purpose of the academy as stated in its charter of 1905 is "to promote the study and practice of the fine arts and to aid and stimulate the education and training of architects, painters, sculptors, and other artists, by enabling such citizens of the United States as shall be selected by competition from among those who have passed with honor thru leading technical schools or have been equally well qualified by private instruction or study to develop their powers and complete their training under the most favorable conditions of direction and surroundings." An amendment enlarged the purpose so as to include archaeology, literature and history of the classical and later periods. In the library, which contains 14,143 volumes exclusive of 1800 loaned volumes, there is a collection of books on Greek and Roman religion which is recognized by scholars as being the best collection in this field in any institution in Rome. Particular attention was given during the last year to developing the departments dealing with the history, theory and practice of the fine arts during Renaissance and modern times. A department of landscape architecture and town planning was organized, some forty volumes procured for it, and further purchases planned. A collection of 8188 photographs which may prove even more important for the artists than books themselves was completely rearranged and installed in permanent quarters; and nearly five thousand photographs were cataloged and mounted during the summer. A valuable collection of antiquities which had been formed in the old School of Classical Studies was transported to the main building of the academy. In order to make the academy's equipment most useful to the students two pamphlets have been published: "American Academy in Rome: classification of the library," and "American Academy in Rome, the library: a bibliographical guide to Latium and southern Etruria," which provides suggestions for a systematic course of archaeological excursions in the vicinity of Rome, with lists of the most useful reference books. The library's expenditure of \$2930.12 for the year, included \$1950.12 for books and photographs, and \$220 for binding.

# LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

## ADMINISTRATION

Centralized administration for groups of libraries. *New York Libs.*, Feb., 1917. p. 188-190.

In many villages and towns of New York State where the library has been operated as an independent unit, altho the material advantages have been great, the library is not yielding the maximum amount in returns to its community.

Comparative statistics would seem to indicate a flourishing condition among such libraries, but this relatively good showing is due mainly to the absence of other attractions in the small town rather than to the positive efforts of the librarians. The quality of the work done in these libraries is seldom equal to that of city libraries.

The reasons advanced for this have been the character of the rural population, the placidity of rural life, the lack of earnestness and eagerness found in the cities, and the drawing away to the cities of the more ambitious. Moreover, country libraries cannot be fitted for serious research work or with specialized talent for the service of readers. But the chief difficulty would seem to be in attempting to operate a single small library as an independent unit. Unification, organization, centralized direction and control, the secret of business success, is the solution of the problem connected with the efficient and economical administration of small rural library groups.

The advantages of such co-operation are briefly sketched. 1. Prevention of useless duplication of resources and work. 2. Availability of the resources of all the libraries to people of any one library. 3. Mobilization of material now lying useless on local shelves. 4. Attainment of distinction in its collection in some field of literature for each small library, thus widening the range and variety of the books for all the libraries. 5. Multiplication of reference facilities. 6. Installment of proper library facilities for every hamlet in the state by a systematic territorial outline in each library of the group. 7. Inducement offered to the best library talent and leadership in the profession.

The last point cannot be over-emphasized. No matter if the small library can offer a large, substantial salary no expert will accept a limited field of service when her capability could serve twice or three times the size. By

grouping and centralizing small libraries, the field would be so widened, the problems and possibilities made so numerous, that the position of librarian would assume attraction sufficient to draw the best and highest grade of worker. And for such a position there is no doubt of the necessity for a competent, trained leader, capable of large undertaking.

## ANALYTICALS—CATALOG CARDS FOR

"Printed cards fill but a minor part of our needs," writes Dr. R. H. Johnston in an article in *Special Libraries* on the inter-library relations of the Bureau of Railway Economics Library. "For magazine articles and a large number of our pamphlets we are thrown on our own resources. Because of our need for a large number of cards to represent the varied aspects of these articles and pamphlets we have adopted the Belknap tag and label addresser for printing these cards. The stencils used in the addresser will take in nine lines of seven words each. They are prepared Japanese Silk Fibre, readily cut on any standard typewriter, and the printing is made by placing the stencil in the addresser and running an inked rubber roller over it as many times as we need copies. The stencil can then be filed for further use. It is our idea that as the Library of Congress will not be printing cards for magazine articles and analytics for a long time to come, our work in cataloging the contents of the railway periodicals such as the *Railway Age Gazette* and its predecessors, the *Railway Review*, the *Railway World* and its predecessor, might be made available to other libraries if the extra cost of printing and distributing cards were met by them. It would be our idea to add the railway articles in the files of the general magazines such as the *North American Review*, which even if indexed in Poole are not so indexed as to give all of the information of interest to the special student. It would also be our idea to distribute cards for currently received material not found important enough to be included in the Library of Congress or John Crerar printed cards.

"We find it would be possible to furnish such stenciled cards or the card regularly used by us (LB-33110 unpunched), two copies to the order, at the rate of one and a half cents, with additional copies, ordered at the same time, at a half a cent each. This does not

include any over-head charges but represents only that additional labor and material needed to make the cards for other libraries. We have also considered that if a library did not care to take a series of cards, current cards, but wished to make a selection, it might be possible to furnish copies of the stencils on waste paper cut to the three by five-inch size at the rate of one and a half cents for ten titles. These figures include postage in the first case in lots of twenty-five cards and in the second case in lots of forty slips, and suppose a subscription to either one or the other service of not less than ten libraries. It might be added that if an additional number of libraries should subscribe the cost would probably reduce in proportion, as the library of the bureau would not seek to profit by the undertaking.

"If other libraries should feel that this label addresser could be used in similar work and the library should cross some of the ground that we would wish to cover, we would be very glad to enter into an exchange proposition. The bureau would not feel free to add subject headings or do more than reproduce the main card which we would need for our own records."

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY—INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

Educational value of bibliographic training. Willard Austen. *Jour. of Nat. Educ. Assn.*, March, 1917. p. 660-665.

The users of a college library may be put into four groups: the scholar or professor; the graduate student; the undergraduates; and the general reader.

The library faces the problem of dealing with these four classes. The general readers seem well-nigh hopeless, when they are old enough to have become settled and unimpressionable. Most librarians have taken the easiest path, which is to minister to the wants of the individual, leaving them as unskilled as before in assisting themselves. Little has been done so far in libraries to make this class of reader self-helpful.

School children present a more hopeful problem. Their plastic minds grip more readily all suggestions which enable them to make themselves independent in their library work thru school and college as well as in their possible scholarly futures.

The college student who has not been trained along bibliographic lines must therefore receive his training from the college library. This work usually consists of elementary teaching in how to use catalog, index and cyclopedia. The service which public and

school libraries can render to the young student is to drill them in method and technic as a foundation for their later advanced work.

The problem at present is how to obtain co-operation between preparatory teachers and librarians. These teachers maintain that bibliographic training should come in the college courses, whereas with the elective system prevailing in most of our colleges such a course is impossible, and inevitably drops out entirely unless it can be introduced in the already crowded curriculum of the schools.

The real difficulties in our faulty bibliographic training become apparent when the graduate student has need of the historical method of gathering together his material. The incomplete references in science, literature or philology, and sociology, which often render them obscure even to the experienced librarian, make the search to the untrained bibliographer well-nigh impossible. Scholars have followed with stubborn tenacity old forms of references which make a network of intricacies for the young scholar. Therefore careful citation should be impressed upon scholars so that there will be less chance for ambiguity and less trouble for the young workers who shall come after. All this shows the tremendous need for a firm foundation in bibliographic law, "and how important it is that we train the rising generation in the right way, that when they come to write books they will not follow their predecessors in the matter of citations."

How to extend bibliographic instruction to the greatest possible number at the earliest possible time is the problem confronting us. The schools with trained librarians offer the most hopeful solution. The school curriculum is overcrowded; the college elective system is a bar; therefore every college should at least offer a full course in bibliography, so that some teachers would go out ready to help spread this knowledge in the schools.

Other suggestions are as follows:

An historical course dealing with writing, printing, illustrating, etc.

Work similar to that at Cornell, which has a course of one-half year dealing with classification, cataloging and grouping books.

A course on the history of writing and book-making in ancient times and printing and book-making of modern times.

A course in paleography.

A lecture on the use of a library given to new students at the opening of the college year.

A handbook of instruction for use in the library given to each student.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY, MEDICAL

Verify your references. A word to medical writers. Frank Place, Jr. Reprinted from the *New York Medical Journal*, Oct. 7, 1916. 10 p.

"The science and art of medicine is so dependent upon its literature that reference to authorities is a recognized part of medical composition. . . . Such is the indifference on the part of writers, however, to the place and importance of the bibliographic reference that some attention should be directed to it."

Verification of references is the spirit of the scientific method. We must show proof for every statement, that those who use our records may be certain of their accuracy, or if in doubt may in turn verify thru these references.

The efficient bibliographic reference must cover author, subject matter, time and place of publication; the citation should correspond to that in the *Index Medicus* and in the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office*, as follows. For a book these details are: 1. Author's name with initials. 2. Title of book. 3. Edition, other than the first. 4. Place, publisher and date (imprint). 5. Volume, and page therein if a particular statement is to be quoted. A quotation from a classic may be more easily found from reference to book, chapter, and paragraph.

A reference to a periodical article calls for: 1. Author's name with initials. 2. Title of article. 3. Title of periodical. 4. Place and date of publication. 5. Volume, or series and volume. 6. Page, or inclusive paging. Printing the title of the journal in *italic* or UPPER CASE TYPE distinguishes it from the title of the article.

Even tho the greatest care may have been exercised in the composition of a bibliography, each item should be verified on the proof by comparing each entry with the original material, making the corrections on the proof itself. Familiarity with the subject and text sometimes obscures an author's watchfulness, and it is safer to employ someone who knows nothing of either.

To refute the idea that magazine indexes could serve the place of more complete references, Mr. Place points out that the unreliability of indexes, which range all the way from the full and well-made to incomplete or absolutely valueless "contents," is argument enough. The reader's time is wasted, as the reference is often incomplete.

The argument for a full reference instead of briefer data is summed up in the fact that bibliographies are frequently used by students

of the subject as a starting point for research; the article itself may be disregarded. Also such a list is consulted to locate papers not included in other reference books. The more thoroly the bibliography is made, the greater the service it performs.

A brief list is given of the reasons for full data in a reference:

1. The author's name identifies the workman.

2. The title identifies the paper itself, and defines the scope of the paper.

3. The place of publication (and publisher) aids in identifying the publication.

4. The date of the printed matter is next in importance to the author's name; it establishes the worth of the paper as to its timeliness; also in locating other articles later or earlier; and furnishes clue to the paper's scope.

5. The volume number reduces the quest to a single book. When several volumes a year are published the value of the number is obvious.

6. The page number directs one to the exact point sought; inclusive paging gives one an idea in advance as to the length of the article.

When the original article from which you desire to quote cannot be found, and an abstract only is available, the writer must give all the information procurable about the original article and then cite the abstract as well.

Give the title of the journal from which you quote. This obvious axiom is disregarded many times, and reference to the society before which an article was read is cited rather than the publication in which the article appeared.

Another point along this line is the necessity of giving an authority exactly as printed. Do not translate if the title be in a foreign language. It is possible to add a translation, but the actual reference should be copied precisely as it is found.

Mr. Place makes a final plea for the verification of any other reference that one may have cause to use. Great and strange have been the changes from the original reference, because of human faultiness; science demands a continual process of verification. Even the work of a great scholar may not be without fault. Take no man's word for anything, but demand the proof. "To err is human, to verify is necessary."

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Report of the elementary-school committee. Effie L. Power. *Jour. of Nat. Educ. Assn.* March, 1917. p. 671-672.

Report made to the library department of the N. E. A. at New York City in July, 1916.

Since the authorization of the elementary-school committee in 1914 its aim has been to cover the field of library work in elementary schools in connection with library systems of large cities only—leaving out rural and normal school work.

During the past year the chief work of the committee has been to develop the book-collection needed for departmental-library work with the elementary schools.

Such a collection should contain principally books for children's home reading, as well as books for class work and supplementary reading. Such books for home reading should differ from those found in a library room as follows: the standard of selection should be higher, the number of titles less; there should be more duplicates of standard and classic books; the local school course of study should be more fully considered, and the collection correlated to all other collections in the local schools.

Since no satisfactory short list has been found as an aid in book selection for the libraries or schools beginning departmental-library work in elementary schools on a small scale, a tentative list of 800 has been prepared, including a selection of standard and classic books together with a number of books on subjects of common demand. This is recommended at present, altho the committee plans to extend the list to 1000 or 1200 titles, arranged by grades with descriptive notes on each book.

The committee realizes that any list will need supplementing to meet the individual school's demand. The list is also made on the plan of a definite scheme of distribution.

The committee recommends not more than fifteen or twenty titles for the first grade, with an increase of five for the second grade, with sufficient duplication of every book. The books should be, chiefly, selected folk-lore and poetry.

Grade three should include a wider field in poetry and folk-lore; with an introduction of nature subjects and biography introduced in grade four.

In grade seven an increase in the number of books should begin, as the child's taste either stagnates or grows rapidly, and therefore a greater variety of books will be demanded. Standard adult fiction, and adult books of biography, history and science should be added.

Miss Power adds that in listing the classics for children, particular attention has been

given to the selection of attractive editions, altho cheaper ones have been added as well.

#### EUROPEAN WAR—EFFECT ON BRITISH LIBRARIES

In opening a discussion on "The reorganization of the library service for after-war conditions," before the Library Assistants Association in London, Jan. 10, Miss Gwen-dolen Rees, of the Tottenham Public Libraries, brought forward for discussion five important matters, *viz.*, the need for educating public opinion in regard to the many economic and social problems which will call for settlement after the war; the necessity for providing technical books and periodicals to assist in the building up of new industries; the importance of the library as an adjunct to commercial enterprise, as seen recently in the opening of a Commercial Library at Glasgow; the reorganization of the educational system, in which technical education shall occupy a prominent place; and, lastly, the question of educating library staffs in order that they shall be qualified to respond to the demands which will be made upon them.

#### EXHIBITS

Why study Latin? was the questioning title of an exhibition held at the Flatbush branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, from May 1-7. The aim was to show why it pays to study Latin, and to make the subject more friendly and interesting to the Latin student. This exhibit was based on a plan made by Miss Frances E. Sabin of Madison, Wis., and was prepared by the Newark Public Library. It consisted of (1) a series of charts showing by printed descriptions, by diagrams and graphs and by pictures, the relation of Latin to modern life and education; (2) rather large pictures of Roman life, Roman architecture and portraits of eminent Romans; and (3) a collection of books by Latin authors, text-books, Roman history, biography, etc.

In the Shakespeare exhibition in the John Rylands Library, described in the library's *Bulletin* for April to December, 1916, the object kept in view in the selection and arrangement of material was to show the unfolding of Shakespeare's mind as it is reflected in his works. This was accomplished by exhibiting, not only original and early editions and facsimiles of the original quartos of the plays, but also the principal sources which Shakespeare employed in the composition of his dramas. The library brought together copies

of the actual editions of the chief works to which the poet had access, probably upon the shelves of his own library. In addition to these direct sources there was on display an interesting selection of contemporary works of a more general character, books which may be described as Shakespeare's general reference books. Other exhibition cases were devoted to contemporary writings of topographical or historical interest as bearing directly upon Shakespeare and his times, and to a collection of school-books, many of which were current in Shakespeare's day. With a view to increasing the educational value of the exhibition a descriptive catalog was issued, and the exhibition which was opened April 19, 1916, will remain on view until the early months of the present year.

The Shakespeare commemoration was further marked by the delivery of two lectures by Prof. Richard G. Moulton of the University of Chicago on "Shakespeare as a dramatic artist" and "Shakespeare as a dramatic thinker." Arrangements were also made with William Poel, the founder and director of the Elizabethan Stage Society, to deliver a lecture upon "Shakespeare's stage and plays." Owing to illness Mr. Poel was prevented from fulfilling his engagement, but the substance of his lecture is given in the *Bulletin* and is also issued in separate form. This article, under the title "Some notes on Shakespeare's stage and plays," presents some new and interesting theories which are not likely to pass unchallenged. "The Elizabethan drama was written for the Elizabethan stage," writes Mr. Poel. "When the Elizabethan stage disappeared it became no longer possible to produce Elizabethan drama, for the dramatic construction of plays of that period was to a great extent dependent upon the form of the theater, which had very special features. . . . If they [Shakespeare's plays] do not act well on the modern stage it is because our actor-managers no longer understand how to present them."

The library exhibition was supplemented in Manchester at the Whitworth Art Gallery by an interesting and instructive display of pictorial Shakespeareana. It was designed to illustrate the history of the poet and the representation of his works by displaying portraits of Shakespeare, his patrons, his critics, and his commentators, as well as those great actors who have won fame in his plays; and these were supplemented by topographical illustrations of the play-houses, play-bills, medals, tokens, busts, etc.

#### FINES—IN CHILDREN'S ROOMS

The St. Joseph Public Library has reduced

finer for overdue books taken on children's cards from two cents to one cent. The practice has also been adopted of allowing a child to forfeit its card for one month for an unpaid fine.

#### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Report of committee on high-school libraries. Mary E. Hall. *Jour. of Nat. Educ. Assn.*, March, 1917. p. 667-671.

Report made to the library department of the N. E. A. at New York in July, 1916.

The steady progress in the development of high-school libraries within the last year is due largely to the greater co-operation of state and local committees and librarians of public libraries.

An additional aid has been the appointment of a co-operating committee on high-school libraries in the Department of Secondary Education. This committee will carry on in future the securing of active support of school superintendents, state departments of education, high school principals and boards of education. The past difficulty of the committee of librarians has been due chiefly to the apathy of such educational leaders. But an advance is being made: a hearing on high-school libraries was granted by the Department of Superintendence at the Detroit meeting, and the Department of Secondary Education has set apart a whole session of the New York meeting for its discussion.

Miss Hall points out the chief accomplishments of the committee as follows:

1. Compilation of a directory of leading high-school libraries of each state, published in the *American Library Annual*, 1915-16.
2. A high-school library map which shows the stand taken by each city with regard to high-school libraries.
3. Loan collection of architectural plans of modern high-school libraries as suggestions for all such libraries about to be built or remodeled.
4. Publicity work which includes (a) exhibits at educational meetings; (b) talks at educational and library meetings; (c) articles in educational, library and daily periodicals; (d) distribution of high-school library printed material; (e) compilation of a high-school library bulletin for distribution.

High-school libraries have been made the theme of various important meetings of educational and library associations and an exhaustive library exhibit has been prepared. If educational leaders cannot see a high-school library in action the next best thing is a loan exhibit, which anyone may borrow on appli-

cation to Mary E. Hall, the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The nature of this exhibit is shown by Miss Hall in a full outline of which we give only a brief summary. It includes the planning and equipment, aid in building up, organization, work after organization, training of high-school pupils in use of library, and use of such a library by the various departments.

The report of the committee of the Department of Secondary Education appearing in the Proceedings of that department is valuable for those interested in the present situation of high-school libraries.

As suggestions for new lines of work in future Miss Hall gives:

1. The establishment of a model high-school library in every college and university maintaining a school of education.

2. Maintenance of an exhibit of high-school library aids in every college and university giving summer courses for teachers. An experienced high-school librarian would be an asset.

3. The introduction of a brief course in library methods in every college and university, required by all prospective teachers.

4. Occasional informal conferences of trained librarians in cities with teachers in charge of small high-school libraries in nearby towns.

#### HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Hospital libraries: their relation to patients and training schools. Edith Kathleen Jones. Reprint from Proceedings of the 22d annual convention of the National League of Nursing Education, 1916. p. 184-190.

The distinction between a mere collection of unclassified "gifts" and a useful and instructive hospital library is clearly marked by Miss Jones, the librarian of McLean Hospital. The first is a mass of unorganized material some of which may be entirely valueless in itself and all of it rendered inefficient for lack of the necessary classification. The second is an arrangement of reading matter in groups of fiction, biography, travel, literature, history, children's books, etc., with the necessary trained librarian to guide the choice of books for the particular hospital as well as to help distribute books among the patients.

The necessity of suiting the class of reading matter to each particular hospital is strongly urged. In a specialized hospital such as one for children the predominating literature would be children's books, with plenty of pictures. In a general hospital the books chosen would fall into the class of wholesome new

fiction, light-weight books of pictures, short stories and magazines. In hospitals for chronic cases or mental diseases where the patients remain for months or even years, and the reading furnishes an important part of the treatment, must be added books on travel, biography, literature, history, fine arts, outdoor books and topics of the day.

There should be an annual sum appropriated by every hospital attempting to build up a library; a single but efficient catalog and classification of the books, and a practical charging-system to facilitate location of every book.

The hospital librarian's field is a broad one. Not only does she have the routine labor connected with any such system, but story telling in the children's ward, choosing and purchasing new books, and guiding the reading of patients and nurses alike may fall to her lot. The trained librarian is most desirable. But at least an intelligent and interested person is necessary.

The first consideration in a hospital library should be for the patients. However, Miss Jones urges that one should not neglect the nurses whose relation to the patients is of necessity a close one. The better educated the nurse the more valuable her companionship.

While the reading for patients should be for amusement, that for the nurses should be educational as well. There will be enough fiction in most hospital libraries to supply recreation for the nurses, so that the supplement for their library should be technical books on nursing and allied subjects. A chief need in regard to the nurses' reading is that it enable them to become familiar with all questions of the hour and as much general reading as possible, the better to cope with the mental needs of their patients. For these requirements the periodicals supply an important need and should be found in every hospital library.

Far more advantageous than a large varied supply of static books for the nurses, would be loans from a central library, so that there would be a change every few months. The adjustment of reading matter for nurse as well as patient must be settled according to each individual institution.

Altho the nurses receive second consideration in choosing the books for the library, upon them rests the responsibility for the care of books in the hands of patients as well as in their own. Stress should be laid on care in returning books, and on their careful treatment while in circulation. The hospital and its readers suffer from one careless person.

The hospital library is sufficient for natural book lovers. An efficient librarian can do

much to further the reading of others. Actual courses on books and reading are being given in McLean Hospital to train still another class of nurse who has no natural taste for books or has had little practice in reading. In all this the hospital library plays the chief part, for without it any instruction is impossible.

To sum up in Miss Jones' own words: "The efficiency of a library does not lie in the number of its volumes or in its expensive editions; it lies in the selection of books to the needs of patients and employees and the use it makes of them."

#### PUBLICITY

Apparently the general opinion expressed at the Atlantic City meeting, that the insertion of library publicity slips in pay envelopes does not bring results, has not proved true in the little town of Endicott, N. Y. A note in *New York Libraries* for February says:

A recent bit of library publicity obtained by the insertion of a printed announcement and appeal in the pay envelopes of certain factories, brought an immediate and noticeable response. The appeal was made in the following words:

Do you like to read for amusement, for instruction, for inspiration? The Endicott Free Library is at your service. Are you interested in the war, travel in other lands, chicken raising, electricity, good manners, home planning, dressmaking, poetry, business methods, good stories? Ask the librarian to help you. Library hours 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m., 3 to 9 p. m.

#### READING CIRCLES

The Public Library in Milton, Mass., has, for the past three years, held Sunday afternoon readings at the library. For these meetings the services of Mrs. Edward Holton James, a resident of Milton, have been freely given, and the attendance thruout this period has been eager and enthusiastic. From a letter written by Miss Forrest, the librarian, concerning these readings, we quote as follows:

"Mrs. James has read some short stories by Mary Wilkins and Myra Kelley, but as a rule she reads a play, and oftentimes one that presents a new light on matters of social justice and public affairs. She has read 'Makers of madness' by Hagerdorn and has repeated it by request, also 'The Medea,' 'The mob' and 'Justice' by Galsworthy, 'Macbeth' and 'The taming of the shrew,' also some poems.

"In 1915 the total attendance was 290; in 1916, 115; and in 1917, 177, so you see the interest has kept up well.

"I consider it one of the most worth-while things which we have done and an experiment which might well be made in other libraries.

It is an excellent way to put before the average person good literature, and from our experience here I know it makes people think."

It will be of interest to Massachusetts libraries not having special funds for lectures or other library entertainments, to know that Mrs. James will be glad to give them free readings from the great dramatists. In her repertory are the works of Euripides, Shakespeare, Ibsen, Galsworthy, Masfield and Lady Gregory. Stories from Dickens, Van Dyke and Myra Kelley are also included, as well as French readings, classical and modern.

Mrs. James naturally expects to be reimbursed for her traveling expenses.

The undoubted interest and value of Mrs. James's work will receive cheerful testimony from anybody who has listened to her readings.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The rural-school library. Renée B. Stern. *Jour. of Nat. Educ. Assn.*, March, 1917. p. 674-676.

Miss Stern writes from the viewpoint of one who has had experience in a large public library, large rural libraries, and as a member of the editorial staff of the *Mother's Magazine*.

She presents feelingly the great lack on the part of pupils as well as teachers, of knowledge as to the value of books as tools. They do not learn to be self-helpful. Information is given to them in solid masses, and they never learn how to analyze and make use of every by-product of that information, nor how to locate information for themselves.

Given a well chosen library in these country schools, with a specialist in charge (if the school is large enough to warrant it) ready to co-operate with the teachers, and the children could be educated in helping themselves.

Miss Stern makes various suggestions for such libraries:

The borrowing of books thru state library commissions or thru state superintendents of public instruction to freshen the school library, to aid students in choice of vocation, and to secure expensive reference volumes which cannot be afforded by the library.

Handling the mail that comes to an editorial desk for one week would show how much this training in learning to look for your own knowledge is needed. The school library that will teach its pupils how to obtain information, to get literature "on the job," is the greatest source of cultural and civic improvement any community can boast.



The rural-school library. Orpha Maud Peters. *Jour. of Nat. Educ. Assn.*, March, 1917. p. 672-674.

Report made to the N. E. A. in New York City, in July, 1916, by the Rural-School Committee. Of the many needs in connection with the betterment of rural-school libraries the committee felt that the greatest was for a bulletin or handbook to be used as a guide for the rural teacher, since upon her alone falls the supervision of the reading of her pupils. as well as of the rural community.

For this reason the committee decided upon the publication of a handbook to be printed and distributed thru the Bureau of Education. This includes a general survey of rural-school libraries in the United States, an article on the organization of a rural-school library, one on children's literature, a list of four hundred books for a rural-school library, and a selected bibliography on the rural-school library.

Since conditions in these libraries are practically the same in all states, the bulletin is devoted chiefly to suggesting methods of improvement which have been found satisfactory in various states, citing examples. All of this will help the individual rural-school library teacher to constructive work that shall make the library a real center in the rural community life.

#### SCHOOLS, LIBRARY WORK WITH

The library at Portland, Oregon, has for a number of years given lessons to all grades, both at school and in the library. In addition teachers have brought their classes for special work. As an experiment this year classes have been scheduled at the various library branches. In some cases the teacher has charge and plans the classes. In two branches the librarian conducts them. The former method is being enthusiastically advocated and may therefore be extended next year.

The talks usually begin with the elementary principles: use of the card catalog, arrangement of book on the shelves, meaning of author number, etc. Sometimes a "free reading period" is given that the student may browse for himself and grow accustomed to finding the books; or a special subject is selected for the talks, with reading on the subject assigned. In one school there is a miniature library shelved in one room, where regular classes are held. The chief work has been the establishment of the reading habit; only very simple library training has been taught. In another branch book reviews were written,

and help in debate work was given. In another branch leaving the library as orderly as it was found became a chief point when varied topics had been discussed.

The Pasadena Library has recently begun to organize deposit stations in the schools, beginning with the outlying ones. These are so organized that books may be drawn from the school direct, instead of from the library. The collection may be made accessible to adults as well as children if the school is at some distance from the Main Library.

Care is exercised in selecting the books for these deposits. A list has been made by librarians, teachers and writers. This list is checked by the principal and teachers so that no books may fall into the hands of children unsuitable for their reading.

Every child over eight years of age is entitled to books from the Public Library if he is attending the public schools.

#### SEPARATES

Suggestions for the development of scientific libraries; with special reference to authors' separates. Roland M. Harper. *Science*, March 30, 1917. New series, vol. 45. p. 315-318.

The following paragraphs of this article are of particular interest to librarians:

"Every reprint from a serial should show on its cover or in some other appropriate place the volume number, page numbers, and date (not only year but month), so that it can be cited correctly without the original. If the original pagination is retained, as is usually (and ought nearly always to be) done, no additional statement about the page numbers is necessary. Some reputable magazines still issue reprints without any indication of the volume numbers, however, and such omissions encourage the common slipshod practice of giving incomplete citations in bibliographies. The volume number should be in Arabic figures, regardless of ancient traditions or the usage of the magazine, to save the reader the annoyance of translating the obsolescent Roman numerals which some periodicals still inflict on their readers.

"For the benefit of librarians I will close with a protest against the common custom of discarding the covers and advertising pages of magazines when they are ready to be bound. The stock excuse for this is that it is done to save space; but few scientific libraries are so cramped for space that they cannot spare a few inches more a year for advertising pages. It is very interesting to look thru the outer pages of old numbers of *Science*, for instance, and see what text-books and apparatus were

in use at a given period, and sometimes one can get valuable evidence of dates of publication in that way. There is perhaps no better place than the advertising pages of the popular literary magazines to trace the historical development of bicycles, automobiles and innumerable other familiar articles."

#### STORY-HOURS

An additional series of three story-hours for children of members of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York was given on Saturday mornings during the month of March as follows:

- March 3. Robin Hood and Maid Marian.
- March 17. The Miraculous Pitcher.
- March 31. The Quest of the Princess Periezade.

The stories are told at 11 o'clock in the Lecture Hall by Miss Anna Curtis Chandler of the Museum staff. The stories have been chosen because they are capable of illustration by means of objects in the Museum galleries, mediaeval, classical, and Persian respectively. Following the telling of the story in each case lantern slides of these objects are shown, and the children are conducted thru the galleries to see the things themselves.

#### WILD FLOWER EXHIBITS

Beginning with April specimens of the wild flowers native in the Chicago region have been displayed in the exhibition corridors on the fourth floor of the Main Building of the Chicago Public Library. In connection with the flower exhibit, the library proposes to have illustrative material on adjacent bulletin boards. The exhibit is to be made a nucleus for a campaign for the conservation and protection of wild flowers.

The Chicago movement to conserve the wild flowers of that neighborhood, includes the following:

1. Petitions to florists to discourage the sale of spring wild flowers are being circulated by the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America, Chicago Chapter.
2. Golfers are being warned that their courses are being despoiled of their natural beauties.
3. Signs are being posted to warn the careless and ignorant.
4. Penalties are to be exacted by the local police for picking wild flowers.

The Conservation Council is composed of members from fourteen clubs of Illinois who have interested themselves in wild flower protection.

## Bibliographical Notes

### BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON TIMELY TOPICS

#### Certification and Standardisation in Libraries

(A list of references prepared for a round-table on the subject held by the First District of the California Library Association, Feb. 19, 1917.)

Standardization of library service. Abstract of paper by E. C. Doren and of discussion at the midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. Council in Chicago, Dec. 28-29, 1916. *A. L. A. Bull.*, 11:19-24, Jan., 1917; *Lib. J.*, 42:115-16, Feb., 1917; *Pub. Libs.*, 22:68-9, Feb., 1917.

(Problem for the certification of librarians.) Abstract of paper by P. L. Windsor and of discussion at the midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. Council in Chicago, Dec. 28-29, 1916. *A. L. A. Bull.*, 11:41, Jan., 1917; *Lib. J.*, 42:121, Feb., 1917; *Pub. Libs.*, 22:70-1, Feb., 1917.

Standardization of libraries. (Editorial.) *Lib. J.*, 42:81, Feb., 1917.

Certification of librarians. (Editorial.) *Lib. J.*, 42:81, Feb., 1917.

A debtor to his profession: certification of librarians. M. J. Booth. *Pub. Libs.*, 22:5-8, Jan., 1917.

Proposed legislation (in Illinois). *Pub. Libs.*, 21:456-7, Dec., 1916.

Certificates for librarians: How a system of state certificates will advance the library cause; What the state has done to prepare for such a system; Some possible objections. *N. Y. Libs.*, 5:146-49, Nov., 1916.

The merit system in library appointment. *Lib. J.*, 41:811-15, Nov., 1916.

The merit system in libraries. Abstract from the report of the N. Y. Lib. Assn. on the merit system in libraries. *N. Y. Libs.*, 5:161-63, Nov., 1916.

Resolutions presented by the N. Y. Library Association's committee on civil service at Richfield Springs, N. Y., Sept., 1916. *N. Y. Libs.*, 5:165, Nov., 1916.

Comments on library legislation. W. H. Brett. *A. L. A. Bull.*, 10:321-2, Jl., 1916.

Certification of librarians. *Lib. J.*, 41:510-11, Jl., 1916.

Tests for librarians. *Lib. J.*, 41:8-9, Jan., 1916.

Certification of Ohio librarians. (Editorial.) *Lib. J.*, 34:2, Jan., 1909.

Proposed library legislation in Ohio. *Lib. J.*, 33:507-8, Dec., 1908.

Examinations for librarians. (Editorial.) *Pub. Libs.*, 13:404-5, Dec., 1908.

State examinations for librarians. *Pub. Libs.*, 13:173, May, 1908.

Certificates for librarians, Ohio State Library Report, 1907-08:13.

State certificates for librarians. *Pub. Libs.*, 12:280, Jl., 1907.

State examinations and state certificates for librarians. C. F. Baldwin. *LIB. J.*, 31:806-8, Dec., 1906.

### Staff Meetings in Library Work

(Compiled by Alice Hays, reference librarian, Leland Stanford University.)

#### IN PERIODICALS

Department staff meetings. B. S. Foulton. *LIB. J.*, 33:398, 1908.

Library council. W. C. B. Sayers. *Lib. World*, 9:6-10, Jl., 1906.

Library staff guilds and meetings. W. C. B. Sayers. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 11:175-8, Ap., 1909.

Necessity of staff meetings. M. L. Davis. *LIB. J.*, 34:299-301, Jl.; F. L. Rathbone. *LIB. J.*, 34:301-4, Jl., 1909.

Northwestern University Library. L. Ambrose. *LIB. J.*, 33:16-7, Jan., 1908.

Staff guilds, clubs and reading circles. R. Wright. *Lib. Asst.*, 6:216-8, Nov., 1908.

Staff meetings: their organizations, methods and results; a symposium. *LIB. J.*, 32:543-54, Dec., 1907.

[Other items on staff meetings have appeared from time to time in recent volumes of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.—Ed. L. J.]

#### IN LIBRARY REPORTS

Brooklyn Public Library. Annual report, 1905-6. Staff meetings, 1905, p. 29; 1906, p. 45.

Dayton, Ohio, Public Library. Annual reports, Sept., 1907-Aug., 1909. Dayton staff meetings, p. 23.

Los Angeles Public Library. Annual report, 1905-6, 1906-7. Library Senate, 1905-6, p. 18, 58; 1906-7, p. 77.

St. Louis Public Library. Annual report, 1911-1912. The staff, p. 126-132. Annual report, 1914-15. Staff meetings. Extract in *LIB. J.*, 40:683, Sept., 1915.

The technology division of the Cleveland Public Library is at work on a rather elaborate bibliography on subways.

The *Quarterly Bulletin* of the New Haven, Connecticut, Public Library carries six pages of paid advertising, representing 26 New Haven business houses.

The March *Bulletin* of the Syracuse Libraries is the poetry number, and contains the revised official list of the best books of American poetry, as compiled by the Poetry Society of America.

"Property exempt from taxation in the forty-eight states" is the title of Legislation Bulletin 42 of the New York State Library, written by William E. Hannan, legislative reference librarian.

A list of "Rainy day books," issued by the Brockton, Massachusetts, Public Library, is an

attractive piece of printing. It is 4 x 9 inches in size, to fit a "long" envelope, with a gray plate-finish cover and eight pages "inside" on eggshell book.

Librarians may be interested to know that while the reports of the State Bureau of Municipal Information are not directly available for any libraries, typewritten copies of them may be secured from the Public Affairs Information Service at White Plains.

The *Ohio History Teachers' Journal* is the title of a new quarterly published by Ohio State University for the Ohio History Teachers' Association. The Association is also planning to publish "A source book on the national aspects of Ohio history."

An "Arbor and Bird Day manual" for April 1917, was issued by the Connecticut State Board of Education (School doc. no. 6—1917, whole no. 416). It gives a suggestive program for the observance of the day in schools, together with selections suitable for use.

The monthly list of new books and announcements of the A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands, Cal., is contained in the *Redlands Chamber of Commerce Bulletin*. A similar plan is followed at Regina, Saskatchewan.

Students of paleography will be interested in the paper by Dr. A. Hulshof of the University Library in Utrecht on "The study of palaeography in England since 1873," printed in *The Library Association Record* for February, 1917 (p. 43-68).

The *Bulletin* of Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., for April is a Handbook of the College Library. The Handbook covers general information about the contents and methods of use of the library, and includes also a rather full list of the other library facilities in Hartford.

The Carteret Book Club of Newark has issued an excellent descriptive pamphlet on the technique of wood engraving, with special reference to the work of Rudolph Ruzicka, one of the foremost artists in color engraving, of whose prints a fine collection has recently been on exhibit in the library.

Reprints of May V. Crenshaw's thesis on "Public libraries in the South" may be obtained from the Library School of the New York Public Library at 25 cents each. A very few copies with 16 photostated statistical tables of libraries in the South are available at \$1.25.

Nickerson & Collins Company, 431 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, have issued a list of

ninety titles of the best books on Ice Making, Refrigeration, Cold Storage and kindred topics in the English, French, German and Italian languages, respectively. It is mailed gratis on request.

The division of archives and history of the New York State Department of Education has just issued the index volume (number VII) for "Ecclesiastical records, state of New York," prepared by Rev. E. T. Corwin under the auspices of the state historian, James A. Holden.

The initial number of the *Bulletin* of the Association of Swiss Librarians (1915) has been issued, in French and German. Hermann Escher, president of the association, is temporarily the editor of the *Bulletin*, which will appear annually and will be known as *Verhandlungen der V. S. B.—Bulletin de l'A. B. S.* It will comprise a record of the annual meeting and report of official business, statistics of Swiss libraries, a bibliography of publications dealing with libraries, and divers matters of general interest. An outline is given of the matters which the individual librarians should include in their annual reports.

In the October, 1916, number of the *Quarterly Journal of Public Speaking* (pages 383-396 inclusive), there is a list arranged by titles of plays produced in colleges and universities in the United States. The notations of the plays are arranged in the following order: Title, Author, Publisher, Classification, Number of acts, Number of stage settings, Number of male and female characters, and the Percentage of satisfaction which the play gave the community.

A list of Scandinavian books is being prepared for the American Library Association under the auspices of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, in New York City. The list will probably contain about one thousand titles and annotations. The Swedish portion (about 500 titles) will be compiled by Greta Linder, of Stockholm, while the Norwegian and Danish portions (about 250 titles each) will be made up by assistants to be procured by her. Miss Linder was a student in the Library School of the New York Public Library last year, as a Fellow of the Foundation, and this year she has been granted a scholarship by the same organization to carry on this work.

A book on the "History of children's literature," which was planned by Charles Welsh, and on which work had been started when

Mr. Welsh died, will be completed by Walter Barnes, head of the English Department of the State Normal School, Fairmont, W. Va. The history will be published by the World Book Company, which asks for Mr. Barnes the co-operation of all lovers and students of children's literature. Anyone who knows of old books for children, articles or books dealing with any phase of the subject, facts bearing on authors of children's books or any detail of the History of children's literature, will be rendering assistance by communicating with Mr. Barnes.

The members of the staff of the library of the Portland Cement Association, 111 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill., have compiled bibliographies of recent articles from the engineering and trade press and from government publications on such uses of concrete in military construction as the following: Armories, bomb-proof shelters, bridges, coast defense, fortifications, gun emplacements, military camps, military roads, sanitation, sewage disposal and warships. These lists will be distributed free upon application to the librarian, Elizabeth H. Cass. The Portland Cement Association maintains a reference library, specializing in the uses of cement in concrete construction, which is open to the public during business hours.

The latest addition to The Librarian's Series, edited by John Cotton Dana and Henry W. Kent, is a translation of Friedrich Adolph Ebert's "The training of the librarian." The translation was made by Selma Nachman from the second (1820) German edition, and the introduction has been written by Aksel G. S. Josephson, who first brought the book to the attention of the editors. Ebert was connected in various capacities with several German libraries, but his chief association was with the Royal Library at Dresden, of which he ultimately became the chief. Comparisons of catalogs became a passion with him until he came to regard cataloging as the most important work of a librarian and his chief interest in books lay in the opportunities they offered for bibliographical descriptions.

John B. Kaiser, librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, is editor of a 77-page pamphlet entitled "The mountain," recently issued by the "Justice to the Mountain Committee" of Tacoma, 1917. The pamphlet is a brief which was submitted to the United States Geographic Board at a hearing, May 2, 1917, urging the official removal from "America's

most sublime mountain" of the name Rainier and the official adoption of the original name, Tacoma. The pamphlet included a 6-page list of authorities, and has appended a 24-page pamphlet by the Honorable James Wickersham, entitled "Is it Mt. Tacoma or Rainier? What do history and tradition say?," reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Tacoma Academy of Science, February 8, 1893. The pamphlet may be obtained from Frank B. Cole, chairman of the committee, at Cole-Martin Company, Tacoma, Wash., at 50 cents.

The second volume of the Swedish *Katalog över böcker sam folk- och skolbibliotek . . . kunna erhålla i Statsbidrag* has recently been published. A review of the first volume appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March, 1916. The contents of this second part, covering about 2000 titles in the Swedish language, are grouped according to the following classes: English literature (327 titles), French literature (128), Slavonic literature (90), the literature of other modern European languages (28), classical literature (12), Oriental literature (9), Folklore (31), Fine arts (131), History (334), Biography (433), Geography and travel (534). The price for this volume is 55 cents, but the whole work (\$1.65) must be subscribed for at the same time, and can be ordered thru Bonner's Publishing House, 561 Third avenue, New York City. The third and last volume will be published within a few months.

An *Official Bulletin* has been started in Washington and will be published daily under order of the President by the committee on public information, of which George Creel is chairman. The first issue appeared May 10. It is proposed to present in its columns all proclamations and executive orders issued by the President; rules and regulations promulgated by the Federal departments; official bulletins and statements; statutes bearing on the war and their construction, and all other subjects related to the prosecution of the war, to which publicity may properly be given. The *Bulletin* will be distributed without cost to public officials, newspapers, and agencies of a public or semi-public character equipped to disseminate the official information it will contain. It will be conspicuously posted in all post offices, and the committee urges all libraries and other public or semi-public institutions receiving it to make it available to the public whenever possible.

Over a year ago announcement was made of a co-operative enterprise on the part of the

historical societies and departments of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, for the purpose of searching for and calendaring material in the various archives depositories in Washington bearing on the history of these states. "As a result of the first year's work, principally in the state department archives," says the *Minnesota History Bulletin*, "each of the institutions now possesses a very valuable calendar of several thousand documents of importance for the history of the Northwest. So successful was the experiment that the institutions agreed unanimously to continue the work, and the archives of the interior department are now being searched. It is expected that ultimately the co-operative plan will be extended to the securing of photostatic copies of the more important of the documents now being calendared."

The 1916 publication of the Chicago Society of Etchers which the society issues to its associate members, is a book on the subject of "The etching of contemporary life," written by Frank Weitenkampf, chief of the print division of the New York Public Library, and includes a signed etching by Ernest D. Roth of New York. This plate was selected by the Board from eighteen entries, 270 prints made and the plate destroyed. Mr. Roth was also awarded a prize of fifty dollars offered by an associate to the successful competitor. The book is similar in size and form to the one for 1915 and was made by Dard Hunter of Marlborough, N. Y., in the same manner. Each sheet of paper was made by hand with the seal of the Society as a watermark. The type was designed, cut and cast by Mr. Hunter and the book printed on a hand press. At the present time, these two books, both limited editions, are the only ones in existence printed in this type.

The attention of librarians, especially of the larger libraries in which research work is done, is called to the monthly *Proceedings* established in 1915 as the official organ of the National Academy of Sciences. The *Proceedings* stand to American science in the same light as the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy and the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* to French and English science, respectively. The fact that it is now also the official mouthpiece of the National Research Council, the organization brought together at the request of President Wilson for the mobilization of American scientific talent, in researches for the benefit of the public defense, gives it an important public worth. It is very

carefully edited and is devoted to the publication of brief original articles of a thoroughly up-to-date nature by members of the Academy and by other American scientists. Originally financed with the aid of a special grant made by the late Mrs. Draper of New York, publication costs have grown so with the increase in size of the *Proceedings* that it is no longer able to meet expenses from the income of this fund and its present subscription list, and the support of libraries is invited. The home secretary is Arthur L. Day, National Academy of Sciences, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

### LIBRARY ECONOMY

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION LIBRARY  
Jenkins, Frederick Warren. Russell Sage Foundation Library. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 42 p.

### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### GENERAL

GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY. Books added to the Main (Ryerson) Library from December, 1915, to December, 1916. 67 p. 5c.

NEW YORK STATE PUBLICATIONS  
Webb, William, comp. Recent New York State publications of interest to libraries. (In *N. Y. Libs.*, Feb., 1917. p. 201-203.)

POLISH BOOKS  
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. Dziel polskich w bibliotece miejskiej; Polish books. 10 p. (*Bulletin*, April, 1917. 5c.)

SKARSTEDT, MARCUS, comp. Books in the Library of Augusta College and Theological Seminary (Rock Island, Ill.) 272 p. (*Augustana Bull.*, Mar. 1, 1917. Series XIII, no. 1.)

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN  
Seattle Public Library. A child's own library. *Lib. Poster*, Mar. 29, no. 7. 1917. 4 p.

HIGH SCHOOLS  
Oregon State Library. List of books for school libraries of the state of Oregon, prepared by the Oregon State Library and issued in compliance with law. Part II, Books for high schools. New ed., March, 1917. 88 p.

YOUNG PEOPLE  
Herzberg, Max J., comp. The world of books; a guide to reading for young people in which may be found volumes of many kinds both grave and gay. 2 ed. Newark, N. J.: *The Pivot*, 1913 c. 40 p. 15 c.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADVERTISING  
Kinealy, Grace. A selected list of books on advertising. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, May, 1917. p. 159-161.)

AFRICA—MISSIONS  
Mackenzie, Jean Kenyon. An African trail. West Medford, Mass.: Central Committee on United Study of Foreign Missions. 8 p. bibl. 50 c.

AMERICANA  
Catalogue of rare and choice books Americana. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. p. 409-456. (No. 56. 418 items.)

ARCHITECTURE  
A selected list of books on architecture [classified and annotated]. (In *Quar. Bull.*, Los Angeles P. L., April, 1917. p. 84-96.)

ART—UNITED STATES  
Guthrie, Anna Lorraine. American art; a study outline. H. W. Wilson Co. bibl. 35 c. (Study outline series.)

#### BANKING

Jennings, Irving G. A bank library of one hundred books. (In *Bankers' Magazine*, Book talks, March. p. 1-2.)

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIES

[Public Affairs Information Service, White Plains, N. Y., has issued a key to the typewritten material listed since Oct. 1, 1916, in its *Bulletin*, and obtainable thru P. A. I. S. at cost of copying.]

#### BIOLOGY

McClendon, J. F. Physical chemistry of vital phenomena. . . Princeton Univ. Press. 36 p. bibl. \$2 n.

#### BLIND—RELIEF WORK FOR

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on relief work for the blind including state laws, 1916. 5 typewritten p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

#### BLOOD, CHEMISTRY OF

Gradwohl, Rutherford Birchard Hayes, and Blaivas, Abraham Jacob. The newer method of blood and urine chemistry. . . St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co. bibl. \$2.50.

#### BUDGET

Budget. (In Illinois—Select bibliographies. Illinois state party platforms. 1916. p. 8-9.)

#### BUSINESS

Standard business books: Specific and practical methods proved out in commercial and industrial practice. Shaw, 1916. 32 p.

#### CALIFORNIA

Valentine, Percy Friars. California; the story of our state. Sacramento: Cal. State Prtg. Off., 1916. bibl. (California state series.)

Fanning, Clara Elizabeth, comp. Selected articles on capital punishment. 3. and rev. ed. H. W. Wilson Co. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

#### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

National Committee on Prisons—Committee on Capital Punishment. Handbook on capital punishment. New York: The committee, 1916. 3 p. bibl. paper, 10 c. (Prison leaflets.)

#### CHARITIES, STATE SUPERVISION OF

Guild, Frederic Howland. State supervision and administration of charities. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana Univ., 1916. 4 p. bibl. (Studies.)

#### CHILD LABOR

U. S. Children's Bur. List of references on child labor. 1916. 161 p. (Pub. no. 18. Industrial series no. 3.)

#### CHURCH RECORDS

Corwin, Rev. Edward T. Ecclesiastical records, state of New York. Vol. VII, Index. Albany, N. Y.: Univ. of the State of N. Y., 1916. 382 p.

#### CITIZENSHIP

Hull, E. M. Recent views on the duties of citizenship. Je., 1916. 29 typewritten p. \$1.45. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

Ohr, Elizabeth. Bibliography on training children for citizenship. Univ. of Wisconsin, Library School. Je., 1916. 32 typewritten p. \$1.60. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

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Cincinnati Municipal Reference Bureau. City planning: List of references to material in the bureau. Ed. rev., Oct., 1916. 12 typewritten p. 60 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

City planning. (In Official Register of Harvard Univ., vol. 13, suppl. Sept. 14, 1916. 1 p.)

Walpole Town Planning Committee. Town planning for small communities; Charles S. Bird, Jr., editor. Appleton. bibl. \$2 n. (National Municipal League series.)

#### CIVIL WAR—SOUTHERN LITERATURE ON

Baxter, Charles N., and Dearborn, James M. A list of books and newspapers, maps, music and miscellaneous matter printed in the South during the Confederacy, now in the Boston Athenaeum. Boston: The Boston Athenaeum. 213 p. \$1.25.

- COD FISH**  
Cobb, John Nathan. Pacific cod fisheries. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1916. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Fisheries doc. 830.)
- COLLEGE FRATERNITIES**  
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- COMMUNITY CENTERS**  
Levin, Nathan R., and Kammerling, Edith. Community centers; select list of references in the Chicago Public Library. Chicago: Nat. Community Center Conference, April 17-21, 1917. 14 p.
- CONRAD, JOSEPH**  
Eno, Sara W., comp. Joseph Conrad; a contribution toward a bibliography. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, April, 1917. p. 137-139.)
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Some articles to read on county libraries. (In *So. Dak. Lib. Bull.*, Mar., 1917. p. 3-4.)
- CRIME AND CRIMINALS**  
Lewis, Burdette G. The offender and his relations to law and society. Harper. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n.
- DISEASE**  
Hurst, Arthur F. Medical diseases of the war. Longmans, no date. bibl. \$1.75 n.
- DOMESTIC RELATIONS, ENGLISH**  
Powell, Chilton Latham. English domestic relations, 1487-1653; a study of matrimony and family life in theory and practice as revealed by the literature, law and history of the period. Lemcke & Buechner. 17 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)
- DRAMA, SPANISH**  
Echegaray y Eizaguirre, José, and others. Masterpieces of modern Spanish drama; The great Galeoto [by Echegaray]; The Duchess of San Quentin [Pérez-Galdós]; Daniela [by Guimerá]; translated from the Spanish and Catalan; edited with a preface by Barrett H. Clark. Duffield. bibl. \$2 n.
- EDUCATION**  
International Kindergarten Union—Bur. of Education Committee. A selected list of books on the education of early childhood; (compiled by the Literature Subcommittee). Gov. Prtg. Off. 14 p. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Kindergarten educ. circ. no. 1.)
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- FEEBLEMINDEDNESS**  
Crafts, L. W. Bibliography of feeble-mindedness in relation to juvenile delinquency. (In *Journal of Delinquency*, Sept., 1916. p. 195-208.)
- FIRST MASSACHUSETTS COAST ARTILLERY**  
Cutler, Rev. Frederick Morse. The Old First Massachusetts Coast Artillery in war and peace. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 5 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- FOOD**  
Bayliss, W. M. The physiology of food and economy in diet. Longmans. 3 p. bibl. 65 c. n.  
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- FRANCE—HISTORY**  
Allison, John Mandgridge Snowden. Church and state in the reign of Louis Philippe, 1830-1848; a dissertation . . . Princeton Univ. Press, 1916. 5 p. bibl. \$1.
- GALSWORTHY, JOHN**  
Kaye-Smith, Sheila. John Galsworthy. Holt, 1916. 4 p. bibl. 60 c. n. (Writers of the day.)
- GARDENING**  
Buffalo Public Library. Just vegetables; how to grow them. 3 p.  
Detroit Public Library. Shade trees and gardening. 10 p.  
Gardening. (In *Bull. of The Grand Rapids P. L.*, April, 1917. p. 67-72.)  
Milton (Mass.) Public Library. Gardens. 9 p.  
Seattle Public Library. Books on gardening. *Lib. Poster*, Mar. 22, no. 6, 1917. 4 p.  
Springfield (Mass.) City Library. Some books on gardens in the City Library. 10 p.
- GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON**  
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von. Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea; edited with introduction, appendices, notes, and vocabulary, by Frederick W. C. Lieder. Oxford Univ. Press. 4 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Oxford German series.)
- GREEK LANGUAGE**  
Whibley, Leonard, ed. A companion to Greek studies; edited for the syndics of the University Press. 3. ed., rev. and enlarged. Putnam, 1916. bibl. \$6.25 n.
- HOLY GRAIL LEGEND**  
Fisher, Lixette Andrews. The mystic vision in the Grail legend and the Divine Comedy. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)
- HOME-MAKING**  
Buffalo Public Library. House, home and garden. 7 p.
- IBSEN, HENRIK**  
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Kronenberg, M. E. Catalogus van de incunabelen in de Athenaeum-Bibliotheek de Deventer. Deventer, Holland: A. E. Kluwer. 148 p.
- INDIANA—CONSTITUTION-MAKING**  
Bibliography on constitution-making in Indiana. (In *Bull. of the Ind. State L.*, Mar., 1917. p. 11-13.)
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Skinner, Alanson, and Satterlee, John Valentine. Folklore of the Menomini Indians. New York: American Museum of Natural History, 1915. 3 p. bibl. \$1.60. ((Anthropological papers.))
- LIBRARIES—ORDER DEPARTMENT**  
Hopper, Franklin Ferguson. Order and accession department . . . 2. ed., rev. Chicago: American Library Assn., 1916. 4 p. bibl. 10 c.
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Sanderson, Edna M., comp. Some library helps published in 1915-16. (In *N. Y. Libs.*, Feb., 1917. p. 198-200.)

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Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library. Books on healthful thought which makes efficient minds. 4 p.

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U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on a reserve army and on the military training of civilians. Mar. 9, 1915. 4 typewritten p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

# MISSIONS, HOME

Morris, Samuel Leslie. The task that challenges; home mission text book. Richmond, Va.: Presbyterian Committee of Pub. 5 p. bibl. 60 c.

# MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Seattle Public Library. New material on civic affairs. *Lib. Poster*, April 12, no. 8, 1917. 4 p.

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Van Valkenburgh, Agnes, comp. Selected articles on national defense including compulsory military service. Vol. 2. H. W. Wilson Co. 36 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)

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Jewett, Alice Louise, comp. Official publications of the state of New York relating to its history as colony and state. Albany: Univ. of the State of N. Y. 62 p. (Univ. of the State of N. Y. Bull., no. 635. N. Y. State Lib. Bibliography bull. 59.)

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Lives and works of the painters; a catalogue of books in the Enoch Pratt Free Library and in the Library of the Peabody Institute relating to the lives and works of the painters represented in the Walters Gallery; compiled jointly by the two libraries and published by Henry Walters, Esq. Baltimore, Md. 23 p.

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Ruedemann, Rudolf. Paleontologic contributions from the New York State Museum. Albany: Univ. of State of New York, 1916. bibls. (New York State Museum bull.)

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Arby, Henry Vinecome. Principles of pharmacy. 2. ed. Philadelphia: Saunders. bibls. \$5.50 n.

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Coriat, Isador H., M.D. What is psychoanalysis? Moffat, Yard. 4 p. bibl. 75 c. n.

# PSYCHOLOGY

Elwood, Charles Abram. An introduction to social psychology. Appleton. bibls. \$2 n.

Mead, Cyrus De Witt. The relations of general intelligence to certain mental and physical traits. New York City: Teachers College, 1916. bibls. \$1.50; paper \$1.15. (Contributions to education.)

# RAILROADS—STRIKES

Arbitration of railway labor disputes: a list of references. (In *Labor Gazette*, Nov., 1916. Vol. 1, p. 157-158.)

# RAILROADS—VALUATION

Vanderblue, Homer. Railroad valuation. Houghton Mifflin. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essays in economics.)

# RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Norlie, Olaf Morgan. The academy for princes. Minneapolis: Augsburg Pub. Ho. bibls. \$1.

# RUSSIA—HISTORY

Kornilov, Alexander. Modern Russian history; being an authoritative and detailed history of Russia from the Age of Catherine the Great to the present. 2 vols. New York: A. A. Knopf. 4 p. bibl. \$5 n.

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Safety first: references in the Tacoma Public Library on accident prevention and safety first. . . Tacoma: National Safety Council, no. 23. 8 p.

# ST. JOHN

Hayes, Doremus Almy, D.D. John and his writings. Meth. Bk. Concern. 4 p. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Biblical introduction series.)

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Mayura, and Bana. The Sanskrit poems of Mayura; edited with a translation and notes and an introduction; together with the text and translation of Bana's Candistaka; by George Payne Quackenbos. Lemcke & Buechner. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. Indo-Iranian series.)

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Athearn, Walter Scott. The correlation of church schools and public schools. Malden, Mass.: Malden Sch. of Religious Educ. bibl. 25 c.

Johnston, Charles Hughes, ed. The modern high school; its administration and extension; with examples and interpretations of significant movements. Scribner. 67 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

Seattle Public Library. School surveys. *Lib. Poster*, April 26, no. 9, 1917.

Smith, Frank Webster. The high school; a study of origins and tendencies. New York: Sturgis & Walton, 1916. 9 p. bibl. \$2 n.

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Catalogue of important scientific works; botany and horticulture, geology and palaeontology, zoology . . . scientific voyages and general zoology. London. Eng.: Dulau & Co., Ltd. 70 p. (No. 67, March, 1917. 1374 items.)

Josephson, Aksel G. S., comp. A list of books on the history of science; supplement Dec., 1916. Chicago: John Crerar Library. 127 p.

# SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

Thompson, Clarence Bertrand. The Taylor system of scientific management; a report, in manual form, on the accomplishments of scientific management, supplemented with a discussion of how to secure some of the most important of these accomplishments. Chicago: A. W. Shaw Co. 5 p. bibl. \$10.

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Bartlett, Henrietta C., comp. Catalogue of the exhibition of Shakespeareana held at the New York Public Library, April 2 to July 15, 1916, in com-



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Sheridan, Richard Brinsley. The school for scandal; collated and edited by Hanson Hart Webster. Houghton Mifflin. 5 p. bibl. 55 c. n. (Riverside literature series.)

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Index to short stories. Salem, Ore.: Oregon State L. 29 p.

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Social insurance. (In *Quar. Bull. of the Los Angeles P. L.*, Jan., 1917. p. 63.)

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Elliot, Hugh. Herbert Spencer. Holt. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Makers of the nineteenth century.)

#### TAVERN SIGNS

Endell, Fritz August Gottfried. Old tavern signs; an excursion in the history of hospitality. Houghton Mifflin, 1916. 5 p. bibl. \$5 n. (500 copies.)

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Jackman, Wm. T. The development of transportation in modern England. 2 v. Putnam. 62 p. bibl. \$7.25 n.

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Mathews, John Mabry. Principles of American state administration. Appleton. bibl. \$2.50 n.

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Bigelow, John. Breaches of Anglo-American treaties; a study in history and diplomacy. New York: Sturgis & Walton. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

Coulomb, Charles A. Books on history and government published in the United States from Nov. 25 to Dec. 30, 1916. (In *The History Teacher's Mag.*, Feb., 1917. p. 73-74.)

Leake, James Miller. The Virginia committee system and the American Revolution. Johns Hopkins Press. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25; paper \$1. (Johns Hopkins Univ. studies in historical and political science.)

Ware, Edith Ellen. Political opinion in Massachusetts during Civil War and Reconstruction. New York: Longmans. 8 p. bibl. \$1.75 special n. (Columbia Univ. Studies in history, economics and public law.)

White, Henry Alexander. A school history of the United States. . . Rev. ed. Boston: Silver, Burdett. 4 p. bibl. \$1.

Williams, Mary Wilhelmine. Anglo-American Isthmian diplomacy, 1815-1915. Washington: American History Assn., 1916. 15 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Prize essays.)

#### UNITED STATES—SOUTHERN LIFE

Fulton, Maurice Garland, comp. and ed. Southern life in Southern literature; selections of representative prose and poetry. Boston: Ginn. bibl. 80 c.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES

Nonne, Max. Syphilis and the nervous system; for practitioners, neurologists and syphilologists. Auth. translation from the 2. rev. and enl. German ed., by Charles R. Ball. 2. American ed., rev. Lippincott, 1916. 15 p. bibl. \$4 n.

#### VERLAINE, PAUL

Verlaine, Paul. Paul Verlaine; his absinthe-tinted song; a monograph on the poet; with selections from his work, arranged and translated from the French by Bergen Applegate. Chicago: R. F. Seymour. bibl. \$2; \$5.

#### VILLON, FRANÇOIS

Stacpoole, Henry De Vere. François Villon: his life and times, 1431-1463. Putnam. bibl. \$2 n.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Jacobs, Charles Louis. A vocational guidance bibliography prepared for school and public libraries and arranged especially for youths, teachers and specialists. Cal.: State Prtg. Off., 1916. 24 p. (Cal. State Bd. of Educ. Bull. no. 12.)

Robison, Emily. Vocational education and guidance of youth; an outline for study. H. W. Wilson Co. 9 p. bibl. pap. 35 c. (Study outline series.)

Sullivan, James, comp. A bibliography concerning vocations. Albany, N. Y.: State Library. 17 p. (Bibliographical bull. no. 60.)

#### VOCATIONS

Case, Mrs. R. W., comp. What to do and how to do it. (In *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Dec., 1916. p. 444-447.)

Sullivan, James, comp. A bibliography concerning vocations. Albany, N. Y.: N. Y. State Lib. 17 p. (Bibliography bull. 60.)

**VOLTMETER**

Ross, Edward Bennett, and Vinal, George Wood. Summary of experiments on the silver voltammeter at the Bureau of Standards, and proposed specifications. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1916. 6 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Standards. Scientific pap. no. 285.)

**WAGES**

Swenson, Rinehart J. Public regulation of the rate of wages. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 2 p. bibl. 50 c.

**WAGES, REGULATION OF**

Swenson, Rinehart J. Public regulation of the rate of wages. H. W. Wilson Co. bibl. 50 c.

**WINTHROP, THEODORE**

Colby, Elbridge. Bibliographical notes on Theodore Winthrop. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., 1917. p. 3-13.)

**WISE, ISAAC M.**

Okon, Adolph S., comp. Tentative bibliography of Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College. 9 p. gratis.

**WOMEN**

Wieland, Helen E. The position of women in the late Roman Republic. Part II. (In *Classical Journal*, Apr., 1917, bibl., 29 items.)

**WOOD PRESERVATION**

American Wood Preservers' Assn. Handbook on wood preservation. Baltimore: The association, 1916. 7 p. bibl. \$1.

**WOODCRAFT**

Seton, Ernest Thompson. The woodcraft manual for boys; the fifteenth birch bark roll. Doubleday, Page. bibl. 75 c. n.

**WRIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK**

Wright, George Frederick. Story of my life and work. Oberlin, O.: Bibliotheca Sacra Co., 1916. 23 p. bibl. \$2.

**ZULOAGA, IGNACIO**

Brinton, Christian. Exhibition of paintings by Ignacio Zuloaga, under the auspices of Mrs. Philip M. Lydig. New York: Redfield-Kendrick-Brinton, 1916. 4 p. bibl. 50 c.

Ignacio Zuloaga. (In *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, Feb., 1917. p. 69-71.)

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## The Open Round Table

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**BOOKS WANTED FOR BELGIANS**

*Editor Library Journal:*

In *Het Volk*, one of the leading Labor dailies of Holland, I found an announcement, a free translation of which follows:

**BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS WANTED**

The Union of Belgian Laborers in Holland is trying to establish libraries for their 24 branches. The finances of the Union, however, are not sufficient to supply the necessary funds for the purchase of the required books. They therefore appeal to the sympathizers of the Belgian refugees. The Labor Party in Holland is doing everything in its power to comply with the wish of their poor brothers in distress, but the unfavorable conditions prevailing there at present, make it impossible for them to do as much as they should like. Books in French and Dutch are needed first of all.

Altho not formally authorized by the Union of Belgian Laborers, I venture to place before American libraries a plea for aid in collecting books in this country for the Union libraries.

It will be a great pleasure for me, a Hollander, to receive and forward any contribution of books which American libraries or individuals can make. Books of general literature and technology are specially needed.

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## COURSES IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

*Editor Library Journal:*

Dr. George Sarton, formerly editor of the important Belgian periodical *Isis*, will give two courses in the history of science at Columbia University during the coming summer session, July 7-Aug. 17. One of the courses is confined to the history of mathematics and will pay special attention to "the human elements in the development, the various branches of mathematics growing out of certain social needs, and anticipating certain others." The course shows "the science in evolution and traces the causes which have led to its development or stagnation in various epochs."

The other is a general course in the history of science and "is designed to give a general view of the development of science as a whole, but especially from the beginning of the Renaissance. In this general view," (I am quoting from Dr. Sarton's statement in the announcement of the summer session) "each science takes into account the influences which it has exerted upon other sciences and which other sciences have in turn exerted upon it, and also the influences brought into play by the very progress of civilization. Altho considerable attention will be given to the Greek civilization and the remarkable development in the thirteenth century, the emphasis will be placed upon the history of science from the beginning of the Renaissance to the present time."

I wish to call these courses to the special attention of those intending to attend library schools next winter, to whom they would give a very much needed background for their future studies. But library workers in general, especially the younger, would derive much benefit from these courses and the inspiration that they would give. We need some scientific inspiration if we shall carry on our work in the right spirit.

The two courses will be given daily during the summer session, the general at 2:30, the mathematical at 3:30 p. m.

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## Library Calendar

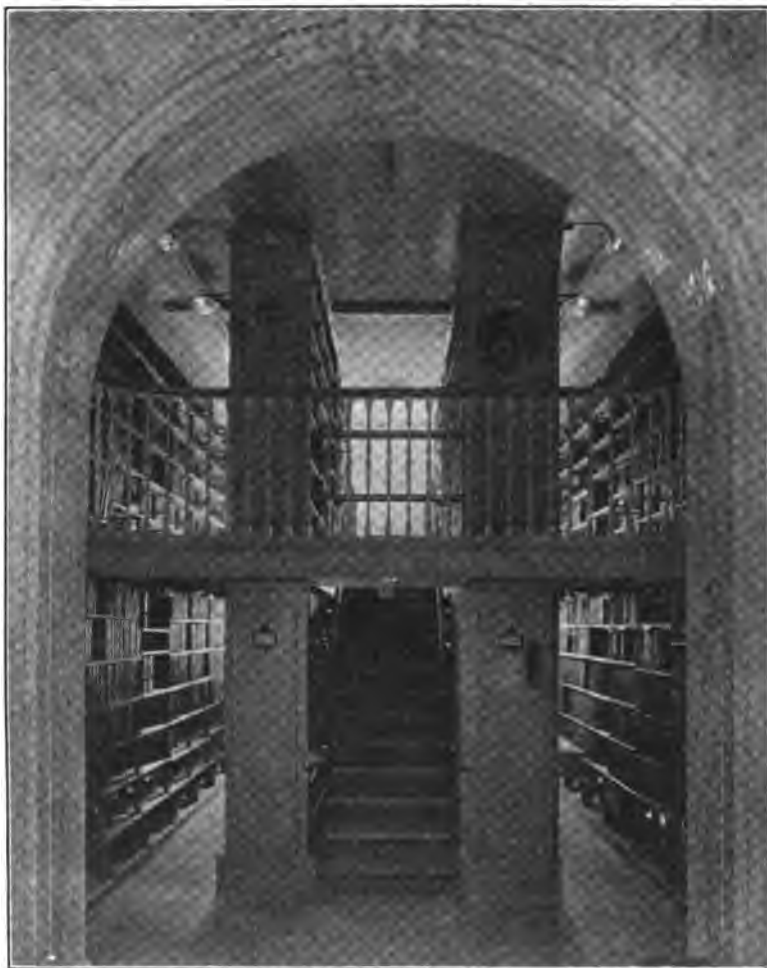
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June 4-9. California Library Association. Annual meeting, Hollywood Hotel, Los Angeles.

June 21-27. American Library Association. Annual conference, Louisville, Ky.

July 7-14. National Education Association. Annual meeting, Portland, Ore.

Sept. 17-22. New York Library Association. Library week, Lakewood Farm Inn, Roscoe, Sullivan county.



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